

63.9
AUSTRALIA
1907-1909

1908

RECEIVED
MAY 8 1908
ANSWERED

RECEIVED
U. S. Department of Agriculture

Shell Pink

Primrose

Soft Lilac

Snow White

Deep Rose

Rich Crimson

Bright Scarlet

MANUAL
OF
Seeds, Bulbs,
Horticultural
Sundries,
Etc.,

F. H. BRUNNING PTY LTD
64 Elizabeth St.
MELBOURNE, VICTORIA.

Important!!

Should be Read by EVERYONE
Before Sending in their Orders.

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Registered Cable Address—

"MYOSOTIS,"
Melbourne.

A.B.C. Code, 5th Edition, used.

Brunning's

... INCOMPARABLE ...

Seeds

Have now been before the Public for
56 years, and still TAKE THE LEAD for

GERMINATION, PURITY,
.. QUALITY ..

OUR MOTTO IS—

"Once a Customer, always a Customer."

THE PRICES mentioned in this Manual are for Seeds of the Best Quality, and we never attempt to compete with so-called cheap Seeds.

WHEN SENDING YOUR ORDERS, Please Note the following—

NEW CUSTOMERS are requested to forward CASH with their orders, or otherwise give a reference to any well-known Melbourne firm, as a guarantee of good faith.

OUR CREDIT TERMS are THREE MONTHS from date of invoice, AND WITHOUT DISCOUNT.

ALL ORDERS should be written separately from general letters, or letters of enquiry, and your ADDRESS should be written in full; also nearest Station or Shipping Port to which you wish your goods consigned.

ALWAYS REMIT by Cheque (crossed), Bank Draft, Postal Note or Post Office Order. Exchange must be added to country cheques. For small amounts, Postage Stamps of any State will be accepted.

DISCOUNT of 2½ per cent. is allowed off all Bulb, Vegetable, and Flower Seed orders, if paid for within One Month from date of invoice.

Note.

Nothing is Guaranteed, as we send out only the best of Seeds, and spare no expense in procuring them from the most reliable sources, and take every possible care to protect our Customers; but it must be borne in mind that we give no Warranty as to description, quality, or productiveness, and we accept no responsibility in regard to the crop, or failure of the crop, there being too many causes, known and unknown, which prevent good Seeds from germinating, and it is only under these conditions that all Seeds are sold. If the Purchaser does not accept the Seeds on these terms, they must be returned at once.

1st March, 1908.

F. H. BRUNNING Pty. Ltd.

ALL CORRESPONDENCE should be addressed to the Proprietors,

F. H. BRUNNING Pty. Ltd.,

VICTORIA SEED WAREHOUSE,

64 ELIZABETH STREET, MELBOURNE.

Sole Melbourne Agents for
G. BRUNNING & SONS,
... Nurserymen ...
BRIGHTON ROAD, ST. KILDA.



Plant and Fruit Tree Catalogue
for 1908—Ready in April.

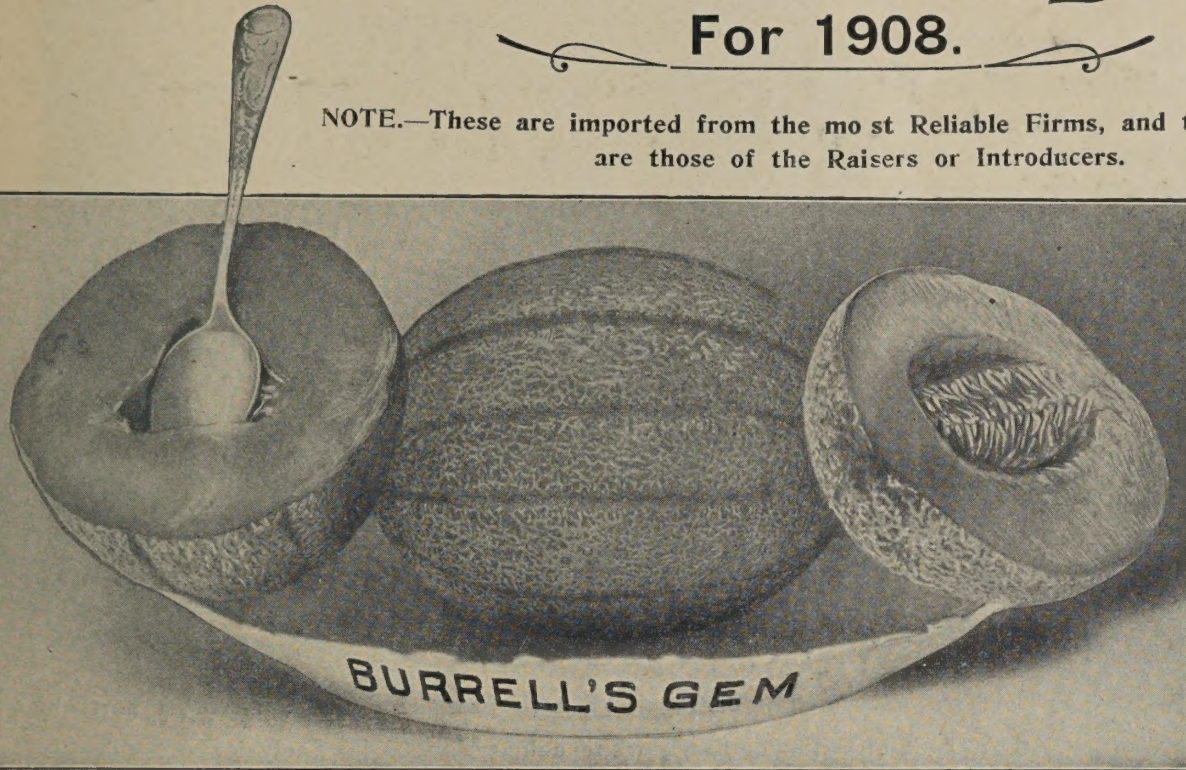
POST FREE ON APPLICATION



Novelties in Vegetables.

For 1908.

NOTE.—These are imported from the most Reliable Firms, and the descriptions are those of the Raisers or Introducers.



New Rock Melon—"Burrell's Gem."

New Rock Melon "Burrell's Gem."

Colorado is world famous for its Melons, and Burrell's Gem, the new variety, with golden flesh, is the result of years of careful selection by Mr. D. V. Burrell, a Colorado grower.

It has a thin tough rind, and is closely netted. The flesh is of a reddish orange colour, very thick (the seed cavity being unusually small, as shown in the photograph), fine grained, and spicy, not containing too much water. In shape it is quite elongated, and the blossom end is protected with a well developed button. All these points combine to make it a first-class Melon, both for its good eating and fine shipping qualities. The seed we offer was grown and selected by the originator.

1s. per packet.

New Large-Seeded Stringless Bush Bean "Burpee's White Wax Pod."

A large white-seeded stringless Bush Bean of strong healthy growth, with handsome lemon-yellow pods, which, though flat, are very meaty. The large, plump pure white Beans are of the finest quality.

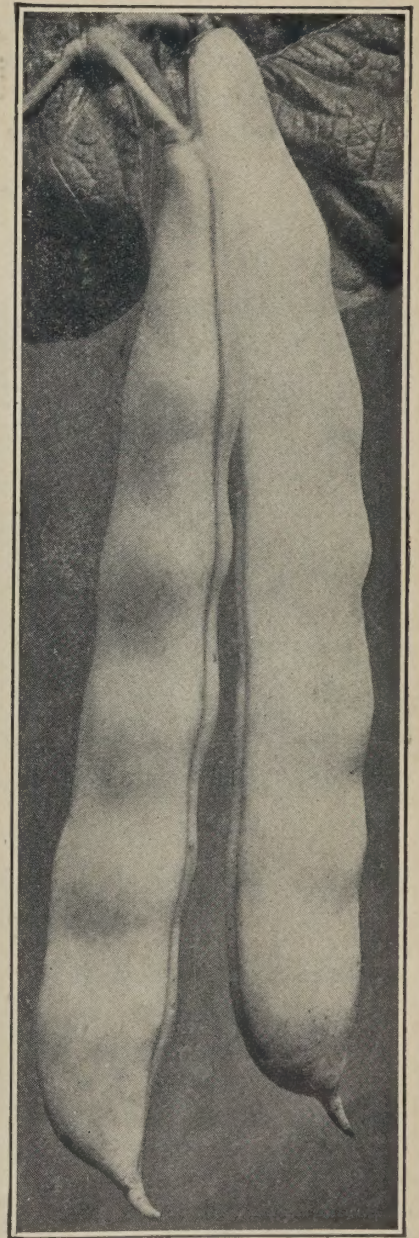
The plants make stocky, robust bushes, fifteen to eighteen inches high, with strong branches, which hold the pods well up from the soil and prevent them from rusting during wet weather. The pods are borne abundantly, they are remarkably handsome in appearance and of the finest quality, and measure from 5 to 6 inches in length, and half an inch or more in breadth. They are a bright lemon-yellow colour, and at all stages of growth are entirely stringless and free from any muslin-like fibre. 6d. per packet; per post, 9d.

New Asparagus—"Early French Giant."

A GREAT MARKET AND EXHIBITION VARIETY.

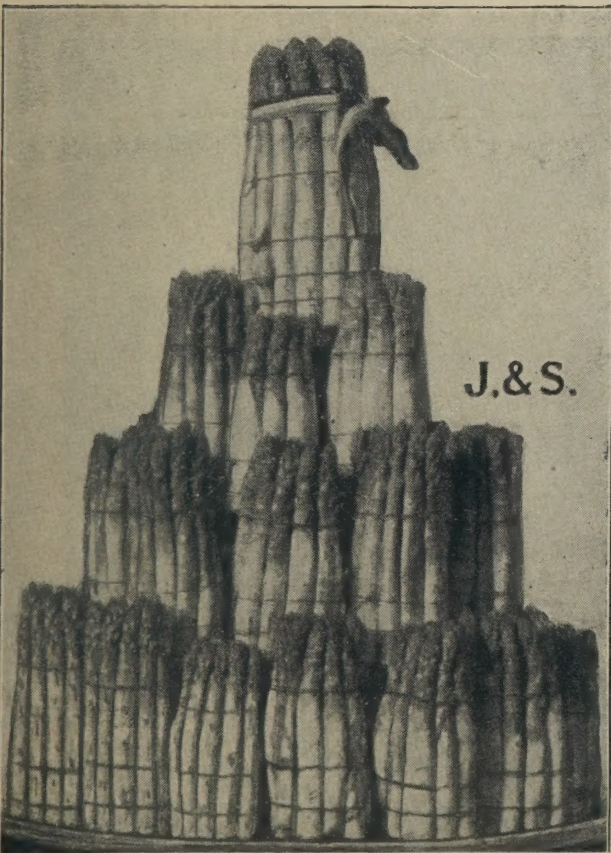
This new variety is a great improvement on the popular Palmetto Asparagus, not only as regards size, but it is fully ten days earlier than that sort, and much superior in size and colour. In New York markets the past two seasons it sold for 5 dollars per dozen bunches, while other varieties only brought 2 dollars per dozen. It is by far the most promising Asparagus as a money maker that can be grown. Our seed is from the original importation from France, which attracted so much attention and sold so high in New York.

1s. per packet.



New Bean—"Burpee's White Wax Pod."

J.&S.



New Asparagus—"Early French Giant."

New Cabbage—"Early Giant Leader."

This grand new sort is the earliest of all the flat-headed Cabbages. The heads are remarkably solid and uniform in colour, form, and size. As a result of their rapid growth, they surpass most other varieties for tenderness. The seed we offer was saved from pedigree stock that has been carefully developed by close selection both for earliness and size, and is without any question the best, most uniform, and truest stock of early large-headed Summer Cabbages known. It also makes equally good Cabbages for Winter use, being solid and hard to the centre.

1s. per packet.



New Cabbage—"Early Giant Leader."



New Moss-Curled Endive—"Silverheart."

New Moss-Curled Endive—"Silverheart."

This new variety distinguishes itself prominently from all other sorts by the very light yellow or nearly white colouration of its finely lacinated leaves, which are produced in great abundance, the heart being full and very firm. By its very light colour it appears to be blanched before it is tied up, a feature most valuable to market growers. The ribs are pure white, like those of the Silver-White Swiss Chard. Owing to its tempting appearance and refined taste this novelty is certain to become very popular.

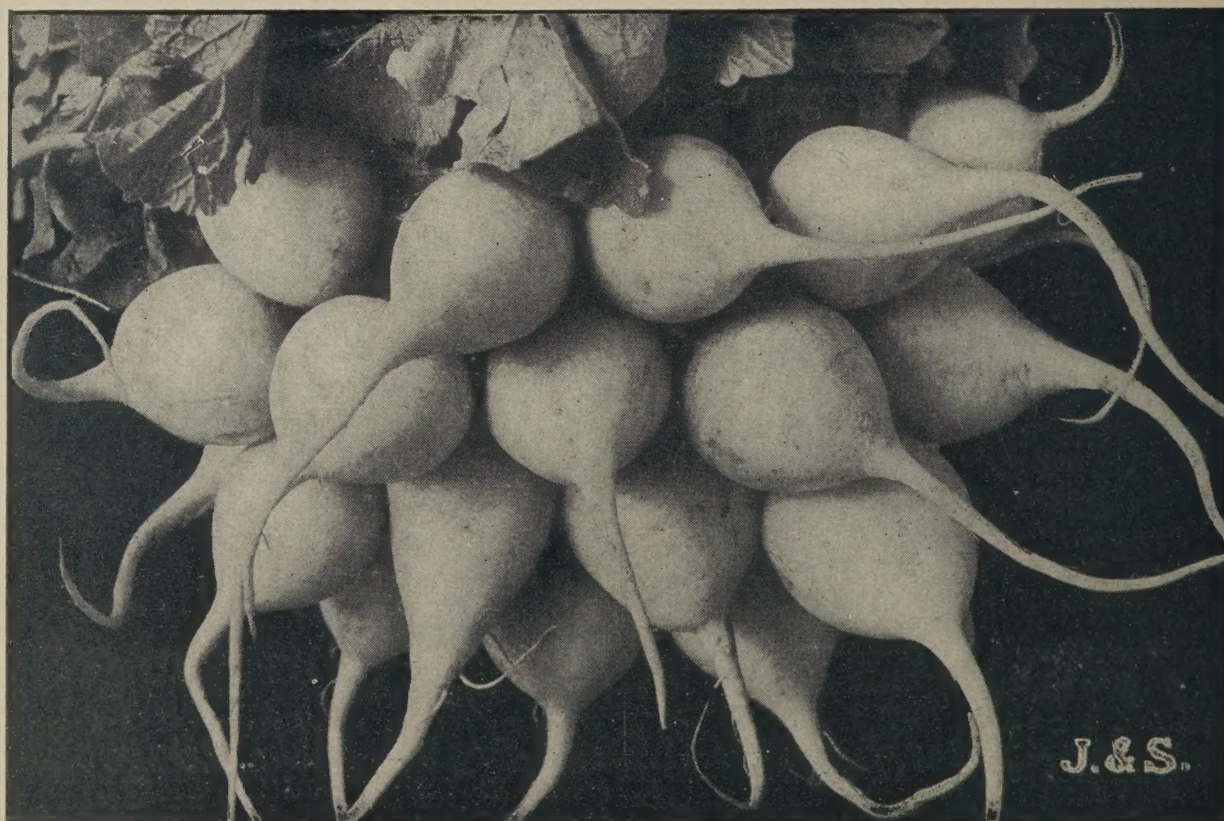
1s. per packet.

New Radish—"Early Snow-White Box."

The raisers say:—

"By careful selection over a series of years we have evolved an extra early type of the White Box Radish. The skin and flesh are a pure, brilliant, glistening snow-white. It is quite early, maturing in from 25 to 30 days, uniform in shape, and most attractive when bunched for market. It is not only very crisp and tender when young, but retains these qualities until the roots are of large size.

6d. per packet.



New Radish—"Early Snow-White Box."



New Tomato—"Burpee's Earliest Pink."

New Tomato—"Burpee's Earliest Pink."

This grand new variety produces in great abundance fine fruits of medium size, which are of deep form, smoothly rounded, bright pink in colour, and exceptionally solid, having a broad, meaty heart. They are entirely free from core or hard centre, and have only very small seed spaces around the outer edges. The fruits, which are produced in large clusters, measure from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter; they are smooth, free from cracks or blemishes, and of very fine flavour.

1s. per packet.

New Swiss Chard or Silver Beet—"Lucullus."

The plants grow to a height of 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The stalks are as thick and broad as those of Rhubarb, being $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad and from 10 to 12 inches long below the leaf. These stalks are delicious when cooked and served in the same manner as Asparagus. In the old type of Swiss Chard the leaf portion is smooth, broad, and rounded at the upper end; in this new sort the leaves are larger and sharper pointed at the top, while the texture is heavily crumpled or savoyed, being much greater in amount, more tender, and of fine flavour. The leafy portion of the foliage is cooked and served in the same manner as Spinach. The leaves and stalks served as separate vegetables afford two distinct dishes from the same plants at the one time.

1s. per packet.



New Swiss Chard, or Silver Beet—"Lucullus."

New Water Melon—"The Bradford."



J.&S.

As shown in the illustration, this new variety is oblong in shape, with rather square ends. The skin is a very dark green, with still darker stripes, which it is impossible to show in the photograph. The flesh resembles in texture the popular old sort, Mountain Sweet, it being very tender and yet solid to the heart, and of a dark red colour. The seeds are small and nearly white, being flecked with a brown spot on each side. Under good cultivation the Melons grow to a very large size, frequently weighing from 40 to 60 lbs., and commanding the highest prices in the market.

1s. per packet.

New Water Melon—"The Bradford."

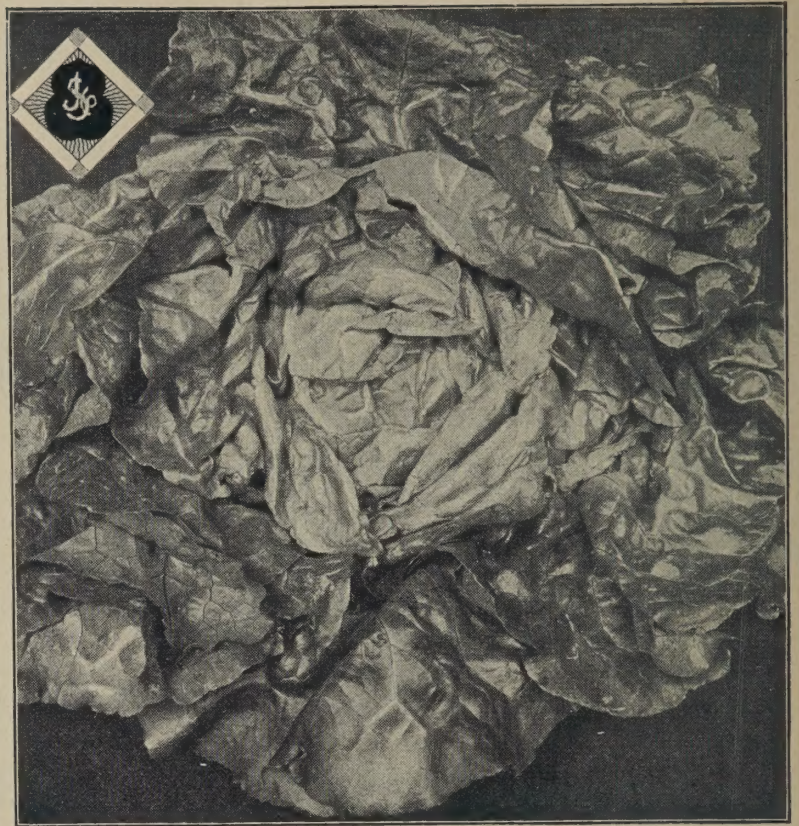
New Lettuce.— “Holyrood Hot Weather.”

The raisers say:—“This is the variety distributed for trial last season as New Lettuce No. 30. We have received hundreds of letters from those who tested it saying it is the most wonderful heat resister they have ever grown, standing longer than any other of the rich butter varieties. The heads are large, firm, and solid; light green outside, blanching to a beautiful creamy-yellow inside. The most critical market

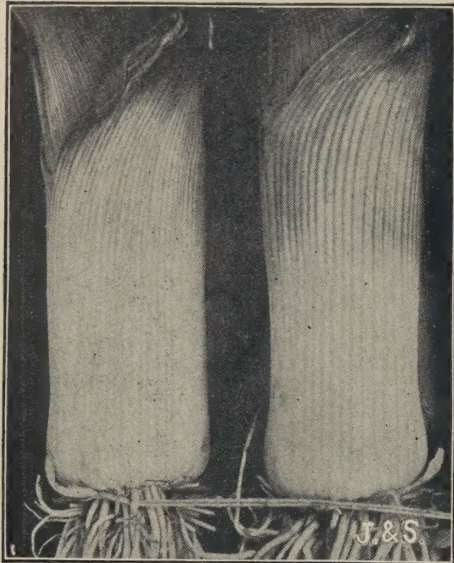
gardener cannot be disappointed in this remarkable Lettuce, no matter at what season of the year he may sow it.

1s. per packet.

FOR
VEGETABLE
NOVELTIES
of 1907,
See pages VI.
and VII.



New Lettuce—“Holyrood Hot Weather.”



New Giant Italian Leek.

—New Giant Italian Leek.—

This new Leek from Italy is fully twice the size of the ordinary London Flag, and much handsomer in appearance. Like the Italian Onion, it is very mild and agreeable in flavour; extremely hardy, and a fine keeper. All who have grown it were astonished at its large size and fine white appearance. It is by far the best Leek that can be grown either for market or home use.

1s. per packet.

New Kohl Rabi. Smooth White Short-Leaved.

After several years' comparative tests, we find this new sort decidedly the best for market and table use, it being much superior to the old varieties. The bulbs, which mature very early, are a greenish-white colour, very smooth, well-shaped, and of the very finest texture and quality. 1s. per packet.



New Italian Bush Vegetable Marrow—“Cerberus.”

NEW FODDER PLANT.

—o—
PHALARIS COMMUTATA.

The King of Winter Grasses.

Grows between 6 and 7 ft. high.

Price, 1s. and 2s. 6d. per pkt.

Per ounce 5s., post free.

For full particulars see page 92.



New Kohl Rabi—“Smooth White Short-Leaved.”

New Italian Bush Vegetable Marrow. “Cerberus.”

This variety is a fine addition to the Bush Vegetable Marrows. It produces extra long fruit, which retains its deep dark-green colour till perfectly matured. The plants, with their numerous large and deeply-split leaves, form regular bushes. It is a prolific variety, and the fruiting season is of long duration.

1s. per packet.



New Bush Squash—"Queer Fellow."

New Bush Squash— "Queer Fellow."

Besides the high nutritive value of the flesh, the seeds of this Squash are also edible. In Southern Italy the type of this variety is cultivated largely for feeding stock, and the large seeds which they produce are roasted and eaten after dinner. The fruits are of large size, and generally produced three on a plant, which, not being a runner, requires but little space.

1s. per packet.

FOR VEGETABLE NOVELTIES
of 1907,
See pages VI. and VII.

New Cabbage Lettuce.— "All Seasons."

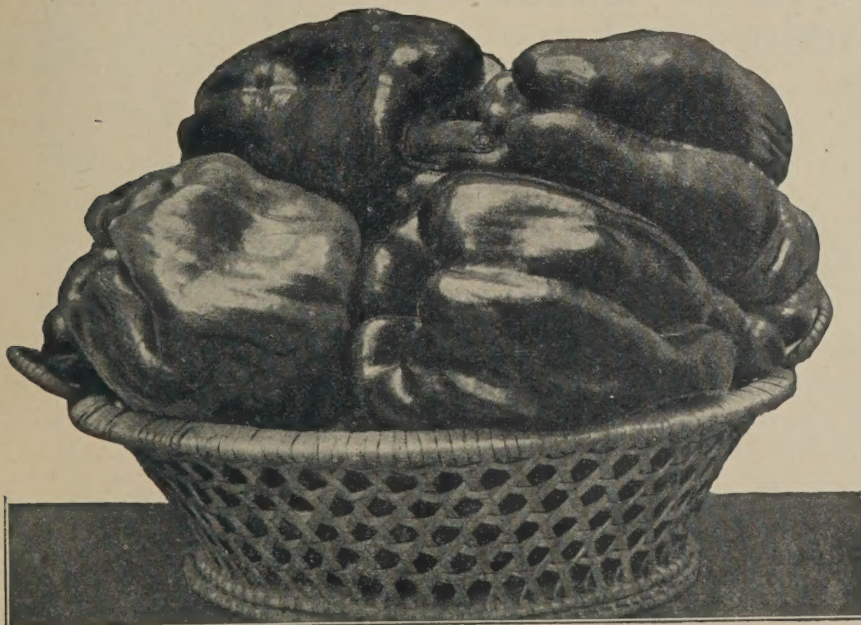
The introducers say:—"This new Lettuce is similar in growth and appearance to the well-known Deacon, which in America has long been the standard Summer variety where a solid nicely-blanced Lettuce is desired. All Seasons, however, is distinct in having black seed, while the edges of the outer leaves are slightly toothed or serrated. The plants head evenly and remain in fine condition for a long time. From seed sown 25th October, and not transplanted, the heads were ready for use by 3rd January. They are closely folded, large and solid, measuring 8 inches and more across."

1s. per packet.

New Capsicum. "Hercules."

This variety produces the largest fruits of all the mild kinds hitherto known. They are of a splendid golden-yellow colour, and the flesh is solid and of good flavour. There are often at the same time a dozen well-shaped fruits on one plant. The value of this variety is increased by the upright growth of the fruits; being consequently more exposed to the sun they mature much earlier and more even. During wet weather they do not rot like the varieties with hanging fruits, which come so easily in contact with the soil. This new Pepper possesses so many good qualities that it is sure to become a general favourite.

1s. per packet.



New Capsicum—"Hercules."



New Cauliflower—"Late Metropole."

New Cauliflower.—"Late Metropole."

A splendid late variety, which is of exceedingly vigorous growth, and resists bad weather better than most other kinds. The undulated, strongly-veined leaves fold themselves over the large, well-shaped heads, conserving thus their tenderness and snowy whiteness. Although the heads grow to a large size, they are not coarse, but of the finest flavour.

1s. 6d. per packet.

Vegetable Novelties of 1907



Kale—"Emerald Isle."

Brocoli—"St. Valentine."

This new Brocoli is a Winter variety coming in about the middle of July. We know of no variety which produces heads so firm and white; and these heads remain in good condition longer than any other sort we are acquainted with.

1s. per packet.

Rock Melon—"Matchless."

The Melons, which are oval, average about 6 inches in length and 5 inches in diameter. The flesh is light green, with a rich golden tint where it borders on the seed cavity. When fully ripened the flesh, while melting and of the richest sugary flavour, is still firm. 9d. per packet.

Cos Lettuce—"Eclipse."

It is the dwarfest Cos Lettuce, and produces a firm, crisp heart quicker than other sorts. Moreover, it is the most self-folding variety. In colour it resembles the Paris White, but is somewhat greener. 6d. per packet.



Cauliflower—"Perfection."

Kale—"Emerald Isle."

This is really the most handsome Kale that has ever come under our notice, and is entirely distinct from other strains. The habit is dwarf, and the leaves are of a bright green colour, and beautifully curled, giving the plants a most attractive appearance. 6d. per packet.

Broad Windsor Bean—"The Monster."

This very fine selection of the white Windsor Bean is a marked advance on the "Harlington" type, which never produces more than three beans in a pod. We have seen as many as five beans in this new variety, and not only the seeds, but the pods are of massive character, and present a striking appearance when in growth or on the exhibition table.

9d. per pint; per post, 1s. 3d.

Water Melon—"Calabrica."

The fruit of this variety is large, globular, and of a dark green colour, while the flesh is bright red, and of the finest flavour. 9d. per packet.



Cos Lettuce—"Eclipse."

Frame Cucumber—"Excellent."

The fruits of this variety are borne in great profusion; they are of a beautiful symmetrical shape, and of first-class quality. For exhibition, market, or for general use they cannot be surpassed.

1s. per packet.

Squash—"White Congo."

This new variety produces small creamy-white fruit, of first-class quality. The flesh is firm, very floury and sweet. It differs from all other varieties by its peculiar shape, being thick and ribbed near the stalk, and tapering to a point near the end. 9d. per packet.

Tomato—"Continuity."

This is a very thick-meated and extremely solid variety. The fruit is very regular in form and size; the skin and flesh are of a bright rich red colour, and the flavour is very fine. 9d. per packet.

Cauliflower—"Perfection."

Under reasonably favourable conditions every plant will form a large solid head of fine quality. Very solid, compact, round, and very white. They develop earlier than most other sorts; the growth is vigorous, and the leaves fold themselves over the large, well-shaped head, conserving thus their snowy whiteness. 1s. 6d. per packet.

Sweet Corn—"Peep o' Day."

The two points of this remarkable Corn are its extraordinary earliness and unparalleled sweetness. It is also wonderfully productive. The early varieties of Sweet Corn do not, as a rule, yield as heavily as the later sorts; but owing to the fact that the stalks bear from two to five ears each, and that they are very dwarf, which admits of their being planted close together, it not only gives an early yield, but it gives one of great productiveness as well, sometimes doubling the yield per acre of other early sorts.

6d. per packet; per post, 9d.

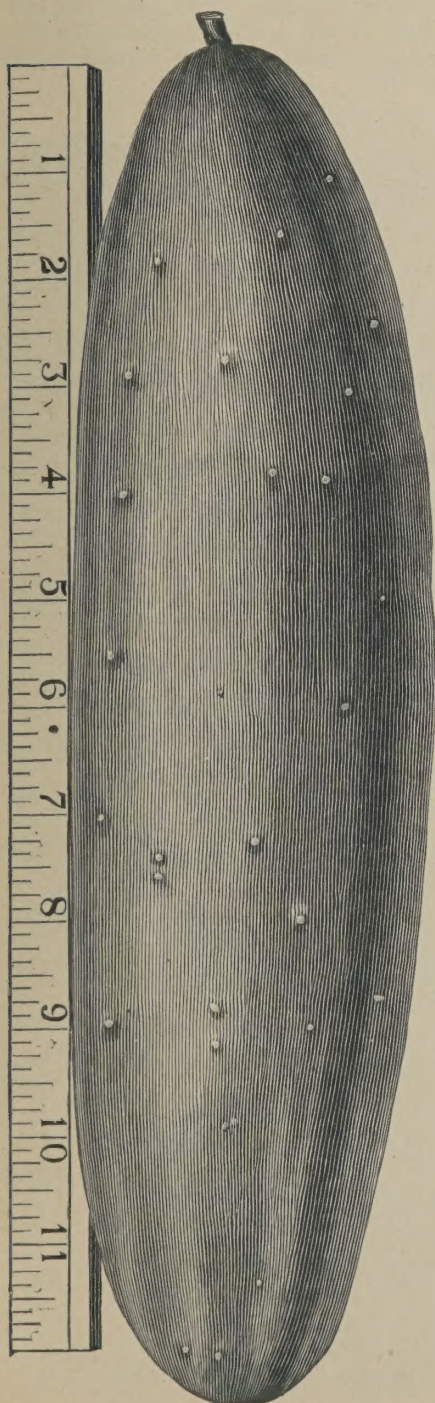
Egg Plant—"Spineless Giant."

This is the largest variety ever raised. The fruit is oval, and of a blackish-purple colour; the flesh is exceedingly tender and of fine flavour.

6d. per packet.

Onion—"The Giant."

The latest and most important novelty in exhibition Onions. This is not an improved strain of Ailsa Craig or Excelsior, but, grown under the same conditions, produces bulbs one-third larger than the best selections of these two varieties. 9d. per packet.



Cucumber—"Burpee's Famous."



Sweet Corn—"Peep o' Day."

Dark-Leaved Globe Beet.

An extremely handsome early or main crop variety of medium size, almost globe-shaped, and entirely free from rootlets, leaving the skin entirely smooth. This novelty has not only a dark leaf, like the best decorative strains, but is equal in the colour of the flesh to Dell's type. 6d. per packet.

Celery—"Golden Queen."

It has the robust growth of the Giant Paschal; each plant makes a large number of fine stalks (magnificent large heart of rich golden-yellow), which are broad, thick, and heavily ribbed. Most highly recommended. 9d. per packet.

Rhubarb—"Crimson Winter Everbearing."

This new variety may be described as a perpetual bearer or producer of leaf stalks, which are usually about one inch in thickness. The colour, as indicated by the name, is of the brightest crimson, and the flavour when cooked is excellent, there being an absence of fibrous strings in the stalks. 1s. per packet.

Early Giant Capsicum—"Neapolitan."

This is the earliest of all the large mild Red Peppers, and the most productive. The strong, vigorous plants are completely laden with large, handsome bright red fruits, which are thick-meated, sweet, and very mild. 9d. per packet.

Cucumber—"Burpee's Famous."

The vines produce an enormous crop of perfectly smooth dark green fruit, which measure 12 to 18 inches long. The beautiful white flesh is firm, crisp, and of most delicious flavour. 6d. per packet.

Cabbage—"First Crop."

This variety is of medium size, firm, and has very few outer leaves, and these free from coarseness. It is an ideal variety for the private garden, as it takes up but little room, and produces solid heads sooner than any variety known to us. The quality is all that can be desired.

1s. 3d. per packet.



Cabbage—"First Crop."

Floral Novelties for 1908



Maurandia Alba Grandiflora.

Maurandia Alba Grandiflora.

This new Maurandia is a great improvement on the old white variety, the flowers being very much larger and more freely produced, and the plants of more vigorous growth. It is a fine addition to our climbing plants, and is certain to become a great favourite.

1s. per packet.

Nemesia Strumosa Nana Compacta Grandiflora.

This mixture is an improvement on Nemesia Strumosa Suttoni. The flowers are larger and the plants of a much dwarfer habit. There are many new and rare colours among this strain, such as peach, salmon, and chestnut. Highly recommended for pot culture, owing to its dwarf and compact habit of growth.

1s. per packet.

Eschscholtzia Erecta Compacta— "Dainty Queen."

We have the greatest pleasure in being able to introduce this exquisite new colour in Eschscholtzias. It is so delicate and striking that we are certain it will excite universal admiration, especially with the ladies, and become one of the greatest favourites of this charming race of our new improved compact Californian Poppies.

The colour is a tender blush or pale coral pink, slightly deeper towards the edges, with a groundwork of delicate cream, and, like Intus Rosea, is quite the same colour inside the flower as outside, so that the effect in colour is the same when the flower is open as when closed, which is quite unusual in all other Eschscholtzias.

It forms a small compact bush, very free blooming, with the flowers standing well above the bright green foliage, giving it a singularly attractive appearance for bedding or massing.

1s. per packet.



Begonia—"Dichroa."



Eschscholtzia Erecta Compacta—"Dainty Queen."

Begonia—"Dichroa."

A new and most attractive shrubby Begonia, a native of the higher regions of Brazil. The seedlings, branching freely from the base, produce slightly undulated light green leaves, garnished with numerous round, pure white blotches. When the flower buds are appearing the new leaves unfold themselves of a dark green colour, while the older foliage retains its white spots, so that two different coloured leaves are to be noticed on the flowering plants. The flower stalks develop an extraordinary amount of bloom of a brilliant salmon-orange, a rare and unique colour in this tribe of plants.

1s. 6d. per packet.

Gloxinia Hybrida Crassifolia Crispa— “Meteor.”

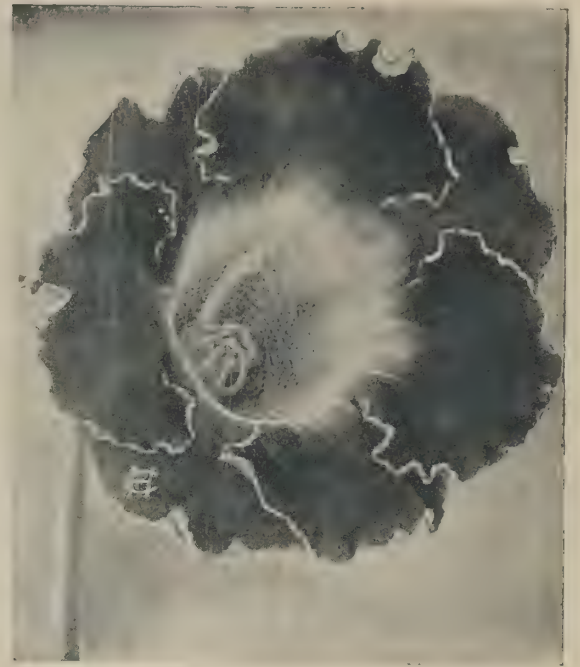
This new variety is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful Gloxinias ever grown. Its glowing brilliant carmine-scarlet colouration surpasses by far all other red varieties in existence. The throat of the very large flower is pure white, showing towards the petals a light bluish shade, while the latter are fiery carmine-scarlet with a waved or rather curled white edging. The back of the flower is also white, giving it a charming appearance. The vigorous and strong flower stems, as well as the soft silver-veined Crassifolia leaves, increase still the value of this new introduction. This variety comes quite true from seed.

1s. 6d. per packet.

Aster, Early-flowering Hohenzollern, —Silvery-lilac.—

A charming and most delicately coloured new variety of this exceedingly early-flowering Aster, so highly appreciated for all kinds of florists' work, especially for vases on the table.

The plants are of globular habit, attaining a height of 1½ to 2 feet, and bearing, on long, strong stalks, well-shaped flowers of from 5 to 6 inches across, with elegantly waved and curled florets. This novelty is at the same time highly recommended for bedding purposes. 1s. per packet.



Gloxinia Hybrida Crassifolia Crispa—“Meteor.”

Early-flowering Brompton Stock— “Monte Carlo.”

This is a fine addition to the new class of early-flowering Brompton Stocks, of which the popular varieties—Beauty of Nice, Queen Alexandra, Crimson King, and Almond Blossom—are representatives. In this, as in the forenamed sorts, both the centre stem and the side shoots are loosely covered with uncommonly large and very fragrant flowers, but the colour of this novelty is a delicate canary-yellow. It produces a large percentage of doubles, and possesses also the other good qualities of its predecessors. From sowings made in the Summer, the flowers appear in 9 or 10 weeks, so that it may be grown as a Summer or Winter Stock, but early Autumn is undoubtedly the best time to sow this new class.

1s. per packet.

New Dark-shaded Princess Pinks.

Contrary to the Princess Pinks that were introduced recently, the ground colours of which were mostly light shades, this novelty produces dark and quite peculiar colours, as purplish-violet, blood-red, etc. Many of the flowers show most effective markings, either by star designs or by light coloured, almost white, edgings.

1s. per packet.

New Giant Pansy—“Eros.”

This grand novelty produces very large flowers of a deep velvety-brown colour, with a broad yellow margin. The back of the flower has the same broad margin as the front side, giving it a uniform and charming aspect from all sides.

1s. per packet.



New Dark-Shaded Princess Pinks.



Early-flowering Brompton Stock—“Monte Carlo.”



Myosotis Dissitiflora—"Elfriede."

Godetia Dwarf Compact "Crimson Glow"

This splendid new Godetia will be eagerly sought after when once known. It forms a compact little bush about 9 inches in height, completely smothered with flowers of the most dazzling intense crimson. A bed of this variety produces a vivid effect, the intensity of which it is impossible to describe; to be fully appreciated it must be seen growing.

It is a selection out of our Sunset, which is without doubt the most compact in habit and most free blooming of any Godetia yet introduced.

The colour of Crimson Glow is many shades deeper, more vivid and intense, and quite as compact in habit as Sunset, which we introduced recently. **1s. per packet.**

Streptocarpus New Hybrids (Mixed).

This remarkable strain has been brought to great perfection, the colours being greatly improved, and the size of the flowers are much larger. One of the finest plants for conservatory decoration.

1s. 6d. per packet.



Godetia Dwarf Compact—"Crimson Glow."

Dianthus Pancici Grandiflorus.

This is a grand acquisition of striking effect for cutting purposes. The beautiful purplish-crimson flowers measure about 3 inches across, and are borne on long, strong stems, which no wind can break. Its unusual hardiness makes it suitable to resist the severest frosts. The plants flower all through the Summer and Autumn months. **1s. per packet.**

Aquilegia Cœrulea Flore Rosea.

This splendid novelty is a fine addition to the popular long-spurred Columbines. The plants attain a height of 12 to 16 inches; freely branching, with the characteristic elegant Aquilegia foliage, and produce on long and slender stalks a great profusion of graceful, long-spurred flowers of light to dark rose with white centre and yellow anthers; a most delicate and beautiful combination of colours. This lovely Aquilegia comes about 80 per cent. true from seed.

1s. per packet.

Petunia Hybrida Grandiflora Gigantea fl. pl.—"Empress."

Claimed to be the largest variety in cultivation. This matchless novelty may be justly called the Empress of all the Petunias. The plant is of vigorous growth; the flowers, which are of handsome form, perfectly double, and of mammoth size, are considerably larger than those of any other variety in commerce. The colouring is a delicate lilac-rose, prettily striped and blotched cream; a most delicate and peculiar shade. **2s. per packet.**



Dianthus Pancici Grandiflorus.



Aster, Giant Comet—"Triumph of Paris."

Aster Giant Comet—"Triumph of Paris."

This new Aster is of very handsome and striking appearance. It is of pyramidal habit, grows 2 to 2½ feet high, and produces large flowers 4½ to 6 inches across, with long pure white outer petals, in the centre of which the quilled disc florets form a bright golden-yellow wreath. A first-class certificate of the French Horticultural Society was awarded to this novelty on 29th August, 1907. Highly recommended for cutting. **1s. per packet.**

New Emperor Salpiglossis

(Lilac, with Gold).

A very pretty variety. To about half an inch from the edge the flower is of a vivid lilac, which lightens somewhat towards the throat. The whole flower is regularly veined with a pure golden-yellow. **1s. per packet.**

Coleus Hybr. Monstrosus Nanus.

This strain produces compact plants with very large leaves, the edges of which are turned up and undulated; they have the appearance of being covered with blisters. The mixture comprises mostly dark shades, but of so different a play that they produce a very high effect. **1s. 3d. per packet.**

Hibiscus Immutabilis Albus.

This variety is a fine addition to the shrubby species of Hibiscus. It produces in great abundance, all through the Summer, flowers of the purest white, and rising well above the graceful foliage. The plants do not want any special attention, thriving in any ordinary garden soil, and requiring very

little water when once established, but they must have some slight protection from the frost; which can be easily given, as the plants will stand cutting back in the Winter, so that a piece of canvas or similar covering can be placed over the bush at night when there is any sign of frost.

1s. 6d. per packet.



Rehmannia Angulata—"Pink Perfection."



Hibiscus Immutabilis Albus.

Nigella Diversifolia.

A very interesting and pretty annual from Turkestan, forming many branched bushes from 15 to 18 inches high. The flowers, which measure up to one inch in diameter, resemble in shape more a Bellflower than a Nigella. The bell-shaped flowers are composed of five light blue sepals and a bluish-white fringed corolla; each flower is surrounded by green feathery foliage. **1s. per packet.**

Rehmannia Angulata—"Pink Perfection."

This is undoubtedly a very handsome and very beautiful perennial plant, and is one of the finest subjects for conservatory and out-door decoration that has been introduced for many years. Its effectiveness is beyond all question, and its cultivation is of the simplest. The large flowers, resembling those of the Incarvillea, are of a clear bright pink colour, with a distinct pale throat, the markings of which vary considerably. This enhances their beauty when seen in the mass. The spikes are from 4 to 5 feet high, and produce their flowers from within a few inches from the base, which is a great advantage; they continue in flower for several months. Plant in a rather sheltered position. **2s. 6d. per packet.**



New Primrose Spencer Sweet Pea.

BLACK MICHAEL—A fine large-flowered variety of a deep maroon shade. The best of the dark varieties. 6d. per packet.

MRS. COLLIER—This variety has very large flowers of a primrose tint, entirely free from any trace of pink. It may be briefly described as a primrose Dorothy Eckford. 1s. per packet.

UNIQUE—This variety has a pure white ground, delicately flaked with lavender-blue. 9d. per packet.

LORD NELSON—This variety has large flowers of a pure, rich bright blue. 1s. per packet.

E. J. CASTLE—A beautiful variety, producing large flowers of a rich, rosy-carmine, with a slight salmon shading. 1s. per packet.

GEORGE HERBERT—A very large-flowered variety, of a rich salmon-rose shade, with wavy standards. 1s. per packet.

FLORENCE SPENCER—This variety has fine large flowers of a deep rosy-pink; standard waved like Countess Spencer. Unfortunately liable to sport. 9d. per packet.

MRS. CHAS. FOSTER—The large standards of this novelty are beautifully waved. The colour is a lovely shade of soft lavender. 9d. per packet.

BOLTON'S PINK—Standards pale pink, shaded delicate rose wings. Flowers large and of good substance. 6d. per packet.

NEW BLUE EVERLASTING PEA (*Lathyrus Pubescens*)—This is a beautiful Climber of very quick growth. It produces large, loose bunches of pale blue flowers, resembling very closely the well-known *Wistaria Sinensis*. Very highly recommended for cutting, as the flowers last a long time in water. 9d. per packet.

Tall Sweet Peas

Of Recent Introduction.

Including some magnificent varieties, most of which have the beautifully-waved standards of the Spencer type. Several in the following list are now offered for the first time in Australia.

SAINT GEORGE—Recognised as the finest novelty in Sweet Peas for 1907-8. The standards are bright, fiery scarlet, or vivid orange-salmon, the wings being of a slightly deeper shade. It possesses the wavy form of the beautiful Spencer type. First-class Certificate, N.S.P.S., and Silver Medal; also Award of Merit, R.H.S., Holland House. 1s. 3d. per packet.

PRIMROSE SPENCER—The colour is a pronounced primrose throughout. The flowers are of large size, with both standard and wings thoroughly crinkled or waved. The first of the Countess Spencer type in this colour. 1s. 3d. per packet.

WHITE SPENCER—The flowers of this fine Sweet Pea are enormous, and are absolutely pure white. Standard and wings are beautifully waved. The finest white Sweet Pea to date. 1s. 3d. per packet.

FRANK DOLBY—The finest and largest pale blue variety ever introduced. Has wavy standards like Gladys Unwin. 1s. per packet.

NORA UNWIN—One of the finest white varieties to date; wavy standards. 1s. per packet.

MRS. ALFRED WATKINS—Produces large flowers of a beautiful pale pink shade; wavy standards. 1s. per packet.

HELEN LEWIS (true)—A fine new orange shade. The flowers are large and well formed. One of the best. 1s. per packet.

HENRY ECKFORD—A very close approach to an orange terra-cotta self. 6d. per packet.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA—A magnificent intense scarlet self, with bold, well expanded flowers. 9d. per pkt.

PHYLLIS UNWIN—A deep rosy-carmine coloured flower. The standards are wavy and the wings broad. 6d. per packet.

EVELYN BYATT—This variety has a rich salmon standard, with wings of a little deeper colour, giving a rich, fiery orange or deep sunset colour to the flower. 6d. per packet.

ROMOLO PIAZZANI—A true violet-blue self. 6d. per packet.

HELEN PIERCE—This new Sweet Pea has a pure white ground, marbled or mottled with blue. 6d. per packet.

ENCHANTRESS—A fine pink variety, similar to Countess Spencer. 1s. per pkt.

JOHN INGMAN—This Sweet Pea has large flowers of a beautiful carmine-rose colour, with wavy standards. 1s. per packet.

A. J. COOK—This fine variety is of a lovely violet-blue self, with the size and form of Gladys Unwin. 1s. per packet.



A Single Flower of the
New White Spencer Sweet Pea.
Exactly Natural Size.

Floral Novelties of 1907.

Butterfly Runner Bean, "PHASEOLUS MULTIFLORUS PAPILIO."

This new variety of Scarlet Runner Bean is equal to the old sorts as regards productiveness and quality of fruit, but is quite distinct, and far surpasses them in the beauty of its flowers; what chiefly distinguishes the latter is the large size of the prettily-waved, snowy-white wings, and the salmon-rose of the standard, these two colours making a most agreeable and striking contrast. The vine is also extremely floriferous, its leaves, of a somewhat lighter green than other runners, almost disappearing beneath the clusters of charming flowers which gracefully rise and fall, like butterflies, in the passing breeze.

9d. per packet.

Zea Japonica Quadricolor— "PERFECTA."

Of Italian origin, this splendid variety differs from Zea Japonica Quadricolor by its bushier habit, and also by the more intense colouring of the broad yellow, green, rose, and dark red stripes on the leaves. 9d. per packet.

Papaver Orientale Colosseum.

This is an improved strain of this favourite Poppy. By careful selection we are now able to offer seed which will produce gigantic flowers of a shining dark scarlet, as it was saved from flowers measuring 8 inches across and of the finest form. 9d. per packet.



Butterfly Runner Bean—"Phaseolus Multiflorus Papilio."

New Hybrids of Nicotiana Affinis, "NICOTIANA AFFINIS HYBRIDA."

These magnificent new hybrids produce flowers varying in all principal colours and most brilliant shades. They have the same sweet fragrance and robust growth as the old Nicotiana Affinis. Finest mixture of all colours, as white, rose, pink, red, crimson, light blue, violet, and dark violet.

9d. per packet.

Stock, Early Large-Flowering Winter,

"ALMOND BLOSSOM."

Another fine colour of this class, comprising our former introductions—Beauty of Nice, Queen Alexandra, and Crimson King—is herewith introduced. This variety produces trusses of large white flowers, shaded carmine, calling to mind an almond blossom; a most delicate and pleasing hue.

1s. per packet.

Gladiolus—"Præcox."

This is a new strain of Gladiolus, producing flowers the first year from seed. The blooms are of large size, and comprise spotted, blotched, self-coloured and striped, also white and yellow throated varieties. The accompanying picture shows a spike from a one year old bulb. 9d. per packet.



Gladiolus—"Præcox."

Cyclamen Persicum Giganteum Marginatum, "VICTORIA" CYCLAMEN.

The prominent features of this new strain are the beautifully margined and fringed flowers, combined with beautiful form. The display ranges in all colours, such as white with rose, rose with scarlet, crimson with violet, etc.; the colouration of the margin always corresponding with the base of the flowers.

1s. 3d. per packet.



Cyclamen Persicum Giganteum Marginatum—"Victoria" Cyclamen.



New Poppy—"Admiral."

Papaver Pæoniflorum—"Admiral" Poppy.

This single Paeony-flowered Poppy is of surprising beauty. It is characterised by large, round, smooth-edged flowers of glistening pure white, with a broad band of brilliant scarlet around the top. Planted in groups, this new Poppy, which comes nearly true from seed, produces a magnificent effect. 9d. per packet.

Giant Curled Pansy—"Andromeda."

All Pansy novelties of former years, even the charming Psyche, are by far surpassed by this variety, owing to its elegant and remarkable beauty. Its colour is a very delicate apple-blossom, generally showing a soft lavender-blue or rosy-lilac hue, rendered still more effective by a somewhat darker veining. It comes true from seed. 9d. per packet.

Phlox Drummondii
Nana Compacta Radiata Alba.

Phlox Drummondii Nana Compacta Radiata Alba.

This new dwarf Phlox produces flowers of a regular five or six pointed star, which imparts an uncommonly charming aspect to the plant. The flowers, which are white, retain their beauty for a very long period, and keep up a continuous display until late in Autumn. 9d. per packet.

Myosotis Alpestris Stricta Grandiflora Alba.

This white pillar-shaped Forget-Me-Not is most striking for its charming structure. All the branches that form the plants grow straight up without ever bending over, which makes it useful for edgings or pot culture. 9d. per packet.



Chrysanthemum Carinatum—"Northern Star."

The flowers of this giant Chrysanthemum measure on an average $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across; the radiant white of the petals, passing towards the centre into a soft yellow, shows up strikingly against the bold black disc. 9d. per packet.

Begonia Hybrida Gigantea—"Crown Princess."

This new Begonia is of the true gigantic type; the edge of the flower is a brilliant carmine, turning towards the centre to a pure white. Highly recommended. 1s. 6d. per packet.

Tall Nasturtium—"Dazzler."

The flowers of this variety are of the most dazzling colour imaginable, while the foliage is as dark as the old English Ivy, which it closely resembles. Highly recommended. 6d. per packet.

Torenia—"Nymph."

This is a very beautiful variety of compact growth. The main colour of the flower is a light blue, while the lip shows a dark violet velvety spot. The flowers cover the plant in profusion all through the Summer. 9d. per packet.

Petunia—"King Alphonso."

This fine Petunia of the Grandiflora Superbissima class bears very large dark crimson flowers, most of which are frilled to such an extent that the brilliant black throat of the flower is entirely concealed. 2s. per packet.



Petunia—"King Alphonso."



Torenia—"Nymph."

Impatiens Holstii New Hybrids (Mixed).

The flowers of this class measure $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, and are a great improvement on the Sultani class, besides which they have a much rounder shape, and are produced in much greater numbers. The new colours now offered are quite distinct and very beautiful, and will certainly give the highest satisfaction to all who grow them. 9d. per packet.

Chrysanthemum Inodorum—"Bridal Robe."

This new variety grows only 10 inches high. The sturdy plants deck themselves with a mantle of extra double, pure white flowers, which last a long time when cut. It comes almost true from seed, and will prove a bedding plant of the very first rank. 9d. per packet.

FOR 1908

To _____

F. H. BRUNNING

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IT is a condition of sale of all the Seeds sent out by us, that while we have used all reasonable care in the selection, we give **No Warranty**, either as to description, quality, or productiveness—and we accept **No Responsibility** in regard to the crop or failure of crop. If the Seeds are not accepted on these terms, they are to be returned **at once** unopened, and it is **only under these conditions that the Seeds are sold to you.**

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For 1908.

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Sole Australian Agents for Murchison's Weed, Tree, and Scrub Exterminator.



Monthly Calendar

For the

Vegetable Garden

Showing what Seeds may be sown in each Month,
from January to December, in the vicinity of
—Melbourne.—

For full particulars regarding the Cultivation of Vegetables, &c., see "The Australian Gardener," 16th Edition (Copyright Registered). Thoroughly revised and corrected to date. Price, 2s., per post 2s. 6d.

Acknowledged by the Press to be the best work issued on Gardening in Australia.

January.

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|--|--|--|
| <p>Beet—Sow for Autumn and Winter crop.
 Borecole or Kale—Sow largely, to use from June.
 Brocoli—Sow a few early sorts, to use in May and June. Finish planting out late sorts early this month.
 Brussels Sprouts—Sow largely, to use in June.
 Cauliflower—Sow largely towards the end of this month.
 French or Kidney Beans—Plant medium crops, for use in April and May.</p> | <p>Carrot—Sow a few early sorts, to use in June and July.
 Celery—Sow a few seeds of an early variety, to use from the end of July; plant out former sowing as they advance.
 Cress and Mustard—Sow fortnightly.
 Kohl Rabi—Sow largely.
 Lettuce—Sow a few to remain until fit for use in six or eight weeks.
 Onion—Sow a few for salads, to use from April.</p> | <p>Peas—Sow a medium crop of early varieties, to use in April and May.
 Potatoes—Plant out Kidneys or other early varieties, to use in April and May.
 Radish—Sow a few of the long sort, to use in four or six weeks.
 Savoy Cabbage—Sow a medium crop.
 Turnips—Sow largely, for use from March to May.</p> |
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February.

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| <p>Borecole or Kale—For late use.
 Brocoli—To succeed Cauliflower in Autumn.
 Brussels Sprouts—Sow a few, to use from July to September.
 Cabbage—Continue sowing early sorts, to use in June and July.
 Carrot—Sow for early Spring use.
 Cauliflower—Sow largely, to use in June and July.
 Cress and Mustard—Sow fortnightly.</p> | <p>Celery—Plant out largely, as the plants advance, for Winter supply.
 Endive—Sow for use in Autumn.
 French Beans—Sow for a succession.
 Leek—Transplant largely into drills for a Winter supply.
 Kohl Rabi—Sow for a succession.
 Lettuce—Continue to sow, for using in six or eight weeks.
 Peas—Sow a few early varieties, to succeed the former sowing.</p> | <p>Potatoes—Plant out largely of early varieties, to use in May and June.
 Radish—Continue to sow, for use in four or six weeks.
 Spinach—Sow a medium crop for Autumn use.
 Savoy Cabbage—Sow a few early in the month, if not done last month.
 Turnip—Continue sowing a few for Winter use.</p> |
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March.

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| <p>Brocoli—Sow a few of early varieties, to use in Spring.
 Cabbage—Sow a few early varieties, to use in July and August; transplant largely.
 Cauliflower—Sow a few to succeed former crops; transplant largely about the end of the month.
 Celery—Finish planting out in shallow trenches for the last crop.</p> | <p>Cress and Mustard—Continue sowing fortnightly.
 Endive—Sow a few for Winter use.
 Kohl Rabi—Sow a few for succession, transplant former sowings.
 Lettuce—Continue sowing, to succeed former crops.
 Onion—Sow for Spring green Onions.
 Parsley—Sow for Winter supply.
 Parsnip—Sow a few for early Spring use.</p> | <p>Peas—Sow a few of the earliest sorts early in the month, in a warm situation, to use in May.
 Radish—Continue sowing, to keep up a regular supply.
 Spinach—Continue sowing Winter varieties, to succeed the others.
 Turnip—Sow a few for Winter use; also Swedes for Winter and Spring.</p> |
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April.

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| <p>Asparagus—Cut the stems down to the surface as they decay; top-dress and manure with horse-droppings.
 Broad Beans—For an early crop.
 Cabbage—Sow early sorts for Spring supply.
 Celery—Remove the side shoots from the crowns of advanced crops, earthing up only a few for immediate use.
 Cress and Mustard—Sow fortnightly.</p> | <p>Corn Salad, or Lamb's Lettuce—Sow for use in Spring.
 Endive—Sow largely.
 Garlic and Shallots—Plant.
 Kohl Rabi—Sow a few early in the month.
 Lettuce—Sow largely and transplant when ready, to use in June and July.
 Onions, Potato and Tree—Plant out largely for the first Spring Onions.</p> | <p>Onion—Sow largely, to use green in Spring, and to transplant in June for early Summer bulbing.
 Peas—Sow a few of early sorts towards the end of the month, for the first supply in Spring.
 Radish—Sow again.
 Spinach—Sow largely of Winter varieties for Spring supply.
 Turnip—Sow a few on trial, if not done last month.</p> |
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May.

Asparagus—Clear away and top-dress as recommended last month.
Borecole or Kale—Sow a few early, if not done last month.
Cabbage—Finish planting out early, to head before the Spring growth, or otherwise they will go to seed.
Cauliflower—Sow a few towards the end of the month, to use in September.

Cress and Mustard—Sow fortnightly.
Endive—Sow largely.
Garlic and Shallots—Plant out a few.
Herbs—Divide and re-plant.
Horse Radish—Divide the roots and re-plant.
Jerusalem Artichokes—Plant tubers.
Lettuce—Sow for succession.

Onion—Continue sowing.
Peas—Sow largely of early sorts, for Spring use.
Radish—Sow for a succession.
Rhubarb and Sea Kale—Make young plantations towards the end of the month.
Spinach—Sow a little, to use in Spring.

June.

Asparagus—Plant out.
Broad Beans—Sow for a successional crop.
Carrot—Sow the Early Horn variety, for September use.
Celery—Earth up advanced crops finally in dry weather; remove all side shoots from the young ones.

Cucumber—Sow for forcing in a hot-bed frame.
Garlic and Shallots—Finish planting.
Horse Radish—Continue planting out.
Jerusalem Artichokes—Plant tubers.
Leek—Sow for Summer use.
Lettuce—Sow for a successional crop.

Onion—Sow largely for Summer bulbing; transplant early from thinnings of former crops.
Peas—Sow largely all commendable sorts, for Spring use.
Radish—Sow for a succession.
Rhubarb and Sea Kale—Plant as recommended last month.
Spinach—Sow a few Winter varieties for a late crop.

July.

Asparagus—Plant out.
Broad Beans—Sow largely for use in October and November.
Brussels Sprouts—Sow a few, to use in December.
Borecole or Kale—Sow a few, to use in the Summer months.
Cabbage—Sow early and medium sorts, to use about the end of the year.
Cauliflower—Sow a few, or, if not done last month, sow largely early.
Garlic and Shallots—Finish planting early.

Herbs—If not yet done, divide the old roots and re-plant.
Horse Radish—Finish planting.
Jerusalem Artichokes—Plant tubers.
Lettuce—Sow for a succession.
Leek—Sow largely late this month for Autumn and Winter supply.
Onion—Continue sowing largely.
Parsnip—Sow a few, to use in November.
Peas—Sow largely all good sorts, to use in October and November.

Potatoes—Plant out a few early Kidneys in a dry, warm situation.
Radish—Sow for a succession.
Rhubarb and Sea Kale—Finish planting out.
Savoy Cabbage—Sow a few, to use from November.
Spinach—Sow of Winter sorts for the last time this season.
Tomato—Sow in hot-bed frame for early crop.

August.

Asparagus—Plant out, if not already done, and top-dress established plants.
Beet—Sow largely, to use in January.
Broad Beans—Sow largely of all good sorts, to use in November.
Brussels Sprouts—Sow largely for Mid-summer use.
Cabbage—Make a good sowing of early sorts for Summer, and late sorts, including the red, for Autumn; transplant former sowings.
Cape Gooseberry—Sow in hot-bed frame.
Carrot—Sow largely of early sorts, for end of Summer.
Cauliflower—Sow largely, to use from end of November; plant out the former sowings as the plants are ready.

Celery—Sow in a hot-bed frame for early use.
Cucumber—Sow a few in a warm frame for planting out in October.
Garlic and Shallots—Finish planting.
Herbs—Sow largely all pot herbs, such as Sage, Thyme, Marjoram, Savory, etc.
Leek—Sow largely for Winter use; transplant June sowing.
Lettuce—Sow largely.
Melons, Rock and Water—Sow a few along with the Cucumber seeds.
Okra—Sow in hot-bed frame.
Onion—Sow largely for Winter keeping; transplant early from former sowings.

Parsley—Sow largely for Summer supply.
Peas—Sow largely, as directed last month.
Potatoes—Plant out largely early and late sorts in high ground.
Radish—Sow every third week.
Rhubarb—Sow largely; gently force a few established roots.
Salsify and Scorzonera—Sow largely for Autumn use.
Sea Kale—Sow largely and blanch.
Spinach—Sow largely of the round variety, to use in October.
Tomato—Sow in a hot-bed frame.
Vegetable Marrow, Pumpkin, Squash—Sow in hot-bed frame.

September.

Asparagus—Sow seed in drills and top-dress established plants, if not already done.
Basil—Sow in a hot-bed frame.
Broad Beans—Sow for successional crop.
French Beans—Sow a few in warm situation.
Beet—Sow largely, if not done last month.
Cabbage—Sow twice in the month; plant out former sowings.
Caper of Commerce—Sow in hot-bed for transplanting in October.
Cauliflower—Plant out largely in a low situation.
Capsicum—Sow a few in the Cucumber frame.
Cardoon—Sow largely.
Carrot—Sow largely of late sorts for Autumn and Winter use, and a few of early sorts for Summer, if not done last month.

Celery—Sow a few towards the end of the month in the open ground, and under protection, for the Autumn crops.
Cress and Mustard—Sow fortnightly.
Cucumber—Sow a few again in the frame to plant out in October.
Egg Plant—Sow in hot-bed for transplanting.
Garlic—Plant out early, if not already done.
Herbs—Plant early, if not done last month.
Kohl Rabi—Sow in drills to remain.
Leek—Sow early, if not done last month.
Lettuce—Sow largely, to use early in December.
Melons, Rock and Water—Sow early along with the Cucumber seeds.
Okra—Sow on hot-bed for transplanting.
Onion—Sow thickly for pickling bulbs to ripen in January.
Parsnip—Sow largely for Autumn and Winter use.

Peas—Sow largely, chiefly late sorts, to use from December.
Potatoes—Finish planting early on high grounds; commence for a full crop in low grounds.
Radish—Sow every third week.
Rhubarb—Sow early, if not done previously.
Salsify and Scorzonera—Sow early, if not done previously.
Sea Kale—Sow early, if not done; continue blanching established plants.
Sweet Corn—Sow for an early crop.
Spinach—Sow largely, if not done in August.
Turnips—Make a good sowing towards the end of the month, to use from November.
Tomato—Sow with Capsicum.
Vegetable Marrow, Pumpkin, and Squash—Sow in the open ground at the end of the month, and transplant from the frame if the weather is mild.

October.

- Asparagus**—Sow seed in drills, if not already done.
French Beans—Sow largely for use in December.
Beet—Sow largely for Autumn and Winter use.
Brocoli—Sow largely for Winter use; transplant stout young plants.
Cabbage—Make a good sowing for Autumn supply; transplant stout young plants.
Capsicum—Sow for full crop in a warm border; transplant those raised in heat.
Cardoon—Sow for a full crop in trenches, to remain so.
Carrot—Make a good sowing of late varieties.
Celery—Sow largely in the open ground; prick out young seedlings.
Cress and Mustard—Sow fortnightly.
Cucumber—Sow largely in the open ground; plant out seedlings from under cover.
Herbs—Sow a few still, if not already done.
Leek—Sow a few to plant out in January for late crop; transplant.
Lettuce—Sow a few, to remain until fit for use in November.
Melon—See Cucumber.
Parsnip—Sow for main crop.
Peas—Make a good sowing of large podding varieties for successional crop.
Radish—Sow a few Long and Turnip Radish.
Rhubarb—Remove the forcing materials; gently tear away for use the outer stalks.
Salsify and Scorzonera—Sow for general crop.
Spinach—Sow a few of the round variety.
Savoy Cabbage—Make a good sowing, to plant early in Autumn for Winter use.
Sea Kale—Continue blanching.
Sweet Corn—Sow in the beginning and end of this month.
Turnip—Sow largely, to use from December.
Vegetable Marrow, Pumpkin, and Squash—See Cucumber.

November.

- French Beans**—Sow largely.
Borecole or Kale—Sow a few early, to plant in Autumn for Autumn and Winter use.
Brussels Sprouts—Sow a few early, to plant in Autumn for late Autumn and Winter use.
Cabbage—Sow a few early, to plant in Autumn for Autumn and Winter use.
Celery—Sow largely, to plant in Autumn for late crop.
Chinese Cabbage—Sow for Autumn and Winter use.
Cress and Mustard—Sow fortnightly.
Cucumber—Sow largely early in the month, and plant out from under cover.
Lettuce—Sow largely where it is to remain if the situation is low and moist.
Melon—See Cucumber.
Peas—Sow largely of large sorts.
Radish—Sow a few.
Sweet Corn—Sow for late crop.
Turnip—Sow largely twice in the month.
Vegetable Marrow, Pumpkin, and Squash—See Cucumber.

December.

- French Beans**—Sow for a succession.
Borecole or Kale—Sow largely for Winter use.
Brussels Sprouts—Sow largely for Winter use.
Cabbage—Sow a few, to plant in Autumn for Winter use.
Cauliflower—Sow a few.
Chinese Cabbage—Sow for Autumn and Winter use.
Celery—Sow for Winter use; remove side shoots from, and earth up advanced crops if required for immediate use.
Cress and Mustard—Sow fortnightly.
Kohl Rabi—Sow in drills for Winter use.
Lettuce—Sow largely if in a low situation.
Parsnip—Sow a few for Winter use.
Peas—Sow early and late sorts.
Spinach—Sow a few of the round variety.
Turnip—Sow a few.

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For the convenience of our Customers residing at a distance, and who, when sending for goods such as PEAS, BEANS, AND OTHER HEAVY SEEDS, can have them sent direct to their addresses by Parcel Post or Passenger Train, we have subjoined copies of the rates:—

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Destination.	Rates of Postage.										
	On a Parcel not Exceeding—										
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	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Victoria	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	3 0
Inter-State	0 8	1 2	1 8	2 2	2 8	3 2	3 8	4 2	4 8	5 2	5 8

PASSENGER TRAIN RATES.

Miles.	3 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.	42 lb.	56 lb.	84 lb.	112 lb.	28 lb. extra.	Miles.	3 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.	42 lb.	56 lb.	84 lb.	112 lb.	28 lb. extra.	
25	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 6	0 3	250	1 0	1 2	1 9	2 9	4 3	5 6	7 0	8 3	2 0	Melbourne to Sydney. —3 lb., 2s.; 7 lb., 3s.; 14 lb., 4s. 6d.; 28 lb., 6s.; 56 lb., 10s.; 84 lb., 12s.; 112 lb., 14s. 6d.; 28 lb. extra, 2s. 6d.
50	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 10	1 3	1 9	2 3	2 6	0 6	300	1 2	1 4	2 0	3 3	4 9	6 0	7 6	9 0	2 0	
75	0 5	0 6	0 9	1 2	1 9	2 3	3 0	3 6	0 9											
101	0 6	0 8	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	3 9	4 6	1 0	350	1 4	1 6	2 3	3 6	5 0	6 6	8 3	9 9	2 3	
										400	1 6	1 8	2 6	3 9	5 6	7 0	8 9	10 6	2 6	Melbourne to Brisbane. —3 lb., 4s.; 7 lb., 6s.; 14 lb., 8s. 6d.; 28 lb., 12s.; 56 lb., 20s.; 84 lb., 2s.; 112 lb., 30s.; 28 lb. extra, 6s. 8d.
125	0 7	0 9	1 0	1 9	2 6	3 6	4 6	5 3	1 3											
150	0 8	0 10	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	5 0	6 0	1 3	450	1 8	1 10	2 9	4 3	5 9	7 6	9 3	11 3	2 6	
175	0 9	1 0	1 3	2 3	3 6	4 6	5 9	6 9	1 6											
200	0 10	1 0	1 6	2 6	3 9	5 0	6 3	7 6	1 9	Ov'r 450	1 10	2 0	3 0	4 6	6 3	8 0	10 0	12 0	2 9	Melbourne to Adelaide. —7 lb., 1s. 6d.; 14 lb., 2s. 6d.; 28 lb., 4s. 6d.; 56 lb., 8s. 6d.; 84 lb., 11s.; 112 lb., 12s.; 28 lb. extra, 2s.



GENERAL LIST OF Vegetable Seeds

FOR SEASON 1908.

OUR PACKET SEEDS

are now obtainable from the principal Storekeepers in nearly every town in Victoria. The packets are stamped with the year of issue, as a guarantee of freshness.



ALL RETAIL ORDERS

for Vegetable Seeds, excepting PEAS, BEANS, and SWEET CORN, are POSTED FREE to any of the States. For Parcels Post Rates, see page 3.

— FOR NOVELTIES SEE SPECIAL PAGES. —

ASPARAGUS

Asparagus officinalis.

CULTIVATION.—Sow in September or October in rich, light soil, in rows eighteen inches apart, and when large enough thin out to nine inches. Care should be taken to keep down all weeds for the first year, else they will choke and destroy the young seedlings. To have the young plants strong for transplanting, plenty of water or liquid manure should be given during dry weather.

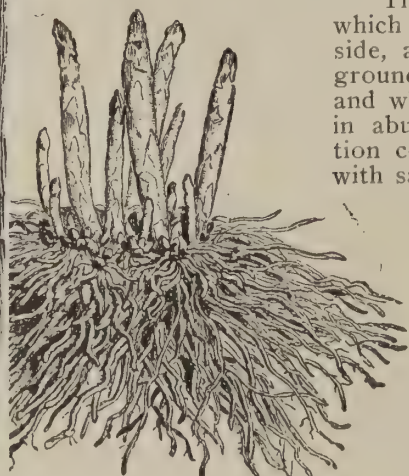
The most economical width for an Asparagus bed is five feet, which will take three rows, one down the centre and one on each side, about a foot from the edge. When planting is finished, the ground should be mulched with a thick coating of good stable dung, and when the weather becomes dry, water must be given, and that in abundance, if complete success is desired. The after cultivation consists simply in keeping the ground clean, and in dressing with salt during the Spring.

For fuller particulars, see "The Australian Gardener" (16th Edition). Price, 2s.; Per Post, 2s. 6d.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Argenteuil Purple—It retains the head close until the stalks are quite long, is of uniform colour, while for tenderness, quality and size it is unparalleled. 6d. per oz.

Asparagus Plants (obtainable from May to August)—Conover's Colossal and Argenteuil Purple. Three-year-old plants, 7s. 6d. per 100. Two-year-old plants, 5s. per 100. Special quotations for 1000 lots and upwards.



Asparagus, and Plant showing habit of growth.

Columbian Mammoth White—A variety producing pure white shoots, and said to require no artificial blanching. It is a very strong grower. 6d. per packet, or 1s. per oz.

Conover's Colossal—A well-known variety, of large size, tender, and of good quality. 6d. per oz.

EARLY FRENCH GIANT—(See Novelties for 1908, special pages.)

Palmetto—A desirable bright green variety. Exceedingly early; one of the best. Highly recommended. 6d. per oz.

17 All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans and Sweet Corn excepted).

ARTICHOKE. —*Oifnora scolifmus.*

CULTIVATION.—Sow in Spring in a row where they are to remain; thin to a foot or eighteen inches apart, and transplant the following season, allowing each plant four feet on all sides.

Jerusalem—Not produced from seed. For tubers, see page 31.

Large Green Globe—Large globular heads, of good flavour; the best for ordinary use. 6d. per packet. Strong plants, 1s. each, or 10s. doz.

Large Purple Globe—The favourite French variety. 6d. per packet. Strong plants, 1s. each, or 10s. doz.

BEET. —*Beta vulgaris.*

CULTIVATION.—Red Beet is not so much grown as its merits deserve. It requires a deep, open soil. The ground should be dug at least two spits deep; and if manure is necessary, it may be turned in with the bottom spit, so as to bury it ten or twelve inches below the surface. This will cause the tap roots to descend, and prevent forking. Seed may be sown in August, September, and October for Summer crops, and in November and January for Autumn and Winter crops. Sow the seeds thinly in drills, drawn eighteen inches apart, making the drills two inches deep in the light soils, and one inch in the heavy soils. When the plants are fit to handle, thin out to six inches apart. Keep the surface stirred from time to time in dry weather to promote growth.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Selected Blood-red—Flesh deep red, excellent quality. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

Crimson Globe—Extremely handsome Beet, with richly-coloured flesh of superb quality. The Beets are of medium size, slightly oblong form, and entirely free from fibrous rootlets, having only a slender tap-root. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

Dell's Black-leaf—Roots dark red; splendid flavour. From its beautiful dark foliage it is admirably adapted for borders. 6d. per oz.

Dark-leaved Globe—(See Novelties of 1907, special pages).

"Black-Red Ball" (Turnip-shaped)—This splendid Beet is of perfect globe shape, and entirely free from side roots. The flesh is extremely dark red, and the flavour is unsurpassed, being very tender, sweet, and juicy. It retains its crispness and freedom from woodiness throughout the entire season. (See cut.) 6d. per packet.

Eclipse (Turnip-shaped)—Flesh fine, dark blood colour; very sweet. An excellent variety. 6d. per oz.

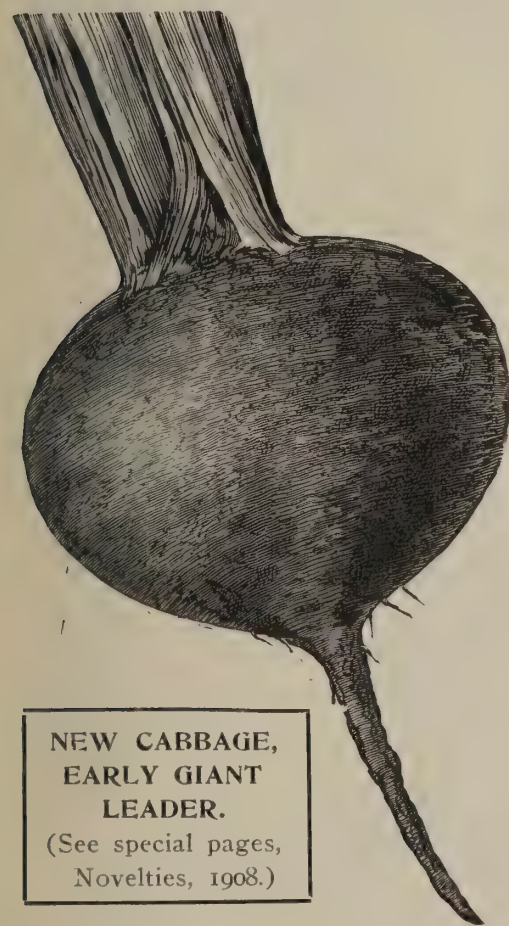
Egyptian (Turnip-shaped)—Very distinct; flesh deep red. Valuable for Summer use, as it comes early. 6d. per oz.

Nutting's Dwarf Improved—A fine dwarf dark red variety. 6d. per oz.

Improved Silver—Dwarf, with dark leaves, and very broad white ribs. 6d. per oz.

Swiss Chard, Silver, or Sea Kale—Habit erect and vigorous. The midribs are silvery white and very large. They should be served as Asparagus, and the remainder of the leaves make a valuable dish, dressed as a Spinach. This Beet is reproductive, and will bear frequent cutting, but the roots are not edible. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

LUCULLUS (Silver Beet)—(See Novelties for 1908, special pages.)



Beet—Black-Red Ball.



Beet—Swiss Chard, Silver or Sea Kale.



Beet—Blood Red.

BROAD BEANS. —*Faba vulgaris.*

CULTIVATION.—Sow in April for the earliest crops, and again in July and August, and for the latest crop, in September. Sow the seed in drills 3 to 3½ ft. apart, and 12 in. in the rows. Cover the seeds to the depth of about 2 in. As soon as the crops come into bloom, the top of each stem should be pinched off to increase the advancement of the pods. For Parcels Post Rates, see page 3.

Broad Windsor—Very productive. 6d. per pint.

"The Monster"—(See Novelties of 1907, special pages).

Harlington Windsor—A very superior variety; very prolific. 6d. per pint.

Leviathan—The longest-podded Broad Bean in cultivation; very prolific. 6d. per pint.

Triumph—A most distinct and valuable variety, and the finest Broad Bean in cultivation. It is remarkably early and an enormous bearer, the dwarf bushes being literally covered with large handsome pods, containing as many as eight beans in each, and of a most delicious flavour. 8d. per pint.

For Vegetable and Floral Novelties, see Special Pages.

FRENCH BEANS. —*Phaseolus vulgaris*.

CULTIVATION.—For the earliest crop sow in September, in the warmest and most sheltered part of the garden; later crops may be sown in damper and more exposed situations. Successional crops may be sown once a month until January. Sow the seeds in drills two feet apart, and two inches in depth, or less in heavy soils, and four inches between the seeds. If the weather becomes dry, the ground may be mulched, and soakings of water should be frequently given.

The Climbing Varieties should be sown in drills four feet apart, and six inches between the seeds. They may be sown near a fence or building, and trained on strings or trellises; otherwise sticks five or six feet in length should be placed in the rows, one to each plant. For Parcels Post Rates on Beans, see page 3. 6d. per packet; per post, 1s.

DWARF VARIETIES.

8d. per pint.

NOTE.—For all Beans required to be sent PER POST, add 9d. per pint extra.

Canadian Wonder—One of the most productive Beans in cultivation. Pods very fleshy, and exceedingly tender when cooked. Grown very largely by market gardeners. (See cut.)

Negro Long Pod—A great cropper, of excellent quality.

Pale Dun—An excellent early variety.

Giant Stringless Green Pod—A prolific bearer, and of excellent quality; the pods are stringless, similar to the wax-pod varieties. 1s. per pint.

Governor Denison—A well-known old favourite variety.

CLIMBING VARIETIES.

July Runner—A great cropper, very early, and of superior flavour. As it does not grow very tall, twigs can be used instead of stakes. Highly recommended. 1s. per pint.

Scarlet Runner—A remarkably heavy cropper, having extra long pods. 1s. per pint.

Mammoth White Czar—An enormous podded variety, varying from 12 to 16 inches in length, and often 2 inches in diameter. The Beans, which are produced in clusters, are very fleshy; and almost stringless, and the flavour is excellent. 6d. per packet; per post, 9d.



French Bean—Canadian Wonder.

White Dutch—Fine long pods, of excellent flavour; very prolific. 8d. per pint.

Zebra—A fine variety. 8d. per pint.

Snake, or Yard Long—This variety, which is a Climber, produces long, narrow, stringless pods, about 12 to 18 inches long, of very delicate flavour. It is an immense cropper, and bears in bunches. It succeeds best in warm districts. 6d. per packet; per post, 8d.

Giant Extra Early Asparagus—A very productive and vigorous-growing variety, producing pods which sometimes measure 33 inches. When young, the pods are very fleshy and of a delicate, agreeable flavour, resembling somewhat that of the Asparagus. 6d. per packet; per post, 8d.

THE WONDERFUL TONGAN BEAN.

The Poor Man's Vegetable.

A strong climber, producing immense quantities of large flat Beans of excellent quality, which are used like French Beans. It is estimated that, in a moderately warm situation and good soil, two plants of this Bean will supply a small family with this delicious and wholesome vegetable for nine months in the year. The plant is also very ornamental, and may be utilised for covering unsightly objects. **It requires to be sown rather late in the Spring.** The Beans should be picked very young, and boiled whole. As the seeds are very slow to germinate, they should have warm water poured over them and allowed to soak for, say, 12 hours before sowing. Price, 6d. per packet; per post, 7d.

WAX POD or BUTTER BEANS (*Stringless French Beans*).

Phaseolus vulgaris.

Brittlewax (Dwarf)—This is the earliest of all Wax Pod Beans, and is of superb quality. The bushes are remarkably hardy and extremely prolific, while the handsome fleshy pods are entirely stringless and of the finest quality. 1s. 6d. per pint.

WHITE WAX POD—(See Novelties for 1908, special pages).

Climbing Golden Butter Wax—Very tender. 9d. per pint.

Improved Golden Butter Wax (Dwarf)—A splendid variety, of exquisite flavour; very productive. 1s. per pint.

Startler (Dwarf)—A very prolific variety, bearing perfectly stringless pods, about 6 inches long, of a delightful buttery flavour. One of the best Wax Pod Beans in cultivation; highly recommended. 1s. per pint.

LIMA BEANS.

Cultivation.—Lima Beans should not be planted until the weather is warm (say, end of October). They are shelled and cooked like Broad Beans.

Henderson's Bush Lima—A dwarf variety, growing about 18 inches high; very productive. (See cut.) 1s. per pint.

King of the Limas—A very prolific, tall variety. 1s. per pint.

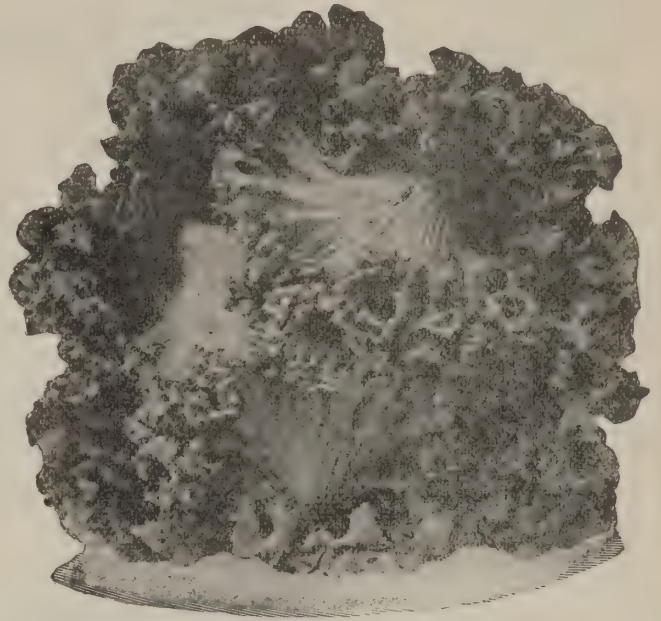
Thorburn's Dwarf Lima—Exceedingly productive, bearing 50 to 60 pods on the bush. 1s. per pint.



BORECOLE, KALE or CURLED GREENS.—*Brassica oleracea acephala*.

CULTIVATION.—Sow the seed from November to February, and plant out as soon as ready in rows 2 ft. apart, and 18 in. to 2 ft. between the plants. 3d. and 6d. per packet.

"Drumhead"—This new Kale, which grows close to the ground like a Drumhead Cabbage, is quite distinct from the old varieties; but is a true Kale. It is of excellent flavour, and will thrive well on poor soil. When cooked, the delicately flavoured mid-ribs of the leaves compare favourably with the delicious Asparagus. (See cut.) 6d. per packet.



Kale—"Drumhead."

Dwarf Green Curled—A useful, hardy variety. 9d. per oz.

Improved Garnishing—Produces several varieties equal in colour to the Coleus, varying from rich crimson to white; laced and fringed. 6d. per packet.

Ragged Jack—An extremely hardy variety, very tender and delicious when cooked. 9d. per oz.

EMERALD ISLE—(See Novelties of 1907, special pages).

Kale Plants—1s. per 100 (in bundles of 50).

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.—*Brassica oleracea bullata minor*.

CULTIVATION.—Esteemed as the best of the Cabbage genus. Sow the seed in July or August for use in Midsummer, and again in November, December, January, and February for early and late Winter use, and plant out in rows 2 ft. apart. 3d. and 6d. per packet.

Dalkeith—Medium height, closely filled with compact, richly-flavoured sprouts. 9d. per oz.

"One and All"—This is without doubt the finest variety ever raised, the fine solid heads practically cover the stem from top to bottom, producing an immense crop of Sprouts of the sweetest flavour. We can with confidence recommend "One and All" to market growers, as it produces large solid Sprouts, very much superior to the loose stuff generally sold, and should always command a good price, as they have not only a more tempting appearance, but are by far sweeter than any other variety. Owing to their solid, compact heads, they withstand the attack of green fly much better than other varieties. (See cut.) 1s. 6d. per packet.

President Carnot—Produces very large sprouts of good quality. 1s. per oz.

Hercules—A semi-dwarf variety, of very quick growth, being thickly covered with sprouts, often to the number of 70 on a single plant. The well-developed sprouts are arranged spirally, in rows of six, around the stem, giving the plant a peculiar pyramidal shape. 6d. per packet.

Brussels Sprouts Plants—1s. per 100 (in bundles of 50).

BROCOLI.—*Brassica oleracea botrytis asparagoides*.

CULTIVATION.—Brocoli does well on soil that has been manured for a previous crop, and if the soil be light it need not even be dug for the young plants. For a Winter crop the seed must be sown in October, and the plants put out about the end of the year. For the chance of a crop to succeed Cauliflowers in Summer, seed may be sown in January or February, and planted out in April. When the plants are sufficiently large, transplant into rows about two to two and a-half feet apart.

6d. per packet.

Adam's Early White—A fine white variety. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Perfection—One of the finest varieties yet introduced. Of strong and robust habit, with large handsome heads, which are close, and perfectly white. 1s. 6d. per oz.

ST. VALENTINE—(See Novelties of 1907, special pages.)

Walcheren—A valuable kind for general use. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Winter Mammoth—A good old variety; producing fine large heads. 1s. 6d. per oz.



Brussels Sprouts—"One and All."

CABBAGE.—*Brassica oleracea capitata*.

CULTIVATION.—This is one of the most important of vegetables, as it may be had in use every day in the year. A little seed may be sown once in every month, except in May and June. When the plants are large enough to handle, transplant into rows from 2 to 2½ ft. apart. 3d. and 6d. per packet; 9d. per oz. except where otherwise priced.

Danish Roundhead—This variety is an earlier, shorter-stemmed type of the famous "Danish Ballhead," but has large heads, and matures much earlier. 1s. per oz.

Danish Summer Ballhead—This fine variety is equally as hard as the original type, and its keeping qualities are not surpassed by any warm weather Cabbage. It is to be regarded as a second early sort, coming to maturity long in advance of the parent type. It closely resembles the original Danish Ballhead in all respects except that it is a little smaller and matures more quickly. Its earliness will make it available for commercial purposes all the Summer, and we believe it will prove to be extremely profitable. If it has the same experience as the original true Danish Ballhead Cabbage it will make its way irresistibly into almost every market garden, and hold a place from which nothing can dislodge it. 1s. per oz.

Drumhead—A very large variety; useful for cattle feeding.

Early York—A well-known early sort.

Eastham—An old and useful sort.



Red Cabbage—Niggerhead.

Express—The heads are uniform in size and shape, exceedingly solid and firm, and of fine mild flavour. Very early. 1s. per oz.

Glory of Enkhuizen—Of all the early white sorts there is none to equal this variety. The heads are very compact, of nice yellow green colour, and possess very few leaves, which permits of close planting. The heads are large. This is a great advantage in comparison with other early sorts, which mostly yield only small heads. 1s. per oz. (See cut.)

Improved Enfield Market—Valuable Winter variety, largely grown by market gardeners.

Niggerhead—This variety is endowed with all the good qualities desired in a Red Cabbage. The head is solid and heavy, and is stone hard, and of good appearance until late in the season, when all others are out of the market—an item worth the notice of farmers and market gardeners. 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz. (See cut.)



Cabbage—Victoria Main Crop.

Flat Parisian, or Henderson's Early Spring—A splendid early Cabbage, with round, flat, solid heads of uniform size, with few and small outside leaves. It is of fine texture and delicate flavour. This variety is highly recommended. 1s. per oz.

EARLY GIANT LEADER—(See Novelties for 1908, special pages.)

Large St. John's Day—A valuable Summer variety, largely grown by market gardeners.

Schweinfurt—Large, early white variety.

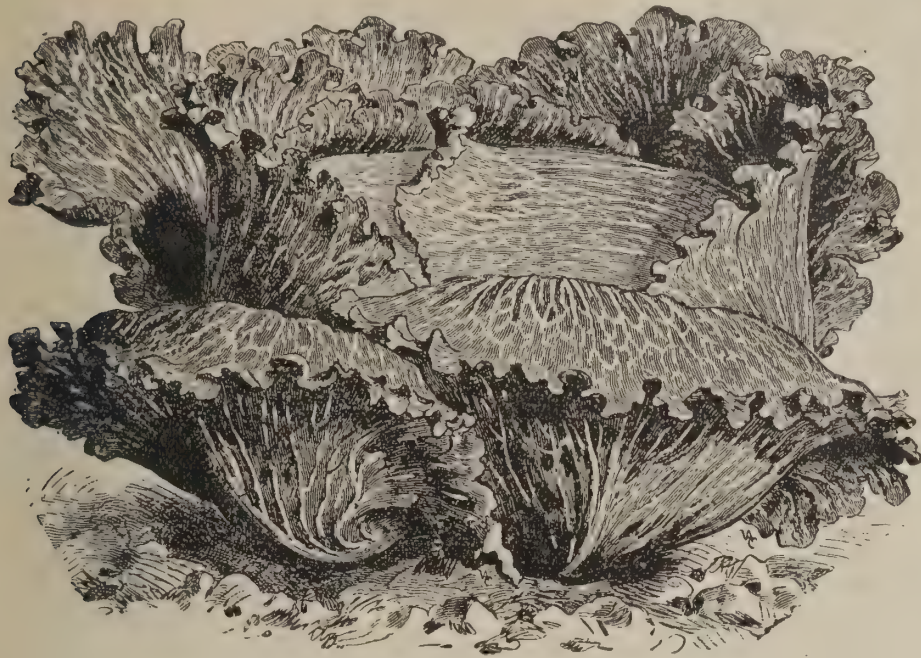
Succession—A splendid variety either for medium early, main crop, or late use. It is of large size, perfect in shape, of handsome colour, and of the finest quality. 1s. per oz.

Victoria Main Crop—This is one of the finest varieties in cultivation. It produces remarkably uniform, very hard, firm heads, fine in texture, and weighing from 10 to 15 lbs. each, and even up to 20 lbs. It is very sweetly flavoured, and has very few loose leaves; for withstanding dry weather there is no variety to equal it, and it will head when most other varieties fail. Highly recommended. 1s. per oz. (See cut.)



Early Cabbage—"Glory of Enkhuizen."

☛ All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans and Sweet Corn excepted).



Cabbage—Giant of Auvergne.

[TESTIMONIAL.]

16th March, 1907.

I wish to say that the seed I bought from you last season has turned out well, some of the "Enkhuizen" Cabbages weighing over 20 lbs.; and also to thank you for the Flower Seeds won for the first Smithton Show. I won 3 first and 2 second prizes with your seeds.—THOS. ROWE, Market Gardener, Smithton, Tas.

Champion Early All-Head—A first-class Cabbage, either for private use or for market purposes, as it withstands the most severe drought. It is distinct from, and superior in every respect to, varieties offered under the name of Sure-Header and Heat-proof Sure-Header, and is the very best Summer variety ever introduced. Being a rapid grower, it comes into use quickly, and is in consequence very tender and sweet. The heads are heavy, solid, and fine grained. On account of its

compact habit of growth and absence of loose leaves, a much larger number of plants can be obtained to the acre than of most of the varieties of this type. To those who want a Cabbage for size, combined with earliness, quality, and yield, the Champion Early All-Head is the one to grow. (See cut.) 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz.



Cabbage—Champion Early All-Head.

SAVOY CABBAGE.—*Brassica oleracea bullata*.

CULTIVATION.—The general cultivation of Savoys is very similar to that of the Cabbage. The best time to sow the seed is from December to March. Savoys are generally preferred for Winter use, being of better flavour, and not so rank when grown large. 3d. and 6d. per packet.

All-Head—A fine variety of recent introduction, with solid heads of a conical shape, of a beautiful yellowish-green colour. It is delicious in flavour, like that of Brussels Sprouts. Owing to its shape it can be planted very closely. 1s. per oz. (See cut.)

CABBAGE—Continued.

GIANT OF AUVERGNE.

A Splendid Winter Variety.

A distinct short-stemmed variety, the head almost resting on the ground. It is exceedingly firm and close, measuring often 20 inches in diameter, and weighing from 30 to 40 lbs. Excellent for Autumn and Winter use. A magnificent variety. Highly recommended. (See cut.) 1s. per oz.

FIRST CROP—(See Novelties of 1907, special pages.)

Little Pixie—Small, sweet, comes in early. Well adapted for small gardens. 1s. per oz.

Sugar-loaf—A distinct and excellent variety.

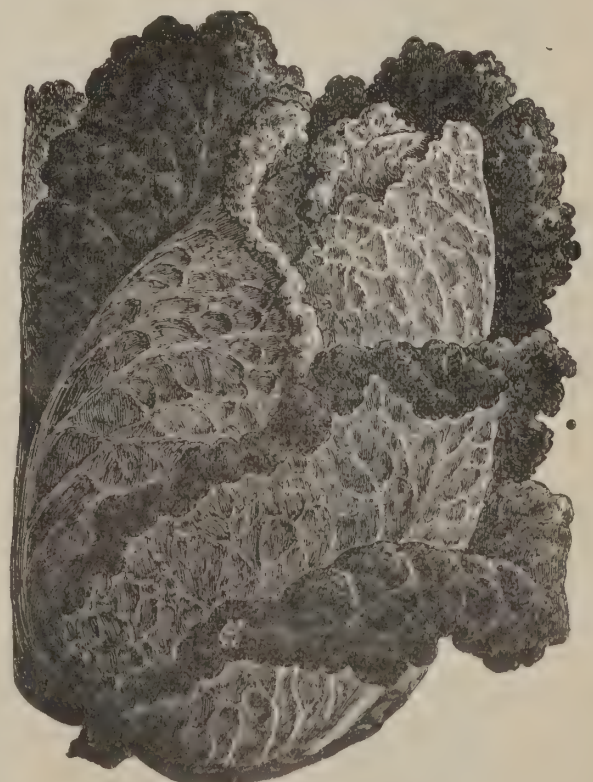
Red Dutch—For pickling; good colour. 1s. per oz.

Lamb's Earliest of All—An early variety, with very few outside leaves; grows a short stem, with a compact, conical head of average size; most useful early Cabbage, coming in fully a week or ten days before Early York. Highly recommended for small gardens. 1s. per oz.

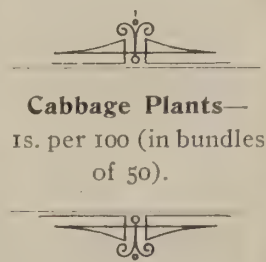
Winningstadt—This variety is one of the best of the pointed-head sorts. It is very early and will head on soils where other varieties fail entirely; a first-class sort. (See cut.)



Cabbage—Winningstadt.



Savoy—"All-Head."





Savoy Cabbage—Dwarf Green Curled.

SAVOY CABBAGE—Continued.

Drumhead—The largest variety; very useful and hardy. 9d. per oz.

Dwarf Green Curled—A well-curled, compact, early variety, which hearts well. (See cut.) 9d. per oz.

Little Pixie—The smallest Savoy grown. Hearts compact and very delicate in flavour. For small gardens it is especially useful, as it may be planted 1 ft. apart each way. 1s. per oz.

Victoria Drumhead—Produces very large crinkled heads, which are very tender and crisp and of excellent flavour. A fine sort for exhibition purposes. 9d. per oz.

Savoy Cabbage Plants—1s. per 100 (in bundles of 50).

CHINESE CABBAGE.—*Pe-tsai*.

CULTIVATION.—Similar to that of the Cabbage.

Improved—Large loose leaves, highly esteemed by the Chinese, and also by Europeans. (See cut.) 1s. per oz.



Chinese Cabbage—Improved.

CARDOON.—*Cynara cardunculus*.

CULTIVATION.—This vegetable is little known in these States, though it is extensively grown and much esteemed on the continent of Europe, where it is used in soups and for stewing. The leaf-stalks are the parts used, and the mode of culture is almost exactly the same as for Celery. Sow in September and October.

Large Spanish—Grown for the mid-rib of the leaf, which is blanched like Celery. 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.



Cape Gooseberry.

CAPER OF COMMERCE.

—*Capparis spinosa*.

CULTIVATION.—The Caper is a trailing shrub, which grows freely on dry, rocky soil, and might become an article of commerce, as it succeeds well in this climate. The flower buds are the parts used, forming the Caper of Commerce. Plants may be raised from seed in heat in Spring, and planted out when strong. They may also be raised from cuttings. The roots of the plant are particularly strong and vivacious, and if they can get deep enough, even among rocks or stones, they will continue to grow for an indefinite period. It is considered advisable to cut the plants over every third or fourth year.

Caper of Commerce—6d. per packet.

CAPE GOOSEBERRY.

—*Physalis edulis*.

This, though used as a fruit, is generally cultivated as a kitchen garden plant. Sow the seed in September, October, and November, in a pot or seed pan, and when large enough they should be planted in a warm, sheltered situation, and should stand 3 or 4 ft. apart. The plants will last several years, and should have the old wood cut out annually. The fruit, when used in a raw state, should be thoroughly ripe, as previous to ripening they contain a deleterious principle.

True Cape Gooseberry (See cut.)—6d. per packet.

CAPSICUM or PEPPER.

Capsicum annum; *Capsicum frutescens*.

CULTIVATION.—The varieties of Capsicum or Chili require light, rich soil, and a warm situation. For the earliest crop sow in the beginning of September in heat. When the plants are large enough to handle, prick into pots or boxes, and after they have become well established and hardened-off, plant out in October, when the weather is fine. Seed may be sown in the open ground in the beginning of October. They may stand two and a half to three feet apart. The plants must be duly watered while young, and shaded from the hot suns until established. The best situation is at the foot of a wall or fence, on the sunny side. 6d. per packet.



Capsicum—Chinese Giant.

All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans and Sweet Corn excepted).

Collection of Six Varieties of Capsicum, 2/-

***Cherry**—Small, round, smooth variety, of dwarf growth.

Chinese Giant—A mammoth variety of recent introduction, producing fruits averaging 4 inches in breadth at the top, and of equal length, of a brilliant, glossy scarlet. The flesh is unusually thick and extremely mild, as sweet as an apple, and makes an excellent salad sliced and served like tomatoes. (See cut.)

Golden Dawn—A most beautiful and distinct Pepper, of a splendid golden yellow.

GIANT NEAPOLITAN—(See Novelties of 1907, special pages).

Large Bell—Early variety, of mild flavour; rind thick and fleshy.

***Long Red**—Fruit three to four inches in length, bright red; very productive.

***Long Yellow**—Similar to Long Red in shape and appearance, except in colour.

HERCULES—(See Novelties for 1908, special pages.)

***Dwarf Chili**—A very useful variety for pickling.

Sweet Spanish—Earliest of all the varieties; flesh sweet and mild.

The Giant—Produces very large fruit, of a brilliant scarlet colour.

***Tabasco**—Of tall, bush-like growth, three to four feet in height, producing an immense quantity of small, slender, very hot and fiery fruits, one inch in length, and vivid scarlet in colouring. This is the true variety, from which the famous Tabasco Sauce is made.

Those varieties marked with an Asterisk are hot and pungent in flavour.

CARROT.—*Daucus hortensis*.

CULTIVATION.—The most suitable soil for the Carrot is a deep, rich, light, loamy or sandy soil, which has been enriched at the previous cropping; but should the soil be poor, a dressing of well-decomposed manure should be given, and thoroughly mixed with the soil. The seed should be sown in shallow drills, which may be a foot apart for the Early Horn, and fifteen inches for James' Intermediate and similar varieties, and from eighteen inches to two feet for Field Carrots. The soil should be made very fine, and if in a dry state, or very loose, should be pressed very hard after the seeds are sown. The ground should be kept loose on the surface by frequent stirrings with a hoe. When the seed is sown in cold weather, and not likely to vegetate before hoeing becomes necessary, it is useful to drop a few seeds of radish or turnip to mark the position of the rows. The Horn varieties may be left three to four inches apart; other varieties at greater distances, up to eight inches for Field Carrots. Make large sowings from August till February. Four lbs. required to sow an acre.

3d. and 6d. per packet.



Carrot—Guerande or Ox-Heart.

Early French Forcing Short Horn—The small roots are round in form; very early, smooth, tender, and of fine flavour; excellent for forcing. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

Early Short Horn—A favourite variety; much esteemed for table use. Medium size, beautiful colour, and remarkably tender. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

Guerande, or Ox-Heart—This stump-rooted Carrot is a decided advance in shape. It is intermediate as to length, between the Half-long varieties (such as Danvers') and the Short-Horn Carrot, but much thicker than the latter, attaining at the top from 3 to 4 inches in diameter. It is of very fine quality for table. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

James' Scarlet Intermediate—The best Carrot for the main crop in shallow soils, producing roots of good size and excellent flavour and rich colour. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

Long Blood Red—A long variety, with a short top and light foliage, the stalks of which are faintly tinged with purple. The root is of a rich blood-red colour, the flesh is deep orange-red, of very fine quality, tender and sweet. 6d. per oz.



Carrot—Early French Forcing Short Horn.

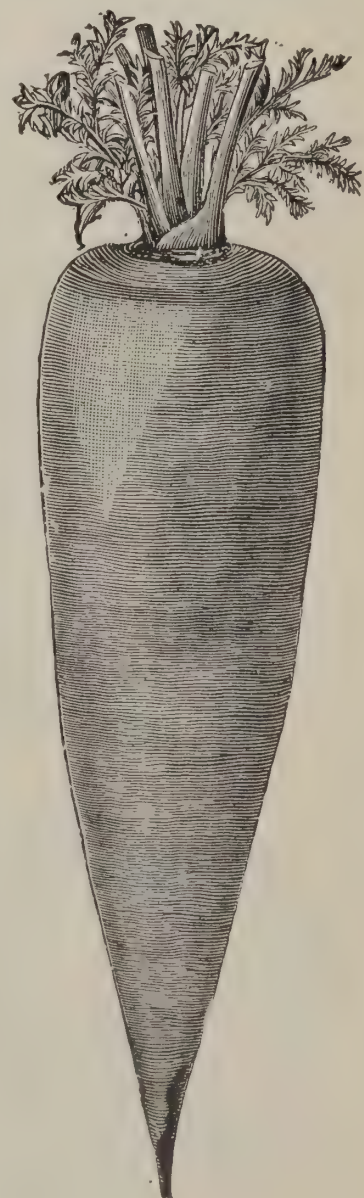
Carrot—Early Short Horn.

Sutton's Red Intermediate—A splendid type of Intermediate Carrot, which has quite superseded the ordinary variety. It is earlier, finer in shape, and the roots grow to nearly double the size. Skin clean and bright in colour, with very small core. 6d. per oz.

The Gem—A splendid variety. The roots average 4 to 5 inches in length, and about 3 inches in diameter, although they have been grown to nearly double these dimensions. Quality first rate, being very tender, with almost an entire absence of core. 6d. per oz.

White Belgian
Sinclair's Champion
Altringham
Long Yellow Stump-rooted

See Root Crops (Agricultural Seeds).



Carrot—James' Scarlet Intermediate

For Vegetable and Floral Novelties, see Special Pages.

CAULIFLOWER.—*Brassica oleracea botrytis cauliflora*.

6d. and 1s. per packet.

CULTIVATION.—Cauliflowers may be obtained in this climate during at least half the year under ordinary treatment, and in cool situations, or where water is plentiful, nearly the whole year round. The soil for them should be equally rich as for Cabbage, and where that for Winter crops happens to be damp it may be formed into ridges and the Cauliflowers planted on the top. The distance between the plants must be regulated by the size of the heads required; heads of the largest size may be obtained from plants 30 to 36 inches apart, but for private use small or middle-sized heads are the most suitable. Of course the Summer crops must have the greatest amount of space, but plants put out in Autumn need not be more than 18 inches or 2 feet apart. For the first, or Autumn crop, the seed must be sown from December to February, and for later crops a little may be sown every month until August; but heads can rarely be obtained during the hottest months, except in cool districts, or by abundant watering.

Carter's Dwarf Mammoth—One of the best Cauliflowers in cultivation, of dwarf, compact growth, with fine large white heads. 3s. per oz.

Earliest of All—An early variety, producing fine heads of snowy whiteness. 1s. 6d. per packet.

Burpee's Best Early—An extremely early variety, which is remarkable for the certainty with which it produces fine heads. In good soil they measure 10 in. across; they are snowy white, very close and compact, and of extra fine quality. (See cut.) 1s. 6d. per packet.

Early London—A well-known hardy variety. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Early Snowball—A very early variety; heads rather small, but compact, and beautifully white. 1s. per packet; 3s. per oz.

Eclipse—A splendid variety, with large pure white heads. Withstands drought well. Absolutely the best for general use. 2s. per oz.

Large Asiatic—A fine large white, compact variety. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Extra Early Autumn Giant—This Cauliflower is more dwarf, considerably earlier, and in every respect better, than the old Autumn Giant, and one of the most reliable Cauliflowers either for market use or for the private garden. 1s. per packet; 3s. per oz.

Extra Early Dwarf Snowball—It is extremely early, very dwarf and compact in its habit of growth, and produces large snow-white heads. Highly recommended. 1s. per packet.

Gilt Edge—Large, heavy sort, one of the best and surest varieties in cultivation. (See cut.) Sold in packets only. 1s. 6d. each.

LATE METROPOLE—(See Novelties for 1908, special pages.)

PERFECTION—(See Novelties of 1907, special pages.)

Surprise—Produces large, pure white firm heads, remaining in good condition for a considerable time without deterior-



Cauliflower—Burpee's Best Early.

ating in quality. It is a rapid grower, and withstands the dry weather well. For general use it cannot be excelled. 1s. per packet; 3s. per oz.

Veitch's Autumn Giant—An extremely valuable late variety; heads large, white, firm, and compact. 2s. per oz.

Walcheren—A hardy late variety, producing firm heads, of uniform closeness. 1s. 6d. per oz.

CORN SALAD or LAMB'S LETTUCE.—*Valerianella olitoria*.



Cauliflower—Gilt Edge.

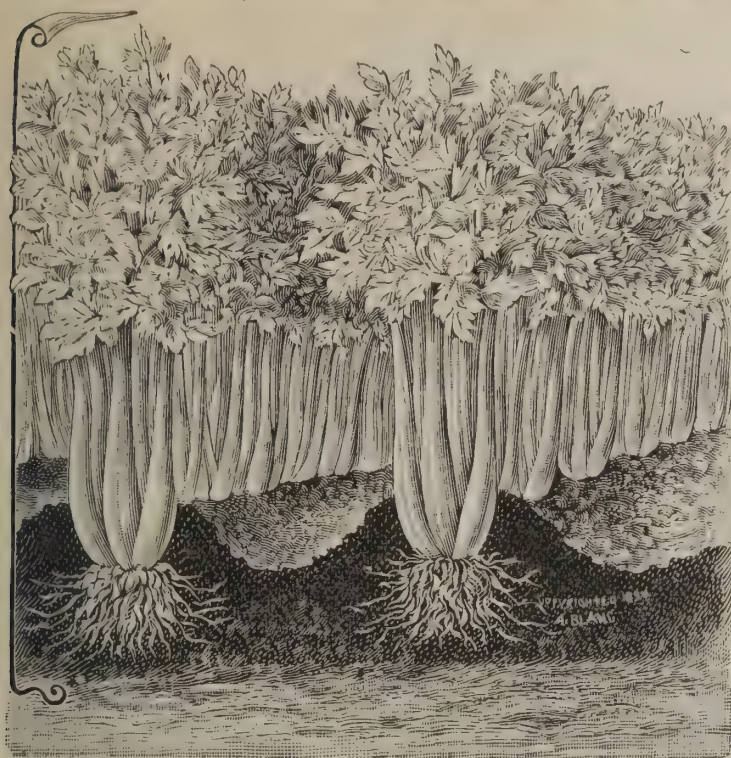
CULTIVATION.—The first sowing of this useful small salad, which is chiefly grown by the French, ought to be made at the commencement of the Autumnal rains, and a successional crop put in at intervals of two months thereafter. Seed may be sown in any waste soil of a light nature, in beds 4 ft. wide, and in shelter drills 6 in. apart. The seedlings must be thinned to 4 in. apart, and the outside leaves picked for use as they expand. In Summer, seed should be sown every month in a moist, sheltered spot, the seedlings thinned as soon as fit for handling, and when large enough for use, the heads cut as wanted, close to the surface of the ground.



Corn Salad, or Lamb's Lettuce.

Large Round-leaved Dutch—Very hardy; useful salad. (See cut.) 1s. per oz.

All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans and Sweet Corn excepted).



Celery—White Plume.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Celeriac, or Turnip-rooted Celery—Principally used for soups. 9d. per oz.

Cole's Crystal White—Large, crisp, and fine-flavoured. 9d. per oz.

Golden Heart—Of a fine nutty flavour, and when blanched is of a pure golden yellow. 9d. per oz.

Golden Rose—A splendid large variety, of self-blanching habit. The stalks, which are very broad and solid, are of a golden colour suffused with a warm rosy hue. A good keeper. 1s. per oz.

GOLDEN QUEEN—(See Novelties of 1907, special pages.)

Improved White Plume—A splendid crisp, solid, and fine-flavoured variety. Requires very little earthing-up to blanch it. The plant itself makes a handsome ornament upon the dinner table, from the fact of the foliage being beautifully variegated. 1s. per oz. (See cut.)

Laing's Mammoth Red—This is a very large, quick-growing variety, solid, crisp, and very hardy; excellent flavour. 9d. per oz.

Turner's Incomparable White—A fine dwarf variety; clear, white, solid, and crisp. 9d. per oz.

White Solid Paschal—Remarkable for the breadth and thickness of its stalks, which are very mild in flavour. A good keeper. (See cut.) 1s. per oz.

Soup Celery—Excellent for flavouring, etc. 3d. per oz (per post, 4d.); ¼-lb., 9d. (per post, 1s.); ½-lb., 1s. 3d. (per post, 1s. 8d.); 1-lb., 2s. 6d. (per post, 3s. 3d.).

Celery Plants—6d. per bundle of 25.

CELERY.—*Apium graveolens*.

CULTIVATION.—Celery requires very rich, deep soil, and a moist situation is the best to select, but not where the soil is saturated with water. Seeds may be sown in August for the earliest crop, and at that season require artificial heat to cause them to germinate. They may be sown in a seed pan or shallow box in light, rich soil, and placed in a hot-bed frame or some other warm place. As soon as the plants are large enough to handle, they should be pricked into other boxes, and continued in heat until well established, then hardened off, and planted out to 6 inches apart in a bed of rich soil, 6 inches deep, on a bottom of boards, or some other hard substance which the roots cannot penetrate, to facilitate transplanting, where they must be well watered and shaded; and when of sufficient size the soil cut into squares with a plant in the centre of each; then lifted with the balls entire, and conveyed to the trenches, where they must be shaded with boughs, boards, bags, or anything at hand until re-established. During the season of growth water must be applied in unlimited quantities. The second and later sowings may be made in the open ground, and the young plants treated in a similar manner. October will be early enough for sowing in the open air, and two more sowings may be made in November and December. Manure to the depth of 5 or 6 inches should be dug into the bottom of the trench, and as much liquid manure as can be spared may be given while the plants are growing. A trench should be 16 or 18 inches in width, and the plants set at 6 to 12 inches apart. Earth up the plants as they advance in growth, but it is not advisable to place much soil around them, with a view to blanching, until about a month before they are wanted for use. The final earthing-up requires to be done carefully; in order that the soil may not fall into the heart of the plant, the leaves should be tied together, then the soil thrown in, in layers, and packed closely around the plants by hand.



Celery—White Solid Paschal.

RED CELERY for RHEUMATISM.

Red Celery is now recognised as the best cure for Rheumatism, and is highly recommended by medical men. A teaspoonful of seed infused in a cup of boiling water, and allowed to stand for about half an hour, may be taken freely. The same seed can be used a second time. 4d. per oz. (per post, 5d.); 1s. per ¼-lb. (per post, 1s. 3d.); 3s. 6d. per lb. (per post, 4s. 3d.).

CRESS.—*Lepidium sativum*.

Curled Cress may be grown in Winter on a patch of ground at the foot of a fence or other warm spot, by drawing shallow drills as close as possible with the finger or small stick; the seed sown quite thick, and the surface beaten with the back of a spade, barely covering the seeds. A shady spot should be chosen for Summer; or, where there is not a garden, the seed may be sown in boxes, or between the single folds of a wet flannel. American Cress may be sown monthly in drills nine inches apart, slightly covered with earth; when the plants are bushy, the heads may be cut close to the surface of the ground. Water Cress is an excellent salad. Young runners are most commonly used for planting out, but seed may be sown during the Autumn and Winter months in a moist, shady place.

3d. and 6d. per packet.



Cress—American, or Land.

For Vegetable and Floral Novelties, see Special Pages.

CRESS—Continued.

- American, or Land**—An excellent substitute for Water Cress. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.
Australian—An excellent broad-leaved golden variety, fine flavour. 6d. per oz.
Extra Fine Curled—Very fine; excellent for salads; may be cut two or three times. 4d. per oz.
Indian, or Nasturtium—6d. per oz.
Water Cress—Sow in a moist, shady place. 6d. per packet.

Sweet Corn or Table Maize.—*Zea mays.*

CULTIVATION.—Few are aware of the excellence of the Sugar Maize as a vegetable; it will bear favourable comparison with Asparagus and Peas when boiled in a green state, and eaten with white sauce or gravy. The cobs should be taken as soon as the grains are fully formed, and before they have begun to harden. Seed may be sown in September and three following months for succession, in drills three feet apart, and the plants a foot apart. It requires rich soil, and is improved by top-dressing during growth. For Parcels Post Rates, see page 3.

How to Cook Sweet Corn.—Sweet Corn is a delicious vegetable, and is highly esteemed in America, but in this State it is not largely used, as very few indeed know how to cook it properly. The cobs should be cooked when freshly gathered, as by keeping they lose their sweetness. Firstly, remove the husks and every thread of silk; then place the cob in a pot of boiling water, and allow it to boil for about five minutes; when done, carefully remove it with a skimmer, and place upon a serviette and serve immediately. It may be eaten with white sauce or gravy.

6d. per packet (per post, 1s.); 1s. per lb. (per post, 1s. 9d.).

NOTE.—For all kinds of Sweet Corn required to be sent PER POST, add 9d. per lb. extra.

- Early Cosmopolitan**—A variety of recent introduction, producing magnificent ears of fine quality and appearance, fully nine inches long, with ten or more rows of large grains. The cob is always pure white and well filled.
- Early Fordhook**—Early Fordhook is the largest-eared extra early Corn, averaging in length seven inches. The grains and cob are pure white. The ears are eight-rowed, with small cobs and deep grains. In some instances it has ripened one or two days earlier than Cory, and in other cases one or two days later, so that it may be said to equal Cory in earliness, but surpasses that variety in size, quality, sweetness and freedom from smut.
- Golden Bantam**—This new Sweet Corn is the earliest and best of all extreme earlies, and is the very sweetest and richest Corn ever introduced. It can be planted thickly; every stalk bears from two to three perfect ears. Most highly recommended to all lovers of Sweet Corn. 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per lb.
- Mammoth Sugar**—The largest late variety; cob white, large, and well filled; very productive and fine flavoured.
- Triumph**—Said to be the earliest of the large varieties, flavour rich and sweet.
- White Evergreen**—This variety is most attractive in appearance, producing handsome ears, well filled with deep grains of a pure snowy whiteness, and very sweet. The plants are of very vigorous growth, and yield more ears than any other large-eared variety. (See cut.) 6d. per packet; per post, 9d.
- White Pop Corn**—For parching. 6d. per lb.

CUCUMBER.

Cucumis sativus.

CULTIVATION.—For the earliest crops out of doors plants may be raised on a hot-bed, well hardened off, and planted out in September as soon as the weather has become warm. The plants must be protected with hand-glasses or some other covering, and shaded when necessary until established. For

a late crop, plants may be raised in a cool frame, and planted out in October, always providing duplicates to replace failures. Seeds may be sown at the same time, and again in the course of a month, where they are to remain. The soil must be kept loose by frequent hoeings; and, before the weather becomes dry, should be mulched with a good layer of stable dung. Abundant water is necessary in dry weather.

6d. per packet (except where otherwise priced.)

BURPEE'S FAMOUS—(See Novelties of 1907, special pages.)

Choice Mixed—Extra fine.

Cool and Crisp—A very early and prolific variety; excellent for slicing; very tender and crisp.



Cucumbers.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| No. 1. Long Green. | No. 3. White Wonder. |
| No. 2. Long Prickly. | No. 4. Short Prickly. |
| No. 5. English Gherkin. | |

All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans and Sweet Corn excepted).

CUCUMBER—Continued



Cucumber—
Duke of
Edinburgh.

Early White Spine—A most popular variety; flesh crisp and of fine flavour.

EXCELLENT—(See Novelties of 1907, special pages.)

Giant Pera—A very distinct Asiatic variety, growing to a very large size, with smooth, light green skin. They are crisp, and of extremely mild flavour.

Japanese Climbing—This variety is very hardy, climbs freely, and is of excellent flavour.

Long Green—A fine long fruit, of excellent quality; dark green, crisp, and firm. (See cut, figure 1.)

Long Prickly—A very hardy variety; good bearer; about a foot in length. (See cut, figure 2.)

Snake or Serpent—A remarkable and very interesting curiosity. The Cucumbers grow curled up like a snake, with the head protruding, and sometimes are *six feet in length*.

White Wonder—A hardy white variety, of strong, vigorous growth. A good cropper. Highly recommended. (See cut, figure 3.)

African Horned—The fruit, which is borne profusely all Summer, is a deep sea-green colour, but when ripe turns to a dark orange-scarlet. When fully grown it is the size of a small Musk Melon, oblong, and covered with protruding points or horns. For eating, it should be taken before it is too old, like any other Cucumber. In quality it is simply luscious, having the pure Cucumber flavour in a degree of delicacy and refinement unequalled. It is exceedingly tender, and seems to melt in one's mouth, and consequently is easily digested. People who cannot eat ordinary Cucumbers find no difficulty with this. Dr. Clowe writes recently that the natives in Africa do not eat it until it is fully ripe and the pulp becomes soft. It is then nutritious and very refreshing.

CHOICE COLLECTION OF CUCUMBERS, 6 VARIETIES, 2s. POST FREE.

VARIETIES USED FOR PICKLING—6d. per packet.

Short Prickly.

(See cut, figure 4.)

Paris Pickling.

West India Gherkin.

Commercial Pickling.

(A first-class pickling variety; highly recommended.)

English Gherkin.

(See cut, figure 5.)

Cumberland Pickling—This variety originated from a cross of the slender thickly spined Paris Pickling and the popular White Spine. As a result we have a thicker and more symmetrical fruit, retaining the spineness, crispness, and delicacy of flavour of the Paris Pickling. The straight young fruits possess the distinctly roughened surface so much desired for small pickles. The large fruits average 9 to 10 inches in length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with full rounded ends, and are of excellent quality for slicing. (See cut.)

FRAME, or FORCING VARIETIES.

NOTE.—These packets contain from twelve to fifteen seeds only.

Duke of Edinburgh (Daniel's)—A very fine variety, growing from 30 to 35 inches in length. For exhibition, market, or general use it cannot be surpassed. (See cut.) 1s. per pkt.

Jewel of Koppitz—One of the earliest and most abundant bearers ever introduced. The fruit begins to set with the first natural leaf. Highly recommended. 1s. per pkt.

Telegraph (Rollisson's)—Extremely prolific, of good shape and colour, and delicious flavour. 1s. per packet.

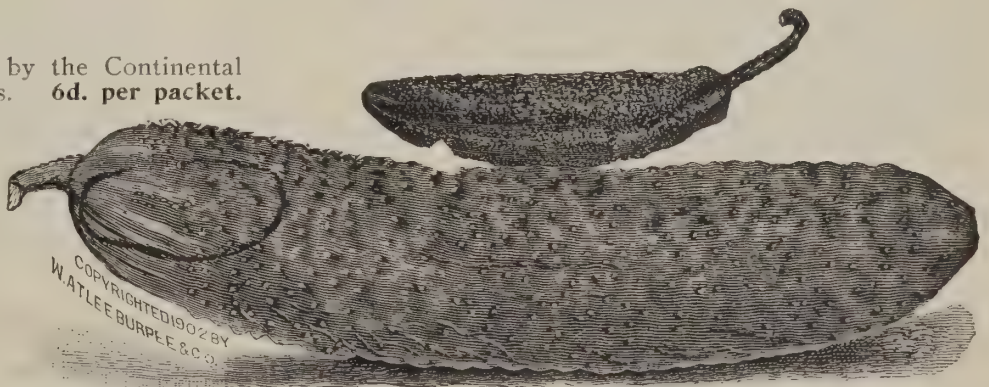
Tender and True—Colour of a beautiful deep green, and the flavour excellent. Unsurpassed as an exhibition variety. 1s. per pkt.

DANDELION.

The Dandelion resembles Endive, and is cultivated by the Continental people for Spring greens, or for blanching for salads. 6d. per packet.
Improved Early Large-leaved—Double the size of the ordinary Dandelion.



Egg Plant—Pearl White.



Pickling Cucumber—Cumberland.

EGG PLANT.—*Solanum esculentum*.

CULTIVATION.—The Egg Plant may be treated in exactly the same manner as the Capsicum—the earliest raised in heat and transplanted, and the later crops sown in a warm situation, where they have to remain; the plants may stand 18 inches to 2 feet apart. The fruit must be thinned if a fine sample is required. They may be easily grown in pots, and trained to stakes like Tomatoes. 6d. per packet.

How to Cook Egg Plant.—Cut the fruit into half or quarter inch slices, and after paring soak them in salted water for an hour; then dip into batter, and fry in hot fat until brown.

New York Improved Purple, Spineless—The standard variety, largest and best, oval, deep purple, early and productive.

For Vegetable and Floral Novelties, see Special Pages.

EGG PLANT—Continued.

Pearl-White—A fine variety, producing pure creamy white fruit of great size. In eating quality it is superior to all other white varieties. (See cut.)

Black Beauty—An extra early variety, of recent introduction, with skin of a rich lustrous purplish black. The fruits are broad and thick. An excellent variety.

SPINELESS GIANT—(See Novelties of 1907, special pages.)

Long White—A well-known variety.

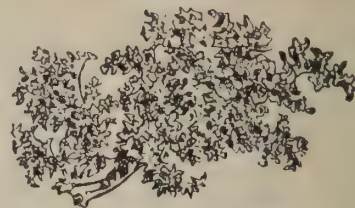
ENDIVE.—*Chicorium endivia.*

CULTIVATION.—This is a good useful salad for Winter use, becoming now of more repute than hitherto. To grow it well, the culture recommended for Lettuce is exactly suitable. The heads require to be blanched, which may be effected either by tying the leaves close together, or covering each plant with a flower pot, saucer, or piece of slate, a few at a time. The seeds should be sown in January, February, and March, and the plants transplanted with the first Autumn rains. **3d. and 6d. per packet.**

Broad-Leaved Green Paris—A splendid variety, with large broad leaves. **1s. per oz.**

Triple Curled Moss—Beautifully curled, and when developed appears like a tuft of moss. (See cut.) **1s. per oz.**

NEW MOSS CURLED SILVERHEART—(See Novelties for 1908, special pages.)



Endive—Triple Curled Moss.

Sweet, Pot, and Medicinal Herbs, and their Uses.

CULTIVATION.—The best way of growing these with little trouble and expense is to procure a few plants of the required sorts, such as Marjoram, Sage, Thyme, Hyssop, etc., and plant them together in a portion of a shady border, in lines fifteen or eighteen inches apart each way. If plants cannot be conveniently had, seed may be sown in a warm border, in lines one foot apart, merely deep enough to cover the seed; when up, thin out to a foot apart, water and mulch the first Summer in dry weather, and keep the surface loose. Next Autumn, or early in Spring, take up and divide the roots, and plant again fifteen or eighteen inches apart, and continue making new plantings every Winter, as a means of saving them during the severe Summer drought.

6d. per packet.

Balm (*Melissa officinalis*)—For making Balm tea; valuable in cases of fever, etc.

Basil, Bush (*Ocimum minimum*)—For flavouring soups, stews, sauces.

Basil, Sweet (*Ocimum basilicum*)—For flavouring soups, stews, sauces, etc.

Borage (*Borago officinalis*)—Used for salads; excellent for bees.

Chamomile (*Anthemis*)—Used medicinally for a number of purposes.

Chervil, Plain or Common (*Chaerophyllum aromaticum*)—For flavouring soups, salads, etc.

Chervil, Turnip-rooted (*Chaerophyllum bulbosum*)—For flavouring soups, salads, etc.

Carraway (*Carum carui*)—Chiefly cultivated for the seed, which is used in confectionery and medicine; the under leaves are sometimes used for flavouring soups.

Dill (*Anethum graveolens*)—Used for flavouring soups, pickles, etc.

Fennel (*Anethum foeniculum*)—Used in fish sauces and for garnishing.

Hyssop (*Hyssopus officinalis*)—The leaves and flowers are gathered and dried for making Hyssop tea, and other purposes.

Lavender (*Lavandula vera*)—The true variety; cultivated for its flowers, which are very aromatic.

Marjoram, Sweet (*Origanum marjorana*)—Used in soups and stuffings.

Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*)—An aromatic herb; leaves are used for making hair-wash.

Rue (*Ruta graveolens*)—Used for medicinal purposes; also used as a remedy for roup in fowls.

Sage (*Salvia officinalis*)—Used in stuffings and sauces.

Savory, Summer (*Satureja hortensis*)—Greatly used for seasoning.

Savory, Winter (*Satureja montana*)—Greatly used for seasoning.

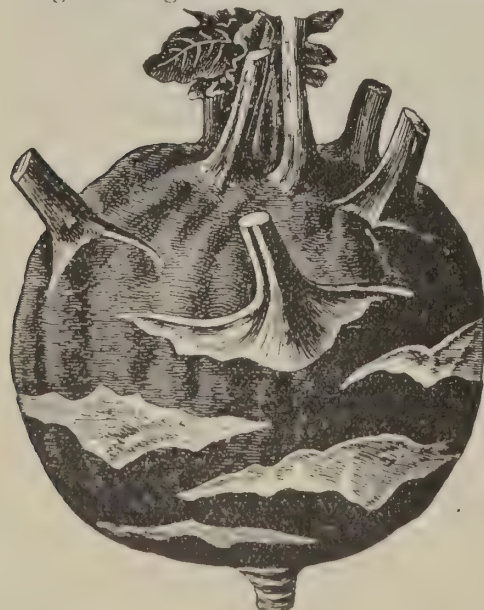
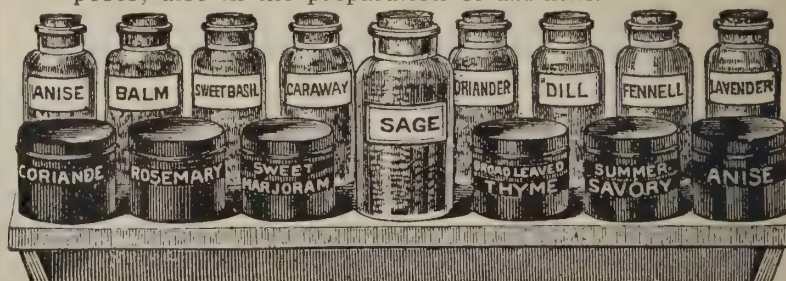
Sorrel, Large-Leaved (*Rumex scutatus*)—Used for salads, and imparting an acid flavour to soups.

Tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*)—An aromatic herb.

Thyme (*Thymus vulgaris*)—For soups, sauces, and stuffings.

Tarragon (*Artemisia dracunculus*)—Used for flavouring. **1s. pkt.**

Wormwood (*Artemisia absinthium*)—Used for medicinal purposes; also in the preparation of absinthe.



Kohl Rabi—Large Purple.

Kohl Rabi, or Turnip-rooted Cabbage.

Brassica oleracea caulorapa.

CULTIVATION.—This is a delicious vegetable, and highly esteemed by those acquainted with it; but its merits are not sufficiently known or appreciated. It is greatly superior as a table vegetable to any kind of turnip, but must be tested in good condition, and while young and tender. The seed may be sown from January to April, in beds as for cabbage, and transplanted into good soil. The bulb-like stems will be fit for using during the Winter and Spring, and should be taken when not more than three or four inches in diameter, or they will become coarse and inferior. **3d. and 6d. per packet.**

Large Green—A green variety; very delicious vegetable, if cooked when young. **9d. oz.**

Large Purple—Similar to the Green, except in colour. (See cut.) **9d. per oz.**

SMOOTH WHITE SHORT-LEAVED—(See Novelties for 1908, special pages.)

Leek.—*Allium porrum.*

CULTIVATION.—The Leek likes a deep, friable, and rich soil. The first sowing may be made in June or July, and subsequent sowings once a month till October. When the young plants are about the thickness of a goose-quill they may be transplanted into deep holes made with a dibble or stake, nine to twelve inches apart, in the bottom of a drill drawn with a hoe, into which the plants are dropped, and a few crumbs of soil put in to cover the roots, unless the soil is dry, when the holes may be filled with water.



Leek—The Lyon.

LEEK—Continued.

In the process of hoeing, the holes become filled up with soil, and, as they grow, soil from each side may be drawn to them to cause the stems to strengthen. The drills should be fifteen inches apart. Large Leeks for exhibition may be grown in trenches prepared as for Celery. 3d. and 6d. per packet.

London Flag—A well-known variety. 9d. per oz.

Monstrous Carentan—A superior variety, with distinct and dark coloured leaves; stout in habit, and hardy. 1s. per oz.

The Lyon—This splendid strain produces Leeks weighing over 4 lbs. each; perfectly hardy. (See cut.) 1s. per oz.

Long Winter Mezieres—A splendid Leek of French origin. It has broad, vigorous, erect leaves, a long good-sized stem of snow-white colour and of excellent flavour. It is very hardy, and can be confidently recommended as one of the best varieties grown, excelling all others. 1s. per oz.

GIANT ITALIAN—(See Novelties for 1908, special pages.)

LETTUCE.—*Lactuca*.

CULTIVATION.—This popular salad plant may be had all the year round by frequent sowings and plantings. A warm and dry situation should be chosen for the Winter crops, and one that is low and damp for those of Summer. The soil should be loose and extremely rich, for Lettuces are crisp only when grown rapidly. For Summer culture, sowings may be made where the plants are to remain—as they cannot be safely transplanted in dry weather—once a month from August onwards, in rows eighteen inches apart, and thinned to twelve inches. For a Winter crop, sowings may be made in March and April, and the plants transplanted in rows.

Cabbage Varieties.

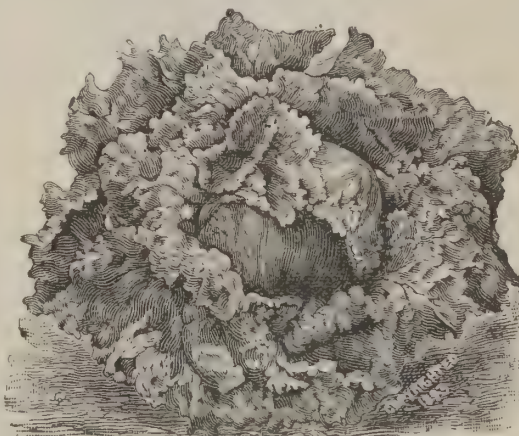
3d. and 6d. per packet.

All the Year Round—A very good hardy variety. 1s. per oz.

Asparagus Lettuce—Produces very narrow leaves, twelve to eighteen inches in length, the mid-rib of which is very tender and succulent. It is cooked and used like Asparagus, for which it makes a fine substitute. 6d. per packet.

Brittle-Ice—The large heads are slightly flattened at the top and closely folded, so that the interior leaves are blanched to a pure white, and are always crisp and brittle. The heads resemble quite closely a Summer flat-head Cabbage. (See cut.) 6d. per packet.

Brown Summer—A splendid variety either for market purposes or private use. The leaves are of a dark brown colour and very crisp, the heads are round and very firm. We can highly recommend it for a Summer crop, as it stands the heat remarkably well, producing fine heads when most other varieties have failed. (See cut.) 6d. per pkt.; 1s. 6d. per oz.



Lettuce—Iceberg.



Cabbage Lettuce—"Brown Summer."

Continuity—The heads are of a good size, firm reddish-brown on the outside, but a fine creamy white within. It is tender, crisp, and well-flavoured, and is in all respects a good Lettuce. Award of Merit, Royal Horticultural Society. 6d. per pkt.; 1s. per oz.



Lettuce—"Brittle-ice."

Drumhead, or Malta—Heads very large, crisp, and tender; one of the best for general use. 9d. per oz.

Hanson—Grows to a large size, very solid, and is deliciously sweet, crisp, and tender. 1s. per oz.

HOLYROOD HOTWEATHER—(See Novelties for 1908, special pages.)

Iceberg—A splendid variety, producing hard, handsome heads. Highly recommended. (See cut.) 1s. per oz.

May King—This variety produces splendid globular heads, which are ready ten to fourteen days before most other sorts. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Neapolitan—One of the most popular varieties cultivated. Heads large and solid, leaves beautifully curled and tender. 9d. per oz.

New York—A splendid Summer Lettuce, with large solid heads, crisp, tender, and of excellent flavour; highly recommended. 1s. per oz.

ALL SEASONS—(See Novelties for 1908, special pages.)

Thorburn Maximum—A wonderful heat-resisting variety, and its table quality is simply perfect, both as to tenderness and crispness. 1s. per oz.

Wheeler's Tom Thumb—Very dwarf and compact, white and crisp; stands well. 1s. per oz.

Italian Ice—Large, solid, crisp heads, free from bitterness; colour, yellowish green; almost transparent ribs. An excellent variety. 1s. per oz.

LETTUCE—Continued.

Cos Varieties.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

ECLIPSE—(See Novelties of 1907, special pages.)**Paris White**—An old standard variety. 9d. per oz.**Trianon, or Celery Lettuce**—The long, narrow leaves, which form solid heads almost like a Wakefield Cabbage, bleach and quickly become snowy white. The leaves when blanched are stiff like Celery stalks; very crisp, and of excellent flavour. 1s. per oz. (See cut.)**Monstrous Brown**—The hearts grow to an immense size, and of fine flavour. Excellent either for Summer or Winter use. 1s. per oz.LETTUCE PLANTS—
1s. per 100 (in bundles of 50).

Cos Lettuce—Trianon.



Rock Melon—Bomb-shaped.

ROCK, or MUSK MELON.*Cucumis melo.*

CULTIVATION.—Rock Melons for the earliest crop may be raised on a hot-bed in July and August, well hardened off, and planted out in September, or as soon as the weather has become warm enough; the plants should be protected until well established. The soil for the Rock Melon should be a good, rather strong loam, without manure, except a little to give the plants a start. For the later crop, sow in September and October in the open ground. The seeds should be sown in spaces from 5 to 6 ft. apart, placing ten or twelve seeds in each, and when the plants have two or three rough leaves thin out to three or four plants.

Those Varieties marked with an Asterisk contain only fifteen seeds in a packet.



Rock Melon—Long Island Beauty.

Collection of 6 Choice Varieties of Rock Melons
 — OUR OWN SELECTION. —

2s. Post Free
Best Mixed Varieties—6d. per packet.**Bomb-shaped**—A variety which originated in the vicinity of Paris a few years ago, and has been selected and improved upon for several seasons. The skin is dark green, slightly ribbed, sometimes faintly warted and very thin; the flesh is firm, thick, truly red, juicy, sweet and perfumed. Remarkably productive. 6d. per packet. (See cut.)***Dickson's Exquisite**—The flesh is a beautiful green, moderately firm, yet exceedingly juicy, and ripening well back to the rind. The flavour is unequalled. 1s. per packet.**BURRELL'S GEM**—(See Novelties for 1908, special pages.)**Emerald Gem**—A very distinct, early, and deliciously-flavoured variety, with a skin of a deep emerald green colour. The flesh is of a suffused salmon colour, exceedingly sweet. One of the best Melons for private growers. 6d. per pkt.**Extra Early Hackensack**—An early variety, producing Melons weighing from 4 to 10 lbs. each, of a nutmeg shape, heavily netted, and having light-green flesh of a delicious flavour. 6d. per packet.**Hybrid Bay View**—A very prolific variety, of great size, oblong, green flesh; splendid quality. 6d. per packet.**Large Yellow Cantaloupe**—Flesh salmon coloured; very productive. 6d. per packet.**Long Island Beauty**—The earliest and finest in quality; flesh green. The most handsome Melon grown. (See cut.) 6d. per packet.**Red Pocket**—The size of the fruit scarcely exceeds that of a large-sized apple. It is globular in shape, of a light green colour, with faintly-marked ribs. The skin is very thin, the flesh a beautiful red colour, very sugary, exquisitely flavoured; it is a prolific bearer. 6d. per packet.**Rocky Ford**—A splendid early, small-fruited variety. The flesh is light green in colour, melting, and luscious in flavour. 6d. per packet.**Sachalin**—The beautiful orange-coloured flesh is as sweet as sugar, and can be eaten entirely, the shell being very thin. The fruit is of medium size, round, and the colour silver-grey. 6d. per packet.**MATCHLESS**—(See Novelties of 1907, special pages.)**Nutmeg**—Green flesh, medium size, rich and sugary. 6d. per pkt.**Perfect Delmonico**—Oval shaped, of large size, finely netted, and has beautiful orange-pink flesh. For flavour it cannot be surpassed. 6d. per packet.***Scarlet Perfection**—A superb variety, round, prominently laced, sugary, scarlet flesh, exquisite aroma. 1s. per packet.**The Paul Rose**—The flesh is quite thick, of rich deep orange colour, ripening close down to the rind, with small seed cavity. 6d. per packet.**WATER MELON.**—*Cucumis citrullus.*

CULTIVATION.—The Water Melon requires a richer soil than the Rock Melon, and if well grown will afford abundance of fruit without stopping the shoots or any other manipulation being required. Every effort should be made to get the fruit ripened early, for it is little valued except in hot weather. A warm situation should therefore be chosen, and the plants raised in heat in July and August, and grown strong before being planted out. The seed should be sown in spaces about 8 ft. apart, placing 10 or 12 seeds in each, and when the plants have three leaves thin out to 3 or 4 plants. Do not sow in the open ground before October. 6d. per pkt.

All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans and Sweet Corn excepted).



Water Melons.

No. 1. Dixie. No. 3. Black Spanish. No. 4. Kolb Gem.
No. 5. White Gem.

Rodosto—This is a small-fruited but exceedingly early variety, and one that should suit this State admirably. The fruit is globular, measuring from 6 to 7 inches in diameter; the skin is dark green, with faintly marked ribs, and the flesh is thick, red, melting; extremely sweet, and of a very agreeable flavour. (See cut.)

Cole's Early—This variety is one of the earliest in cultivation, and an excellent bearer. The Melons are not large, but what they lack in that respect is made up in number and solidity. The flesh is of a beautiful bright red colour, crisp, and of a delicious flavour.

Cuban Queen—Solid and heavy; skin marked regularly; excellent quality; early.

Fordhook Early—This Melon is one of the earliest in cultivation, being ripe, fully three weeks before any other variety, which is a very great consideration in this State. It produces Melons from 30 to 35 lbs. weight; the flesh is bright red, and very sweet. Highly recommended.

Halbert Honey—The quality is simply delicious, sugary, and of a rich fruity flavour peculiar to itself. Entirely devoid of all fibrous substances, the sweet flesh melts away in the mouth like so much honey. The hardy vines are wonderfully prolific. The crop covers the ground, and it is no uncommon sight to see four or five Melons growing in a heap together. It is quite early.

Ice Cream—An old and reliable sort; flesh red; late.

Rattlesnake—Oblong, dark, and striped; bright red flesh; late.

Mammoth Santiago—A mammoth variety, producing enormous fruits, weighing up to 85 lbs. Flesh deep blood-red, sugary, melting, and of the finest quality.

Kleckley Sweets—A variety of oblong shape, with dark green skin. The flesh, which is bright red, is very solid.

Sugar Stick—The Melons, produced abundantly, measure from 20 to 25 inches long by 10 to 14 inches in diameter, and average about 30 lbs. in weight. The flesh is bright red, entirely free from stringiness and of very fine flavour, while the heart is very thick, owing to the black seeds being placed close to the rind. (See cut.)



Water Melon—"Sugar Stick."

WATER MELON—Continued.

All Varieties, Mixed.

Black Spanish—A well-known favourite, roundish, nearly black; dark red flesh; early. (See cut, fig. 3.)

Blue Gem—The Melons are uniformly large, of thick, oval form, slightly depressed at the blossom end. The colour is a rich dark green, with faint stripings of a lighter shade, but the whole fruit is much darker and richer in colouring than the Kolb Gem. The flesh is a deep rich pink, and ripens to within half an inch of the skin. The rind is exceptionally strong, making it an excellent shipper. The fruits have a large solid heart, with the seeds all near the rind. The flesh is crisp and melting; entirely free from stringiness, and of remarkably sweet, sugary flavour.

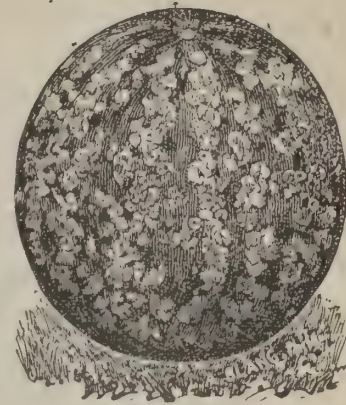
CALABRICA—(See Novelties of 1907, special pages.)

Kolb Gem—Flesh bright crimson, extending close to the rind; solid, sweet, and of luscious flavour. (See cut, figure 4.)

White Gem—A distinct variety. The Melons are perfectly round, and of a beautiful cream-white colour when ripe; flesh bright pink, and of excellent flavour. (See cut, figure 5.)

Boss—Oblong, dark green; flesh deep scarlet, and rind thin; intermediate.

Dixie—Very large, flesh deep scarlet, very sweet, tender, and juicy. A very free setter of fruit. (See cut, figure 1.)



Citron Preserving Melon.



Water Melon—"Rodosto."

The McIvor Sugar Melon—A productive variety, of uniformly large size. The quality is very superior; the flesh is a soft pale pink, crisp, free from any stringiness.

THE BRADFORD—(See Novelties for 1908, special pages.)

Preserving Melons.

6d. per packet.

Apple—Pie or Common—For jam and preserves; green seed.

Lemon Jam—A splendid variety for jams, etc.

Citron—Round and handsome; excellent for jam and preserves; red seed. (See cut.)

MANGO MELON, or Egyptian Prolific Vegetable Peach.

CULTIVATION.—This grows like a Rock Melon, and should be treated in a similar manner. The vines branch out in every direction, and if watered in dry weather they will last till frost. Some claim that it is superior to the Vegetable Marrow if used before being too ripe. When ripe and yellow it makes beautiful, white transparent preserves, equalling the celebrated Californian fruits and Japanese Pie Melon; they are just like an Orange when ripe. The late fruits make excellent pickles. Young green ginger makes the best flavouring, and it does not colour the preserves. 6d. per packet.



French Mushroom Spawn.

Imported fresh every Season direct from the Makers.

French Mushroom Spawn—In 2-lb. boxes, containing a book giving full directions. (See cut.) 3s. 6d. each (per post, 5s.).

English Mushroom Spawn—In bricks of 1 lb. weight, 1s. (per post, 1s. 9d.).

MUSTARD.—*Sinapis alba*.

CULTIVATION.—Mustard for salad may be grown under a variety of circumstances, both indoors and outside. During the hot weather it should be sown in a shady place. It may be grown in pots or boxes in the dwelling-house, or on the window-sill, or even on a piece of woollen cloth kept moist. Any kind of light soil will suffice, as water alone will enable it to grow large enough for use. The treatment recommended for Cress will equally apply to Mustard. The seed should be sown about a week later than Cress. 3d. and 6d. per packet.

Best White—Used generally for salads. 4d per oz.

Chinese—The leaves grow to twice the size of the ordinary White Mustard. The flavour is pleasantly sweet and pungent. 6d. per oz.

Fordhook Fancy—The beautiful dark-green leaves curve outwardly like a fine ostrich plume. The edges are as finely curled and lacinated as the best double curled parsley, making the leaves equally as desirable for garnishing. 6d. per oz.



Mustard—Chinese Lacinated.



Onions.

1. Brown Globe.
2. Brown Spanish.
3. Silverskin.
4. Extra Early Golden Globe.
5. White Flat Mammoth Tripoli.
6. Deep Blood-red.
7. (unlabeled).

Chinese Lacinated—This variety is quite distinct from the curled-leaved Mustard, the leaves being deeply cut or lacinated, and bordered with red. It is an excellent, well-flavoured vegetable, and should be boiled like Spinach. (See cut.) 6d. per packet.

White Mustard—For pickling; ¼ lb., 4d. (per post, 7d.); ½ lb., 6d. (per post, 11d.); 1 lb., 1s. (per post, 1s. 9d.).

ONION.—*Allium cepa*.

CULTIVATION.—To produce good crops of Onions, ground of a deep loamy nature should be selected; it requires to be well worked and manured. Onions may be transplanted, or the seed may be sown where the plants have to remain. When required early, the seed may be sown in April, but a risk is taken of their running to seed. June is considered the best month to sow for transplanting. For that purpose the seed should be sown in wide drills or beds, and kept free from weeds until fit to transplant. For bulbing on the ground where sown, the months of July and August are recommended. Sow the seed in drills a foot apart, and thin to six inches. As some of those transplanted are likely to start for seed, the flower-heads must be pinched off as soon as they appear. For pickling Onions, seed of the silver-skinned varieties should be sown in August, rather thickly in drills, and left unthinned. For salad the seed may be sown whenever required, providing the soil is watered should the weather be dry.

3d. and 6d. per packet.



Onion—King of the Mammoths.

THE GIANT—(See Novelties of 1907, special pages.)

Potato Onion (Seed)—Valuable for an early crop. The small bulbs increase in size, and the parent bulb produces a quantity of small bulbs in a cluster; of mild, sweet flavour. 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz. For Bulbs, see page 31.

Prize-taker—This Onion grows uniform in shape, of a nearly perfect globe, with thin skin of bright straw-colour; it is of immense size, measuring from twelve to eighteen inches in circumference, while under special cultivation specimen bulbs have been raised to weigh from 4 to 5½ lbs. each. It ripens up hard and fine, and presents a most handsome appearance; the flesh is pure white, fine grained, mild and delicate in flavour. 1s. per oz.

Sainte-Marie—A very early variety, producing marketable bulbs as quickly as the White Queen, but they are considerably larger than the latter. It is a very handsome rose-coloured Onion, flat in shape, with a very fine neck and light foliage. 1s. per oz.

Shallot, Jersey (Seed)—1s. per packet.

Silverskin—An early white variety for pickling. (See cut, figure 3.) 1s. per oz.

Spanish Silver Globe—In shape it is somewhat similar to the Brown Globe, but surpasses that variety in flavour, being exceedingly mild and sweet. Large quantities of this variety are sent annually to England from Spain, tied in strings, where they are greatly sought after and esteemed for their mild flavour. To all lovers of this most wholesome vegetable this variety is strongly recommended. (See cut.) 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz.

White Flat Mammoth Tripoli—A very large white Italian variety; heavy cropper. Splendid for exhibition purposes. (See cut, figure 5.) 1s. per oz.

For Bulbs of Egyptian or Perennial Tree Onions, Potato Onions, Garlic, Shallots, see page 31.

ONION—Continued.

Ailsa Craig—This variety is said to be the largest and handsomest Onion in cultivation. Skin a pale brown. Good keeper and of excellent flavour. Invaluable for exhibition purposes. In England, where it originated, it is spoken of most highly. 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz.

Brown Globe—Well known; good keeper. (See cut, figure 1.) 9d. per oz.

Brown Spanish—One of the most popular varieties in cultivation, either for market or private use. (See cut, figure 2.) 9d. oz.

Chives—Very hardy Perennial plants of the Onion type, which are grown exclusively for their small leaves, which are used for giving a mild Onion flavour to various dishes. The tops appear early in the Spring, and can be cut off close to the ground as needed. Seed, 1s. per packet. For price of Roots, see page 31.

Deep-Blood-Red—A very good hardy red variety. (See cut, figure 7.) 1s. per oz.

Danver's Yellow Globe—An excellent variety; flesh pure white, crisp, and mild in flavour; skin a pale yellow. 9d. per oz.

Extra Early Golden Globe—A magnificent Onion, of fine shape, and one of the earliest varieties cultivated; excellent keeper. (See cut, figure 4.) 9d. per oz.

King of the Mammoths—A very large white Onion, of a very mild and pleasant flavour. It matures early, and is uniformly of large size and perfect form. So sweet and tender is the flesh that it can be eaten raw like an apple. (See cut.) 1s. per oz.

Queen—A silver-skinned variety, of quick growth and mild flavour. Largely grown by market gardeners for an early crop. It attains a fair size, but if sown very thickly produces fine picklers. 1s. per oz.



Onion—Spanish Silver Globe.

OKRA, or GOMBO.—*Hibiscus esculentus*.

CULTIVATION.—This plant is not so much grown in this country as its merits deserve. The pods, which are used while green and tender, form an excellent ingredient in soups, stews, and pickles, and are believed to be very nutritious. They can also be cut in slices and dried for Winter use. For an early crop the plants may be raised in heat in July, like Tomatoes, and planted out; the ordinary crop may be sown in September and October for succession, in drills two feet apart, and the plants thinned to the same distance. The soil should be rich and well cultivated. 6d. per packet.

Dwarf Green Density—Very tender, long pods; one of the best.

White Velvet—The pods of the White Velvet Okra are round and smooth; in all other varieties they are ridged or square-edged. The pods are longer than any other variety, and are produced in the greatest abundance.

PARSLEY.—*Petroselinum sativum*.

CULTIVATION.—Though Parsley repays for good soil as well as any other crop, it does not always obtain the best kind of treatment, being generally used as an edging to the walks in the kitchen garden, or sown in some out-of-the-way place in poor soil, and insufficiently thinned. The seeds should be sown in drills fifteen inches apart, and the plants thinned to twelve inches. Sowings should be made in August in a low, shady border for Summer and Autumn supply, and again in March or April for Winter use. 3d. per packet.

Beauty of the Parterre—A very handsome variety, useful for garnishing, edgings, etc.; perfectly distinct from all others. 6d. per oz.



Parsley—Dwarf Perfection.

For Vegetable and Floral Novelties, see Special Pages.

PARSLEY—Continued.

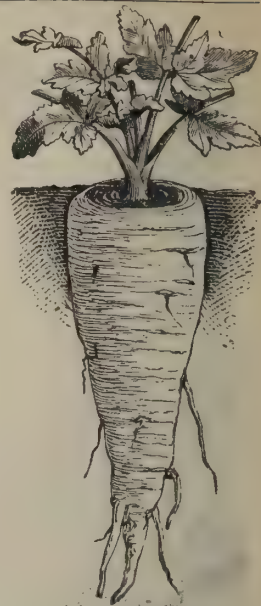
Fern-leaved—Most exquisite in form and colour; invaluable for garnishing purposes, and admirably suited for mixing with dwarf ornamental foliage plants in the flower garden. 6d. per oz.

Hamburg, Turnip-Rooted—The edible portion is the fleshy root, which resembles a small Parsnip, and is highly esteemed for flavouring soups, stews, etc. 6d. per oz.

Moss Curled—Leaves crimped and curled; splendid for garnishing. 6d. per oz.

Dwarf Perfection—Distinct in appearance from any of the other curled varieties. It is of dwarf, compact growth, forming round bushes of light green, finely cut, and very curly leaves. Certainly the most perfect and most beautiful curled Parsley extant. (See cut.) 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

Triple Curled—Dwarf curled variety; excellent for garnishing. 6d. per oz.



Parsnip—
Hollow Crown.

PARSNIP.

Pastinaca sativa.

CULTIVATION.—

Treat in the same manner as recommended for the Carrot. On dry, early soils, sowings may be made in Autumn, on the occurrence of the first rains, to furnish roots for use in Spring. The produce of these sowings must be used early, otherwise the plants would run to seed. October is the best month in which to sow the main crop, and for Winter use a sowing may be made about the beginning of December. The rows should be eighteen inches apart, and the plants thinned to six or eight inches, according to the size of roots required. 3d. and 6d. per packet.

Early Short Round French—The earliest of all, of excellent flavour. 6d. per oz.

Hollow Crown—A well known variety; tender, sugary, and of excellent flavour. The best for general crop. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

Tender and True—A splendid variety, producing perfectly formed roots, smooth, white, and without any hard cores. Its quality when cooked is of the finest. Highly recommended. 6d. per oz.

PEAS.—*Pisum sativum.*

CULTIVATION.—Soil that has been manured for a previous crop will suffice for Winter-sown crops, but for Summer an additional dressing should be given, and the ground well worked. For dwarf varieties the rows should be two and a half to three feet apart, for taller sorts four to six feet, and the seed of the former should be placed about one inch apart, and the latter three to four inches apart. The sowing of Peas may commence in April, and be continued till January. The Autumn sowing should consist of the earliest

varieties, including William Hurst, on account of its hardiness; the same, or other early kinds, may be sown in June; second earliest and main crops in July and August; main crops again in September and October, and the latest varieties in November and December; afterwards early varieties again. To maintain a continuous succession, it is a good rule to sow whenever the previous crop is fairly above ground.

Extra Early Varieties.

3d. and 6d. per packet. (For Postage on Peas, etc., see page 3.)

Those Varieties marked with an Asterisk are Marrowfats.

NOTE.—For all Peas required to be sent PER POST, add 9d. per pint extra.

***American Wonder** (Height, 1 ft.)—A very early dwarf wrinkled Marrow-fat Pea; exceedingly productive. 6d. per pint.

***Little Gem** (Height, 1 ft.)—A dwarf green wrinkled Marrow-fat; very prolific and superior flavour. 6d. per pint.

***Mayflower** (Height, 1½ ft.)—This splendid first early Pea is a cross between the two popular varieties, "Daisy" and "William Hurst." It is a grand thing, the robust healthy plants producing abundantly their long, well-filled pods, the individual Peas of which are very large and of extremely sweet flavour. The plants grow to a height of about 18 inches. The pods are twice the size of "William Hurst," and much more freely produced. (See cut.) 6d. per packet; 2s. per pint.



New Pea—Buttercup.



New Early Pea—Mayflower.
Photographed from Nature.

PEAS—Continued.

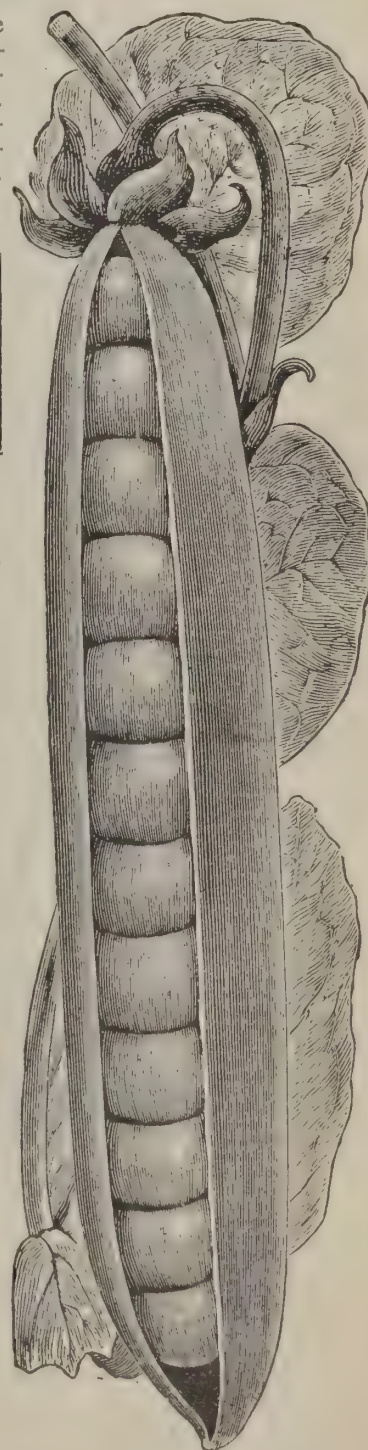
- ***The Sherwood** (Height, 1 ft.)—An early variety, the haulm being literally covered with pods (invariably in pairs) containing eight to ten large Peas of a rich deep colour, and of exquisite flavour. A first-class variety. 8d. per pint.
- ***William Hurst** (Height, 1 ft.)—A first-class early Marrowfat variety. An abundant bearer. Highly recommended. 6d. per pint.
- ***Gradus** (Height, 2½ ft.)—One of the finest early Peas in cultivation. It produces uniformly large pods, measuring from four to four and a half inches in length, nearly round, and well filled with very large handsome Peas of the finest flavour. 8d. per pint.

Second Early Varieties.

- ***Daisy** (Height, 1 to 1¼ ft.)—Produces large handsome pods five inches in length. Awarded two First-class Certificates by the Royal Horticultural Society, England. 6d. per pint.

Day's Early Sunrise
(Height, 2½ ft.)—
An extremely pro-
lific hardy variety.
Splendid for mar-
ket purposes or pri-
vate use. 6d. pint.

6 pints PEAS,
6 Varieties,
Early, Medium,
and Late,
2 6



Pea—Queen of Queens.

Main, or Late Crop Varieties

Buttercup—A very fine and robust main crop Pea, bearing long, handsome, well-filled pods of a rich green colour, produced in pairs, and averaging nine Peas in each. We have counted as many as twenty-two pods on a single plant ready to gather at one time. The plants are of particularly robust habit, growing to a height of about 2 feet. (See cut.) 1s. 6d. per pint.

***Duke of Albany** (Height, 4 ft.)—A very handsome, prolific variety, producing pods of immense size, well filled with large Peas of fine flavour. 6d. per pint.

***Juno** (Height, 2 ft.)—It bears immense quantities of mammoth broad-backed pods (usually borne in pairs), literally crammed full of delicious dark green Peas of great size. 6d. per pint.

***Queen of Queens** (Height, 2½ ft.)—This variety is of a sturdy branching habit, with very large pods containing from ten to twelve splendid Peas of a deep rich colour, and of the most delicious flavour. (See cut.) 6d. per pint.

***Stratagem** (Height, 2 ft.)—A choice wrinkled Pea, with long pods; good cropper. 6d. pint.

***Telephone** (Height, 3½ ft.)—A good Pea, with large, well-filled pods. A great cropper. 6d. per pint.

***Veitch's Perfection** (Height, 2½ ft.)—A splendid variety, with large, well-filled pods. 6d. pint.

***Yorkshire Hero** (Height, 2½ ft.)—A superior wrinkled variety, fine flavoured; very productive. A favourite market variety. 6d. per pint.

[TESTIMONIAL.]

I was well pleased with the bushel of Yorkshire Hero Peas you sent me last year; they turned out excellently, and there was not a rogue Pea in the whole lot.—JOHN GRILLS, Kamarooka P.O. 6th February, 1907.

For Vegetable and Floral Novelties, see Special Pages.

SUGAR or EDIBLE PODDED PEAS.

6d. per packet; per post, 1s.

(For Parcels Post Rates, see page 3.)

NOTE.—For all Peas required to be sent PER POST, add 9d per pint extra.

Sugar or edible-podded Peas should be more largely grown than they have been hitherto, as they require no shelling, and can be cooked whole. In Germany they are highly esteemed.

Mammoth Luscious—A splendid grey-seeded variety of the popular Sugar or Skinless Peas, which are cooked whole without requiring to be shelled, produces giant, fleshy pods, 5 to 7 inches in length, exceedingly tender, and of delicious flavour. 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per pint.

Moerheim's Giant Sugar—A tall-growing variety, and a great acquisition, producing pods 7 to 8 inches in length; flavour said to be superior to all others. (See cut.) 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per pint.

Dwarf Early Sugar (Height, 1 ft.)—A dwarf variety, producing pods of unusual size for such a small-growing sort; flavour excellent. 1s. per pint.



Pea—Athlete.

Dwarf Early Prolific Sugar (Height, 1 ft.)—A splendid variety. It is very hardy and prolific. 1s. per pint.

Tall Grey-seeded—A tall-growing variety, of excellent flavour. 1s. per pint.

ASPARAGUS PEA.

The pods, which are borne erect in pairs, are cooked when young, like Asparagus or French Beans. The plant is of spreading habit, growing 10 inches high, and covering a space two feet in diameter; each plant bearing from one hundred to two hundred pods. Sow in the Autumn. 6d. per packet; 9d. per oz.



Sugar Pea—
Moerheim's Giant.

ATHLETE PEA.

This novel variety yields a remarkable crop, often more than 200 pods being picked off a single plant, a result that it is impossible to get from any other sort. Every pod has from six to eight Peas, of quite a superior taste. It is so distinct in growth that one can easily recognise the plant when seen in nature. It produces stems up to two inches in circumference, each plant growing from four to six stems of this thickness, and up to forty inches high. When the main stem has grown to about three feet it commences to flower, and then only the branch shoots start to grow from the root.

By the time the pods on the parent stem are ripening, the branch stem starts flowering, and thus a continuity in the crop, extending over six to eight weeks, results. In consequence of its peculiarity of growth, "Athlete" can be planted three feet apart, and yet when fully grown will cover the ground as effectively as the ordinary Pea. It must be sown not later than July to be successful. (See cut.) 1s. 6d. per lb.

[TESTIMONIAL.]

Last year I got a packet of Athlete Peas from you; they surpassed all that you claim for them, and on some plants I counted 250 pods. I have grown them in the garden and had to put in three or four stakes to hold them up; next I trained them as a field Pea. I sowed twelve rows, two chains long, and the result was over 3 bushels of clean Peas, better than the original sample. This year I will put in ten acres in four different kinds of soil, and will let you know the result—C. LAZZARINO, Trafalgar. 9/4/07.

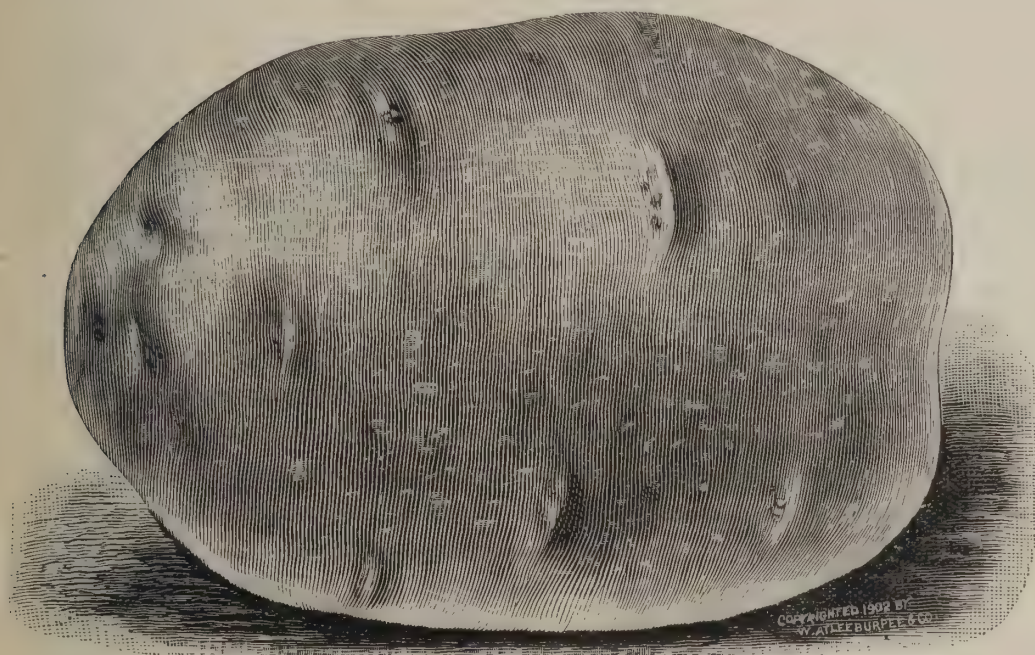
All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans and Sweet Corn excepted).

POTATOES.—*Solanum tuberosum*.

CULTIVATION.—The soil should be in good condition, and if requiring manure, stable dung, superphosphate of lime, or bone dust, should be used. The first crop, for which a dry soil and warm situation should be chosen, may be planted in July in favourable localities, using the earliest varieties; a successional crop of the same, and also of the second earliest and late varieties, in August, and the latest up to November. Then in January, early varieties may be again planted for an Autumn crop. The early and dwarf-topped sorts may be planted two feet by ten inches apart; larger-topped sorts should have thirty inches by twelve. With regard to sets, large kinds with few eyes, if cut into pieces of good size, will yield as much produce as whole tubers of equal weight, though, in general, whole tubers of 4 to 6 ozs. in weight are preferable. The after culture consists in drawing soil to the stems, and frequent digging or hoeing of the spaces between the rows. 8 cwt. required to plant an acre.

PRICE FOR ANY QUANTITY ON APPLICATION.

NOTE.—A special price list of new and old varieties will be published at the end of June or early in July. Bags charged extra on all lots of ½ cwt. and under.



Potato—Vermont Gold Coin.

Beauty of Hebron—Very rapid and vigorous grower, exceedingly productive. Excellent cooker.

Brownell's Beauty—A splendid Potato; good cropper, and excellent for the table.

Burpee's Extra Early—Absolutely the earliest variety on the market, and the finest in quality of all the early varieties. The tubers are oblong in form, averaging three to four inches in length, with pale brownish skin. The eyes are few and these quite shallow. The cooking qualities are all that could be desired, it being one of the finest table varieties that we have ever grown.

Carman No. 1—One of the most popular sorts in cultivation, it being a first-class all-round variety. It is of vigorous growth and a very heavy cropper, and we confidently recommend it as one of the best varieties ever introduced into this State.

Carman No. 3—A splendid Main Crop variety, of good keeping qualities. The tubers are large, and both skin and flesh are of extreme whiteness. It is of the shapeliest form, and a great yielder.

Coronation—A red-skinned Main Crop variety. Splendid cooker, and very productive.

Early Rose—An excellent early variety; largely grown for market.

Extra Early Vermont—In general appearance similar to "Early Rose," but earlier and more productive. Hard to beat for an early crop.

Factor—A robust-growing, round, white variety of good keeping quality, and very heavy cropper.

King Edward VII.—This celebrated new variety is an enormous cropper; the flesh is white, with pinkish skin, especially around the eyes. Second early.

Lapstone Kidney—The well-known old variety; largely grown.

Sensation—Very free-growing sort. It is very floury and of first-class quality. Suitable for light soils. Highly recommended.

Sir John Llewellyn—An early white kidney variety, producing tubers of medium size. A good cooker, and a heavy bearer.

Snowflake—A good hardy rough-skinned variety; heavy cropper, and for mealiness unsurpassed.

Up-to-Date—Roundish oval Potato; a very heavy cropper; keeps well and carries well when packed for market. This is a variety which has been largely grown, and is now recognised as the best Main Crop variety in England. On cold land or in country districts where the more tender varieties will not thrive, this variety produces a splendid crop. The tuber is an attractive one, and sells readily.

Vermont Gold Coin—A Main Crop Variety. The tubers are slightly oblong, rather broad, and thick through. The eyes are small, and there is little waste in paring. The skin is thin, smooth, and glossy, of a light golden tint. The flesh is fine grained, of a pure pearly whiteness, and cooks very dry. (See cut.)

Warrior—A fine Main Crop variety, producing a large crop of oval-shaped tubers of first-class quality.

PUMPKIN.—*Cucurbita melopepo*.

CULTIVATION.—Sow from September to December in well-manured soil. The seeds should be sown in spaces 8 ft. to 12 ft. apart. Place 10 or 12 seeds in each space, but do not allow more than two of the strongest plants to run.

6d. per packet; 9d. per oz.

COLLECTION OF THREE DISTINCT VARIETIES, 1s.

Calhoun—A variety of the finest quality and flavour. Very productive, producing fruit weighing 80 lbs. each.

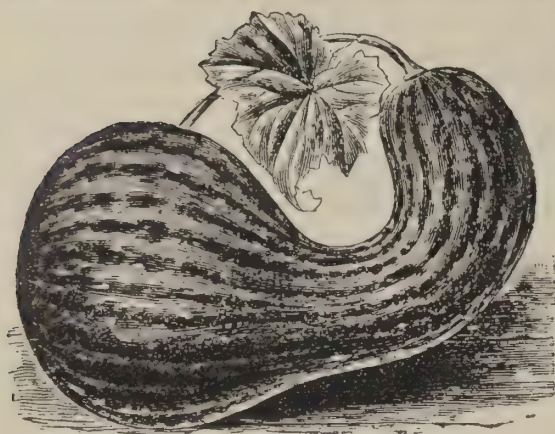
Connecticut Field—Very productive; largely grown for feeding stock. 6s. per lb.

Crown—A well-known favourite variety.

Gramma—A splendid variety for feeding stock; highly recommended. 8s. per lb.

Ironbark—A well-known, hardy variety; splendid keeper.

For Vegetable and Floral Novelties, see Special Pages.



Pumpkin—Japanese Crookneck.

Turk's Cap—One of the best table varieties; splendid keeper.



Radish—"Carminc Icicle."

Triumph—A very distinct and novel variety. The root is globe-shaped, and strikingly handsome with its scarlet stripes on a white ground. It is short-leaved, and of very quick growth. About 80 per cent. comes true from seed. 6d. per oz.

Turnip-shaped Varieties—Mixed. 4d. per oz.

Giant Crimson Forcing—This variety produces roots 6 to 7 inches in circumference, of the mildest flavour, firm and crisp, without getting pithy. The best of the Turnip-shaped varieties. 6d. per oz.

Long Varieties.

Black Spanish—Very hardy, and of large size, for Winter use. 6d. per oz.

Carminc Icicle—This variety possesses all the merits of the favourite long white Icicle Radish. It is short-leaved, and is of a beautiful carminc colour. It is finger-long, cylindrical, the flesh crisp and juicy. (See cut.) 6d. per packet.

Chartier—Long rose, white tipped; very good sort; attains an unusual size without becoming stringy. 6d. per oz.

Icicle—A splendid early, long snow-white variety. The leaves are short, and the flavour excellent. Highly recommended. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

Long Scarlet—A popular long scarlet variety. 4d. per oz.

Long Varieties—Mixed. 4d. per oz.

Long White Naples—A long white variety; very tender. 6d. per oz.

PUMPKIN—Continued.

Large Button—Fine dry sort; good variety; excellent keeper.

Japanese Crookneck—A very distinct Japanese variety. The flesh is of a rich salmon colour, finely grained and of a splendid flavour. (See cut.)

Mammoth (Selected)—Very productive; attains a large size, often 100 to 150 lbs. 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

Quaker Pie—A most prolific variety, with fruits of medium size and of the finest quality. Flesh very fine grained and rich in flavour. Stored in a warm, dry place, it is an excellent keeper.

Trombone (Jonathan)—A crookneck variety; very prolific. The flesh is fine, clear and sweet; excellent for pies and other table uses. Highly recommended.

RADISH—*Raphanus sativus*.

CULTIVATION.—The soil for the Radish, if not naturally sandy and loose, must be very finely pulverised before the seed is sown; it should also be moderately rich to encourage rapid growth, but not recently manured, unless with dung rotted to mould. The seeds may be sown in drills in the cool months, when the plants take longer to grow, to enable the weeds to be kept down easily; but in Summer it may be sown thinly broadcast or very thinly in the rows with Carrots or other root crops, or with Lettuces, to be drawn out as required. It may be sown every third or fourth week throughout the year. In Winter a dry situation, and in Summer a moist one, should be chosen.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

EARLY

Turnip-shaped Varieties.

Early White Turnip—A very early, small, round, white variety. Flesh crisp, and of mild flavour. 4d. per oz.

Early Red Turnip—Similar to the above, except in colour. 4d. per oz.

The Gem—A perfectly globular-shaped variety, with rich deep scarlet top, blending into pure white at the bottom; exceedingly tender, crisp, and delicious; very early. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.



Radish—The Gem.

EARLY SNOW-WHITE BOX—(See Novelties for 1908, special pages.)

Mammoth White Chinese—A giant white variety, mild in flavour, tender and crisp. 6d. per oz.

Mikado—A long white stump-rooted variety, with feather-like leaves. The colour of the root is a nearly transparent white like the "Icicle." The flavour is excellent. It can be planted at all seasons. Quite distinct from all other varieties. 6d. per oz.

The Cardinal—A remarkably bright fiery scarlet colour, slightly tipped with white; flesh crisp and very tender. 6d. per oz.

Oval-shaped Varieties.

French Breakfast—A quick-growing variety, form oval, colour scarlet, tipped with white, and for its good flavour and ornamental appearance it is decidedly an acquisition for salads or other purposes. 6d. per oz.

RADISHES—Continued.

Winter China Rose—An oval-shaped variety of great size, largely grown by market gardeners. 6d. per oz.

Rocket Radishes Mixed (Oval-shaped)—These are the earliest varieties grown. They grow so quickly that they never

take on that strong, rank flavour which is associated with the later varieties. 3d. per packet; 6d. per oz.

Mougri (Rat Tail)—Used only for the seed pods. 6d. per pkt.

Horseradish—Not produced from seed. (For roots, see p. 31.)

RHUBARB.—*Rheum Hybridum*.

Rhubarb delights in a rich, loose, deep and well-drained soil; it does not succeed in stiff soil, preferring that which is sandy. The seed may be sown in the beginning of September, where the plants have to remain, or in drills for transplanting. The drills may be made in light, rich soil, two feet apart and an inch deep; the seeds should be sown very thinly. In the permanent plantation, the plants must stand 3½ ft. or 4 ft. apart, according to the size of the variety, and the crowns covered not more than 2 in. A good plan is to sow a row on the permanent plot, in patches 14 or 16 in. apart, and transplant two-thirds of the plants the following Winter, leaving the remaining third where sown. The beginning of August is the best time to transplant, just before the plants commence to grow; but if the ground is not wanted, transplanting may be effected in April or May.

Rhubarb Seed, 6d. per packet. Rhubarb Roots, obtainable from May to August. (For varieties, see page 31.)

Early Albert—A fine early variety, of good flavour, and wonderfully prolific. This is one of the best varieties for general use. 1s. per oz.

CRIMSON WINTER EVERBEARING—(See Novelties of 1907, special pages.)

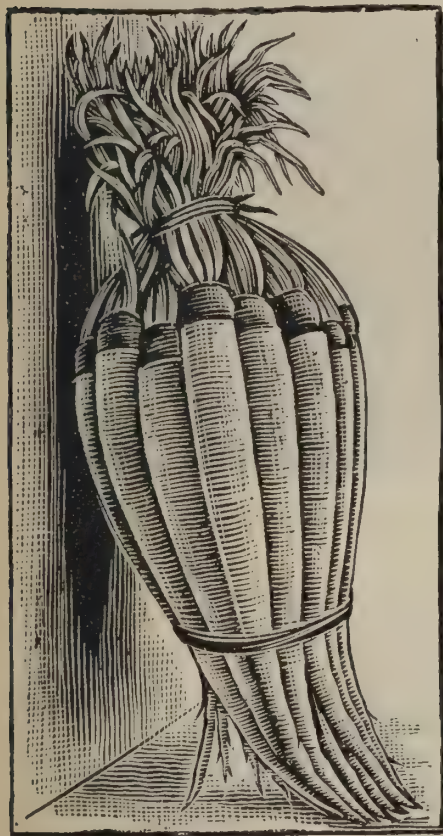
Johnston's St. Martin's—A fine large variety, of good flavour. 1s. per oz.

Myatt's Linnaeus—Very early and prolific; flavour all that can be desired. A valuable variety for general use. 1s. per oz.

Myatt's Victoria—Excellent flavour; very large and prolific. 1s. per oz.

Stone's Ever-bearing Ruby—Roots only, see page 31.

Topp's Winter—A splendid variety, being in greatest perfection during the Winter months. Stalks long, colour intense crimson; flavour excellent. Highly recommended. 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz.



Salsify—Mammoth.

SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT.—*Tragopogon porrifolius*.

Salsify succeeds well under the same treatment required for Carrots and other root crops. Seed for an early crop may be sown in August, and for the general crop in October. Sow the seed in drills about 15 in. apart, and thin the plants to 6 in. The young leaves, when blanched, may be used as a vegetable. The roots are boiled or stewed like Carrots and Parsnips, or half boiled and grated fine, made into small, flat balls, and dipped into batter and fried like oysters, which they somewhat resemble. 6d. per packet.

Long White—The well-known standard variety. 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

Mammoth—This improved variety produces roots nearly double the size of the old sort, and is of equally good quality. Salsify, of late years, has come into more general use, and this variety will be welcomed by lovers of this delicious vegetable. (See cut.) 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

SCORZONERA, or Black Oyster Plant.

Scorzonera hispanica.

Culture the same as recommended for Salsify. Similar in many respects to Salsify, and is called by some the Black Oyster Plant. It is cultivated exclusively for the roots, which may be boiled and served plain like Parsnips. Before cooking, the outer coarse rind should be scraped off, and the roots soaked in cold water for a few hours, to extract their bitter flavour. 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

SEA KALE.—*Crambe maritima*.

Sea Kale will succeed well in any ordinary garden soil. Sow the seed in August and September in drills 2 ft. apart, and thin the plants to a foot apart. For blanching, the plants should be covered with pots, boxes, or casks, or the like, and covered with fresh dung, in such quantities as will produce a gentle and prolonged heat. They are ready for use when they have grown the length of a few inches.

Sea Kale Seed—6d. per pkt.; 1s. per oz.

For Sea Kale Plants—See page 31.

SPINACH.—*Spinacea oleracea*.

The soil for Spinach requires to be made very rich, so as to grow it quickly, and obtain the largest weight of leaves. The Round Spinach is grown for Summer use, and the Prickly for Winter. The first sowing may be made as soon as the first Autumn rains have fallen, and successional sowings once a month until the weather becomes too dry, unless water is plentiful, when sowing may be continued throughout the year. The seed should be sown thinly, in drills which, in Winter, should be 18 in. or more apart, and the plants thinned to 12 in.; the Spring and Summer crops need not stand further apart than half that distance. In gathering the leaves for use, they are taken singly from the Winter crops as they attain full size, but in Summer the whole plant may be cut off by the ground.

3d. and 6d. per packet.



Spinach—Prickly.

For Vegetable and Floral Novelties, see Special Pages.

SPINACH—Continued.

Goliath—A round-seeded variety, with immense, dark-green, fleshy leaves. A great acquisition. 6d. per oz.

New Zealand (*Tetragonia Expansa*)—Very rapid growth; may be transplanted. 6d. per oz.

Prickly—For Winter and Autumn use. (See cut.) 4d. per oz.; ¼ lb., 1s.

Round—For Spring and Summer use. 4d. per oz.; ¼ lb., 1s.

SQUASH.—*Cucurbita melopepo.*

CULTIVATION.—The Squash is closely related to the Pumpkin and Vegetable Marrow, except the Bush Varieties, which do not run nor require so much room. 6d. per packet.

COLLECTION OF THREE DISTINCT VARIETIES, 1s.

Bush or Tree Varieties.

Early White Scalloped Bush (Custard Marrow)—An early flat, scalloped-shaped sort, of a light cream colour.

Silver Custard (Mammoth Custard Marrow)—An extra large strain of the above well-known kind.

WHITE CONGO—(See Novelties of 1907, special pages.)

Bush Fordhook—Like the original Fordhook Squash, this type is unequalled in quality and delicious sweetness by any other variety, either for Summer or Winter use. The young, tender, fruits can be sliced and fried, or prepared as other early varieties for Summer use, while the ripened fruits can be gathered just before frost and stored in a warm, dry place for Winter. They will keep in fine condition until the new crop is ready.

QUEER FELLOW—(See Novelties for 1908, special pages.)

Running Varieties.

Boston Marrow—Form ovate, pointed; flesh deep orange fine grained; excellent flavour.

Fordhook—A splendid keeper, with very thin and delicate skin; immensely productive superior to any other Squash in flavour. A great acquisition.

Hubbard—Large size; flesh fine grained, dry, and of good flavour. A splendid keeper.

Mammoth Chili—Very large, often attaining the weight of 200 lbs.; excellent for pies or stock; very productive. (See cut.)

Perfect Gem—Round, white, fine quality; productive.

Mammoth Whale—A mammoth variety, producing fruit 3 ft. long, of a dark slate colour, and weighing over 100 lbs. each. It is very prolific, and of excellent flavour. A first-class keeper.

Marblehead—This variety has a shell of flinty hardness, while the combination of sweetness, dryness, and delicious flavour is something really remarkable.

Golden Bronze—A splendid Winter variety, very rich and sweet. It cooks dry, is free from any stringiness, and is of exceptionally fine flavour. The Squashes average in weight from 8 lbs. to 10 lbs. each, and are oval in form. An excellent keeper.



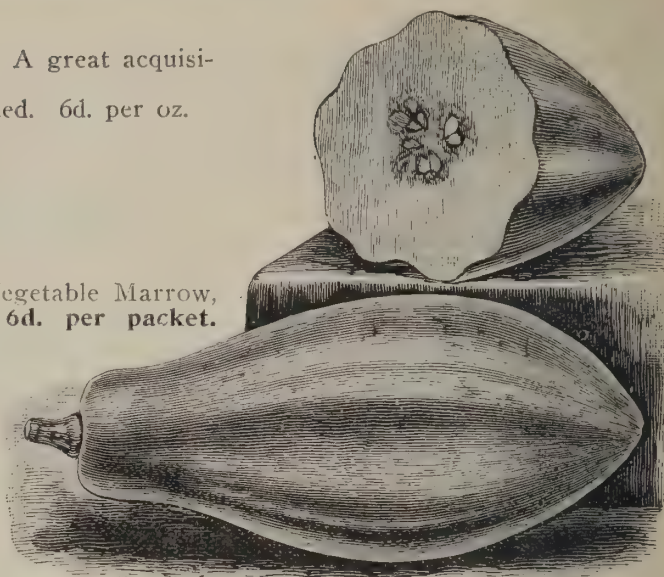
No. 1. Red Pear-shaped.
" 2. Greengage.
" 3. Golden Queen.

No. 4. Red Currant.
" 5. The Prize.
" 6. Mikado.

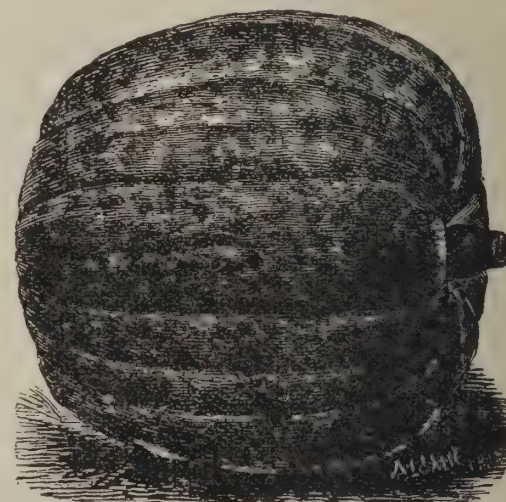
[TESTIMONIALS.]

The Tomato, King Edward VII., I had last year is a beauty; from all plants I picked over 2 cwt. ripe and green without any great trouble, some of them nearly 2 lbs. each, and very firm.—HECTOR BARKER, 38 Abbott Street, Launceston, Tas.
The Earliana Tomato was very satisfactory, some of the fruit weighing 2 lbs.—THOS. W. ANDERSON, Fairview.

All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans and Sweet Corn excepted).



Squash—Fordhook.



Squash—Mammoth Chili.

TOMATO.—*Lycopersicum esculentum.*

To have Tomatoes early, seed must be sown in July in heat, and the young plants grown in pots until ready to plant out when the weather has become warm in September. For later crops, the seed may be sown in a warm border out of doors towards the end of August. The Tomato requires rich soil, and succeeds best in that which is sandy. The earliest plants should be planted and trained against a north wall or fence; later crops may be planted against other fences, or in the open quarters, allowing a space of three feet to each plant, but in all situations they ought to be supported off the ground by stakes or trellises. The plants, as they grow, should be kept thin of shoots, weak laterals being pinched off, and those that are to remain stopped at the flower. To ensure a full crop during dry weather an abundance of water is required. 6d. per packet (except where otherwise priced).

COLLECTIONS OF TOMATOES.

Collection A—6 Large Red Varieties - - - - 2s.
Collection B—6 Large Red and Dessert Varieties - - - 2s.
Collection C—6 Dessert Varieties - - - - - 2s.
Collection D—12 Large Red and Dessert Varieties - - 3s. 6d.

1st July, 1907.

TOMATO—Continued.

Acme—Medium size; dark glossy red.

Atlantic Prize—Extra early; smooth bright red, and of good size.

Belle of Massy—A large variety, of recent introduction.

BURPEE'S EARLIEST PINK—(See Novelties for 1908, special pages.)

Chalk's Early Jewel—The large handsome fruits are very solid and of the brightest scarlet colour. The flesh is thick and of fine flavour, skin smooth. (See cut.)

Conqueror—A well-known hardy variety, largely grown for market purposes.

CONTINUITY—(See Novelties of 1907, special pages.)

Earliana—One of the earliest varieties in cultivation. The fruit is large, and of a beautiful red colour. (See cut.)

Early Large Red (Selected)—A well-known variety.

Golden Queen—Rich, deep, golden-yellow fruit, slightly ribbed. (See cut, figure 3.)

Holmes' Supreme—Of medium size, round, smooth, scarlet, firm, good flavour, averaging ten fruits to a cluster. A heavy cropper, and sets freely under almost all conditions.

Improved Trophy—Fruit very large, smooth, solid, and of fine flavour.

King Edward VII.—The flesh is firm and of excellent flavour, and, unlike the majority of the large fruiting varieties, it is very productive, producing its large, smooth, firm fruits all through the Summer till late in Autumn.

Majestic—A splendid variety, producing very large fruits of a bright scarlet colour, quite smooth, very solid, and almost seedless. Highly recommended.

Marvel of the Market—It is very solid, quite smooth, and not liable to crack or split, a point of capital importance when the fruit is grown for market or for export. (See cut.)



French Tomato—Marvel of the Market.

Mikado—Very distinct in foliage, with large red fruit. (See cut, figure 6.)

Perennial Tree Tomato (*Cyphomandra betacea*)—This fast-growing Perennial, which is perfectly distinct from the ordinary Tomato, reaches a height of ten or twelve feet. The fruit, which is orange-coloured, and about the size of a small hen's egg, is very delicious. 6d. per packet.

Ponderosa—A very large handsome, round, smooth variety, of a rich dark crimson colour.

President Garfield—A very large red variety, producing fruit of enormous size.

The Prize—This variety produces fruit of the largest size, of a rich cardinal-red colour, entirely free from core. (See cut, figure 5.)

NEW EARLY FRENCH GIANT ASPARAGUS—(See Novelty pages for 1908.)



Tomato—Earliana.

TOMATOES, for Dessert, Preserves and Pickles,

6d. per packet.

Everbearing—An enormously prolific variety, bearing large clusters of plum-shaped, scarlet fruits (often 50 on a bunch), of fine flavour. Excellent for dessert.

Greengage—Early yellow variety, of medium size. Excellent for dessert. (See cut, fig. 2.)

Lemon Blush—The most perfect yellow Tomato grown; skin and flesh bright lemon yellow, with a faint rose blush; fine quality. Excellent dessert variety.

Red Cherry.

Red Currant—(See cut, figure 4.)

Red Pear-shaped—(See cut, figure 1.)

The Peach—Resembling a peach in size and colour. Excellent for dessert.

Yellow Cherry. Yellow Plum.

Tomato Plants, 1s. per doz., or 5s. per 100.

TURNIP.—*Brassica rapa*.

To have Turnips tender and mild they must be grown rapidly and without check; therefore the soil must be in good condition. The seed may be sown broadcast on a bed, or in drills, the latter being the preferable mode. The drills for early sorts should be at least fifteen inches apart, and the plants thinned to six or nine inches; but for Swedes the drills should be eighteen inches, and the plants twelve inches apart. The first sowing should be made in the beginning of February, or earlier if a good rainfall happens to occur. Successional sowings may be made of white sorts in Autumn and early Spring, choosing



TURNIP—Continued.

the yellow-fleshed varieties for Summer growth, as they withstand the heat better than the others. The seed should be sown extremely thin, and the plants thinned early, and the surface of the soil around them kept in a loose state.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Early Purple-Top Munich—Very early; handsome snow-white flesh, delicious flavour. 6d. per oz.

Early White Stone—A very hardy variety, of good flavour. (See cut.) 4d. per oz.

Extra Early Milan—The earliest of all Turnips; white, with purple top. An excellent variety. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

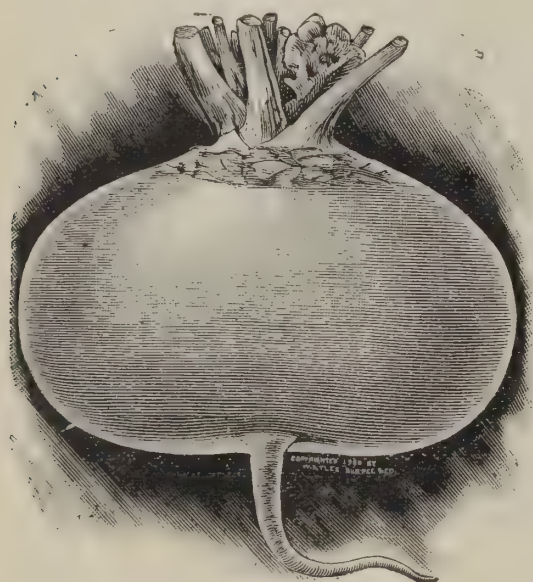
Jersey Lily—The earliest White Turnip grown. 6d. per oz.

Non-Seeding White—So called on account of its standing longer than any other variety without seeding. It is extremely handsome in shape, and very early. Highly recommended. 6d. per oz.

Orange Jelly (Robertson's Golden Ball)—A medium-sized variety; excellent for Summer use. 4d. per oz.



Turnips—Extra Early White Stone. Snowball. Extra Early Milan.



Yellow Turnip—Petrowski.

Petrowski—The firm, solid flesh is fine-grained, crisp, and free from any woodiness; light orange-yellow in colour, and has a very rich, sweet flavour, which is entirely distinct from any of the early white-fleshed sorts, being much richer and sweeter. This variety is sure to become extremely popular for an early supply where the rich-flavoured yellow-fleshed turnips are preferred. 6d. per oz. (See cut.)

Red American Stone—Early; good keeper; fine flavour. 4d. per oz.

Scarlet Kashmyr—An exceedingly early and distinct variety, rarely exceeding three inches in diameter; colour rich scarlet; flesh pure white, crisp, tender, and fine-grained. Excellent. 6d. per oz.

Silver Ball—A splendid variety for sowing in the Spring and Autumn. It is quick in maturing. Largely grown by market gardeners. 4d. per oz.

Snowball—An early variety of superior flavour and fine shape. (See cut.) 4d. per oz.

White Strap Leaf—Form flattish, medium size, small top; very early. 4d. per oz.

Laing's Garden Swede—A very handsome Swede, of splendid quality for table use. 4d. per oz.

VEGETABLE MARROW.—*Cucurbita pepo ovifera*.

The instructions given for the Cucumber are applicable to the growth of the Vegetable Marrow, with the difference of only having one plant instead of two in every space, and the distance eight feet apart instead of six, and little or no stopping, further than thinning where the vines are too thick.

COLLECTION OF THREE DISTINCT VARIETIES, ONE SHILLING.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Bush or Tree Marrows.

The Bush or Tree varieties are distinct from the ordinary Vegetable Marrow in growth, being compact, and taking but little room. Admirably adapted for small gardens.

Custard (Custard Squash)—A distinct variety, taking but little room, and bearing abundantly. Excellent flavour. (See cut.)

Long Green Bush—Long green.

Long White Bush—Long white. (See cut.)

Belmonte Bush—Produces long white fruits in great profusion, and of the finest flavour. 6d. per packet.



Vegetable Marrow—Custard Bush.



Bush or Tree Vegetable Marrow—Long White.

— Running or Trailing Vegetable Marrows. —

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Early Long White—An early variety, of capital flavour, and very productive.

Long Green—Similar to the above, except in colour.

Pen-y-Byd ("Best in the World")—A very distinct variety, and exceedingly productive. The fruit is almost globular in form, creamy-white in colour, with thick firm flesh of delicate flavour.

Rice Marrow—A delicious vegetable, the flesh, when cooked, separating like grains of rice. Distinct in foliage and colour of fruit.

All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans and Sweet Corn excepted).



Vegetable Marrow—Turkish Honey.

- White Mulberry**—The leaves of this variety are used for feeding silkworms. 6d. per packet;
- Strawberry—Large-fruited, "St. Antoine de Padoue"**—A variety of compact growth. The fruit is deep red in colour, firm, and of delicious flavour, and keeps well. Awarded a First-class Certificate. 1s. per packet.
- Strawberry—Large-fruited Perpetual, "St. Joseph"**—A splendid perpetual-fruited variety, and a great cropper. The fruit is of good size, dark red in colour (also red inside), solid, firm, and very juicy, and of first-rate quality. Obtained a First-class Certificate from the Societe Nationale d'Horticulture de France. 1s. per packet.
- Strawberry—"Belle de Meaux," Improved**—A very productive red Alpine variety. 9d. per packet.
- Strawberry—Large-fruited Varieties—Mixed.** 6d. per packet.
- Loganberry (Raspberry=Blackberry)**—The Loganberry partakes of both the flavours of the raspberry and blackberry, and is pleasant, mild and delightful to the taste. It is excellent for the table, either fresh or cooked, and for jam and jelly is unsurpassed. Plants, 1s. each; or 9s. per doz. Seed, 9d. per packet.
- NOTE.**—Strawberry plants are easily raised from seed, if sown in the Spring in light, sandy soil, in boxes or pans. When large enough, plant into rows where required.

BEANS, PEAS, and LENTILS, for COOKING.

- Haricot Beans**—Soak in cold water from four to six hours before cooking. Price:—3d. per lb. Cheaper by the bushel.
- Blue Boiling Peas**—Soak in cold water for twelve hours before cooking. Price:—2d. per lb.; 7 lbs., 1s.; per bushel (60 lbs.), 7s. 6d.
- Egyptian Lentils (Split)**—For soups. Price:—4d. per lb.; 8 lbs., 2s. 6d.; 12 lbs., 3s. 6d.
- Lentil Flour**—For children and invalids. 9d. per lb. Strongly recommended by medical men.

Special Quotations given for Large Quantities.

—VEGETABLE ROOTS, PLANTS, &c.—

ONION BULBS, Etc.

- Garlic**—6d. per lb. Obtainable nearly all the year round.
- Potato Onions**—6d. per lb. Obtainable from February to end of April. (For seed, see page 21.)
- Shallots**—6d. per lb. Obtainable from February to July. (For seed, see page 21.)
- Tree Onions**—8d. per lb. Obtainable from February to end of April.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKEs.

Strong tubers, obtainable from May to July.

White Jerusalem—A pure white variety, almost round, with few and very shallow eyes. 3d. per lb.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Obtainable from May to August.

Argenteuil Purple—It retains the head close until the stalks are quite long, is of uniform colour, while for tenderness, quality, and size it is unparalleled. Two and three year old roots, 5s. to 7s. 6d. per 100.

Conover's Colossal—A well-known variety, of large size, tender, and of good quality. Two and three year old roots, 5s. to 7s. 6d. per 100.

For ASPARAGUS SEED, see page 4.

RHUBARB ROOTS.

Obtainable from May to August.

Early Albert—A fine early variety; very prolific, and of good flavour, we consider it the best variety for general use. It is wonderfully prolific. 6d. each; 5s. per doz.

Lang's Conqueror—A fine large variety, and very useful for exhibition. 1s. 3d. each; 12s. per doz.

Myatt's Linnaeus—Very early and prolific; a valuable variety for general use. 1s. each; 9s. per doz.

Stone's Everbearing Ruby—Having thoroughly tested the merits of this Rhubarb, we do not hesitate to recommend it as the finest variety either for Winter or Summer use; it being literally ever-bearing. The enormous stems, which are of a beautiful ruby colour, grow to a height of from 2 to 2½ feet, and average about six inches in circumference. **Roots, 2s. 6d. each.**

Topp's Winter—It is very prolific, stalks long, rather below medium size, the colour intensely scarlet or crimson, the pulp and juice, when cooked, being highly coloured, and the flavour good.

Price, 6d. each; or 5s. doz.

MISCELLANEOUS ROOTS.

Chives (Roots)—6d. to 1s. per clump. (For description and seed, see page 21.) Obtainable from April to Sept.

Horseradish—3s. per doz. Obtainable from April to September.

Sea Kale—6s. per doz. (For seed, see page 27.) Obtainable from April to September.

SWEET, POT, & MEDICINAL HERB PLANTS.

Obtainable from May to September.

Hyssop—6d. each. **Mint**—3s. per doz.

Lavender—6d. each. **Rue**—6d. each.

Marjoram—6d. each.

Sage—6d. each; 4s. per doz.

Savory—6d. each; 4s. per doz.

Tarragon—1s. each.

Thyme, Common—1s. 6d. per doz.

Thyme, Lemon (true)—6d. each; 2s. per doz.

Thyme, Variegated Lemon—6d. each; 2s. 6d. per doz.

Wormwood—6d. each.

For Seed of the above, see page 16

ODD AND CURIOUS VEGETABLES.

These are grown for ornamental purposes only. 6d. per packet.

Caterpillars. Strawberry Spinach. Snails. Worms.

For Vegetable and Floral Novelties, see Special Pages.

VEGETABLE MARROW—Continued.

The Wonderful Turkish—The Marrows grow from three and a half to four feet in length and about three and half inches in diameter, of a light green colour. The flavour is delicious. As the skin is very tender, it does not require to be peeled. In Constantinople the fruit is commonly used as we do Marrows, and sometimes the seeds are taken out, and the space filled with mince-meat, or stewed in tomato sauce, or fried in batter. They should be trained up a fence or trellis. 6d. per packet.

Turkish Honey—Orange-red, veined with white, fruits weighing ½ cwt. Flesh, chamois yellow, very tender and sweet, and of delicious flavour, extremely fine for cooking. In Turkey this variety is greatly appreciated. (See cut.)

Fruit Seeds.

NOTE.—As the seeds of all small fruits take a considerable time to germinate, they should be steeped in boiling water for twelve hours before sowing. Sow in a box, pan, or pot, and cover with glass.

Apple Pips—1s. per oz. **Pear Pips**—1s. per oz. **Quince Pips**—1s. per oz.

Currants—Large Dutch varieties, mixed. 6d. per packet.

Gooseberry—Large fruited varieties, mixed. 6d. per packet.

Storekeepers' Cases

of Vegetable and Flower Seeds

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

In Pictorial Packets.

THIS BRANCH of our Business has grown by leaps and bounds—so much so that our **Incomparable Seeds**, in Pictorial Packets, can be obtained in almost every country town of any importance in Victoria.

These cases contain a suitable assortment of Seeds, and in such proportions as are likely to meet the demand. The Seeds are put up in neatly illustrated packets printed in colours—the name of the Seed, price, and date of issue, so that customers have our guarantee that they are purchasing New Seeds.

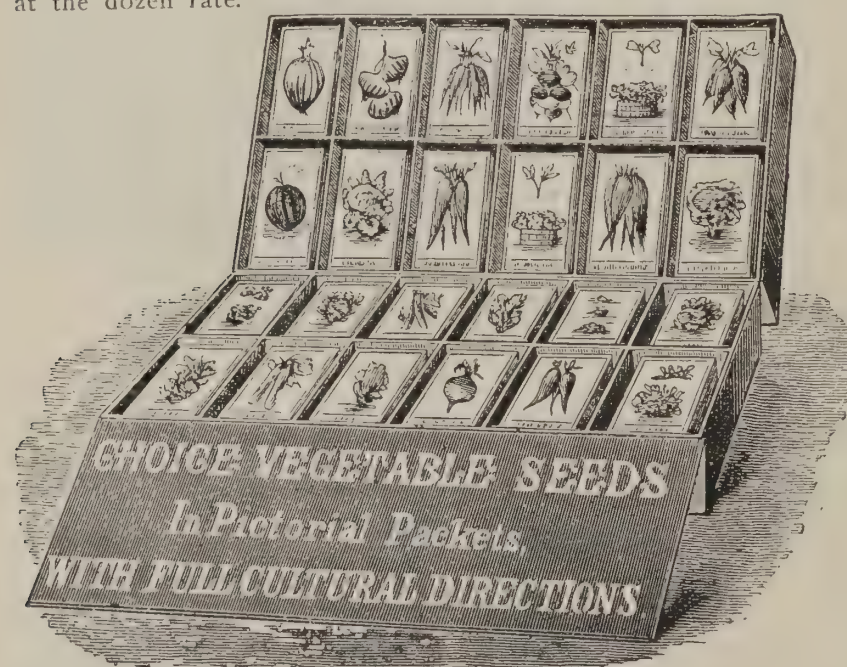
Flower and Vegetable Seed Show Cards, in colours, and "Seeds for Sale" Cards, also Catalogues, are supplied Free.

For terms and full particulars, a Wholesale List will be forwarded to anyone who may desire to add Seeds as a branch of their business, provided we are not already represented in that town.

Seed in Printed Packets.

Will be supplied to Storekeepers, Chemists, and other Dealers in Seed, at 1s. 6d. and 3s. per dozen. To be retailed at 3d. and 6d. per packet.

These packets contain in many instances equal to two or three times the weight of seed put into pictorial packets, and are much more economical and better value to the purchaser. On each packet is plainly printed the name and description of the contents. No quantity under a third of a dozen will be supplied at the dozen rate.



Counter Vegetable Seed Box.

Counter Cases for Vegetable and Flower Seeds.

THESE CASES (see illustrations), which are very neatly made, will be found exceedingly useful for displaying the Seeds. The cases, which are supplied **free**, contain 24 Divisions, which hold 6 packets of Vegetable or 12 packets of Flower Seeds each.

No. 1 COUNTER CASE OF FLOWER SEEDS, containing 168 Pictorial Packets, to retail at 3d. per packet. Price, £1 1s.

No. 2 COUNTER CASE OF FLOWER SEEDS, containing 320 Pictorial Packets, to retail at 3d. per packet. Price, £2.

No. 1 COUNTER CASE OF VEGETABLE SEEDS, containing 144 Pictorial Packets, catalogued at 3d. per packet retail, but does not include novelties. Price, 18s.

— No. 1 — VEGETABLE SEED CASE	— No. 2 — VEGETABLE SEED CASE
This Case contains 252 Pictorial Packets of Assorted Seeds, Catalogued at 3d. per Packet Retail, — But does not include Novelties. —	... CONTAINS ... 384 Pictorial Packets of Assorted Seeds, Catalogued at 3d. per Packet Retail, also 48 Packets of Beans and Peas to Retail at 6d. per packet, Making a total of 432 packets. — But does not include Novelties. —
Price, £1 11s. 6d.	PRICE, £3.

Vegetable Seeds in Bulk.

To those who prefer their Seeds in Bulk, we would recommend the following:—

Value, say, £6.

Half the quantities, say, £3.

2 bushels Peas (sorts) $\frac{1}{2}$ " French Beans (sorts) 1 " Broad Beans (sorts) 1 lb. Red Beet $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Brocoli (sorts) 3 lbs. Cabbage (three sorts) $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Cauliflower 2 lbs. Carrot (two sorts) $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Celery 1 lb. Curled Cress 2 ozs. Cucumber (two sorts) $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Leek 1 lb. Lettuce (two sorts) $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Water Melon	2 ozs. Rock Melon 1 lb. White Mustard 2 lbs. Onions (two sorts) 1 lb. Curled Parsley 1 lb. Parsnip $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Pumpkin 3 lbs. Radish (three sorts) 1 lb. Spinach 2 ozs. Large Red Tomato 4 lbs. Turnip (three sorts) $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Vegetable Marrow 24 Packets Herbs (assorted) 500 Seed Pockets (five sizes)
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The "Australian Gardener," Show Cards, etc., for Window, Gratis.



Counter Flower Seed Box.

NOTE.—Please write for Terms, etc.

20 All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans and Sweet Corn excepted).

CHOICE

COLLECTIONS OF

Delivered Free—Per Post or Rail,

For the Cottage, Villa, and Mansion.

NO ALTERATIONS WILL BE ALLOWED.

BEING frequently asked by customers for assortments of Vegetable Seeds, and to save them the trouble of selecting, we have made up the following collections, which are offered at a reduction of 20 per cent. off Catalogue prices than if they were selected separately. They do not contain novelties, but only the best standard varieties, and are put up in sizes to meet the requirements of nearly every garden.



ALL
VEGETABLE SEEDS

POST FREE.

(Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted.)

THE "VILLA" COLLECTION.

Price, 10s. 6d. Post Free.

Contains 26 Varieties.

Beet, Blood Red, 1 oz.
Beans (French), Canadian Wonder, 1 pint.
Cabbage, Early and Late, ½ oz. each.
Carrot, James' Scarlet Intermediate, 1 cz.
Cauliflower, Early London, ½ oz.
Celery, Golden Heart, ½ oz.
Cress, Extra Fine Curled, 1½ oz.
Cucumber, Extra Choice Mixed, 1 pkt.
Leek, London Flag, ½ oz.
Lettuce (Cabbage), Neapolitan or Drumhead, ½ oz.
Melon (Rock), Emerald Gem, 1 pkt.
" (Water), White Gem, 1 pkt.
Mustard, Finest White, 1½ oz.
Onion, Brown Spanish, 1 oz.
Parsley, Triple Curled, ½ oz.
Parsnip, Hollow Crown, 1 oz.
Peas, Dwarf Marrowfats, 1 pint.
Pumpkin, Turk's Cap, 1 pkt.
Radish, Mixed Turnip and Long Scarlet, 1½ oz. each.
Spinach, Prickly or Round, 1½ oz.
Squash, Marblehead, 1 pkt.
Turnip, Early White Stone, 1½ oz.
Tomato, Mikado, 1 pkt.
Vegetable Marrow (Bush), 1 pkt.

THE "COTTAGE" COLLECTION.

Price 5s. Post Free. Contains 19 Varieties.

Beet, Blood Red, ½ oz.
Cabbage, Early or Late, ½ oz.
Carrot, James' Scarlet Intermediate, ½ oz.
Cauliflower, Early London, ½ oz.
Cress, Extra Fine Curled, ½ oz.
Cucumber, Extra Choice Mixed, 1 pkt.
Leek, London Flag, ½ oz.
Lettuce, Neapolitan Cabbage, ½ cz.
Melon (Rock), Emerald Gem, 1 pkt.
" (Water), Black Spanish, 1 pkt.
Mustard, Finest White, ½ oz.
Onion, Brown Globe, ½ oz.
Parsley, Triple Curled, ½ oz.
Parsnip, Hollow Crown, ½ oz.
Radish, Mixed Turnip, ½ oz.
Spinach, Prickly or Round, ½ oz.
Turnip, Early White Stone, ½ oz.
Tomato, Majestic, 1 pkt.
Vegetable Marrow, Early Long White, 1 pkt.

THE "MANSION" COLLECTION.

Price, 21s.

DELIVERED FREE TO ANY RAILWAY STATION
IN VICTORIA.

Contains 42 Varieties.

Beet, Blood Red and Silver, ½ oz. each.
Beans (Broad), Harlington, 2 pints.
" (French), Canadian Wonder, 1 pint.
" (Butter Wax), 1 pint.
Brussels Sprouts, Dalkeith, ½ oz.
Cabbage, Early and Late, ½ oz. each.
" (Savoy), Dwarf Green Curled, ½ oz.
Capsicum, Long Red, 1 pkt.
Carrot, James' Scarlet Intermediate and Early Short Horn, 1 oz. each.
Cauliflower, Early and Late, ½ oz. each.
Celery, Cole's Crystal White, ½ oz.
Cress, Extra Fine Curled, 1½ oz.
Cucumber, Extra Choice Mixed, 1 pkt.
Kohl Rabi, Purple, ½ oz.
Kale, Dwarf Green Curled, 1 pkt.
Lettuce, Paris White Cos and Neapolitan Cabbage, ½ oz. each.
Leek, London Flag, ½ oz.
Melon (Rock), Emerald Gem, 1 pkt.
" (Water), Dixie, 1 pkt.
Mustard, Finest White, 1½ oz.
Onion, Extra Early Golden Globe and Brown Spanish, 1 oz. each.
Parsley, Triple Curled, ½ oz.
Parsnip, Hollow Crown, 2 ozs.
Peas, Early, Medium, and Late, 2 pints each.
Pumpkin, Turk's Cap, 1 pkt.
Radish, Long Scarlet and Mixed Turnip, 1½ oz. each.
Spinach, Prickly or Round, 1½ oz.
Squash, Early White Bush, 1 pkt.
Tomato, Cooking and Dessert, 1 pkt. each.
Turnip, Early White Stone and Orange Jelly, 1½ oz. each.
Vegetable Marrow, Early Long White, 1 pkt.

FLOWER SEEDS

AND THEIR CULTIVATION.

For Floral & Vegetable Novelties

See Front Pages.

For Floral & Vegetable Novelties

See Front Pages.

S**OIL.**—One of the first considerations in the culture of Annuals is the condition of the soil, to which sufficient attention is rarely paid. It is seldom either properly worked or sufficiently fertile. With the exception of a few gross-growing kinds, Annuals, to attain perfection, should be sown in soil that is both rich and well worked. Great pains are generally taken with the soil of the vegetable garden, but that of the flower garden is left very much to itself, with the exception of a light digging once a year, and occasionally a little manure applied, whereas it should be well and deeply dug and highly manured.

SOWING.—All the hardiest kinds of Annuals attain the greatest perfection when sown in Autumn, because they have a longer season to grow. They attain greater development, and consequently flower the stronger; but tender sorts must not be sown till Spring. For the finest seeds it is advisable to sift a little fine compost on the spot, and press it smooth before the seeds are sown. The covering must be in proportion to the size of the seeds. The largest of the Lupin seeds may have an inch in depth of covering, while the twentieth of an inch or less will be sufficient for the smallest; indeed, fine silver sand (just sufficient to cover the soil) may be sifted on them, and to prevent the soil from drying before the seeds have had time to germinate, it should be closely covered by a flower pot, a bell or hand-glass, or even a flat pane of glass; but that, or any covering impervious to light, should be gradually removed as soon as the seeds germinate. It is a common and injurious fault either to sow too thickly or to thin the plants insufficiently, as when overcrowded they can neither develop to perfection or flower finely. Thinning should commence as soon as the plants can be fairly laid hold of, and continued until each plant has sufficient space for full development. Seeds of biennial and perennial plants, being sown in rows or beds for transplanting, need be only thinned to such an extent as to prevent overcrowding before being transplanted. An old-fashioned plan is to sow the seeds of Annuals in rings, and it answers well enough for large-growing plants; but smaller ones are better sown in patches, which in both cases may correspond in extent with the size the plants attain.

ARRANGEMENT.—When Annuals are sown in mixed beds or borders they must, of course, correspond in height with the other plants, the dwarfest being nearest the eye. The same rule must be followed when beds are filled solely with Annuals. The colours should contrast with each other, and also with those of other plants that are near. When Annuals are grown alone in beds or borders, various modes of arrangement may be followed. A peculiar effect may be produced by mixing seeds of different kinds and sowing them together. In large beds they may be arranged in bands, according to size, sloping from back to front, or in groups, each sort forming a group.

MANAGEMENT.—The soil should not be allowed to become quite dry after the seeds are sown; therefore, if rain does not fall, watering must be practised. The larger kinds may be afterwards fed with liquid manure, if perfection in size and flowering is desired. Of course, the soil should be kept free from weeds; it should also be loosened around the plants, but so as not to disturb the roots. Tall-growing plants will generally require to be supported by some means. Tall plants may have a stake to each, while cylinders of wire netting, or rings of wire affixed to stakes, are suitable for those of spreading habit. Where seed is not required, the period of flowering may be lengthened by picking off the seed vessels as soon as the flowers fall.

TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIA.

The seed can be raised in an ordinary greenhouse if moderate heat is at command, but the earlier sowings germinate quicker and more strongly on a hot-bed. Sow thinly in a seed pan on a compost of leaf mould and sand, and cover with a sprinkling of silver sand, then place a pane of glass over the pan. The seed must not be watered overhead, but the pan placed nearly up to the rim in warm water, and in a short time the soil will be thoroughly moistened through the opening in the bottom of the seed pan, care being taken not to allow the soil to get too wet. Sow from September to January.

CALCEOLARIA.

Sow from November to March in soil which must be very fine, especially on the surface. The seed must be sown thinly and covered with a slight sprinkling of silver sand; cover the pan with a pane of glass and place in a greenhouse or cold frame, where they must be kept cool and moist. As soon as the seedlings appear, a little air should be given, gradually removing the pane of glass. Do not water the seed from above, but place the pan nearly up to the rim in water, and in a short time the soil will be thoroughly moistened, though care must be taken not to allow the soil to get too wet. The best potting compost is yellow loam, leaf mould, sand, and cow manure in equal parts.

CINERARIA.

Sow the seed from October to March in a seed pan and place in a glazed frame or greenhouse. A very light sandy soil is best for the seed and young plants, but as they grow older they require a richer and stronger soil. Although the plants require abundant ventilation they must be protected from hot winds. They prefer a moist atmosphere, and shade from the sun. When the plants are established in the flowering pots, they may have occasional waterings with liquid manure. The Cineraria being invariably subject to attacks of green fly, must be carefully watched, and fumigated as soon as the aphid appears.

CYCLAMEN.

The seed should be sown from November to March, in a compost of rich loam and leaf mould in nearly equal parts, and sufficient sand to keep it open. Press the seeds in one inch apart, then cover the pan with a pane of glass and place in a glazed frame or greenhouse in a cool, light place where they can be shaded from the sun. The seeds germinate slowly and irregularly, some taking two months, while others take twice as long. The plants should be kept close to the glass without touching it, and when potting, take care that the crown of the tuber is left above the soil.

GLOXINIA.

Sow in early Spring in pans filled with light, sandy soil, spreading the seed thinly and covering it with a slight sprinkling of silver sand, then place in brisk heat in a hot-bed frame, or glasshouse. The seedlings must be pricked off as soon as large enough to handle safely. The potting compost best adapted to Gloxinias consists of soft loam with a little peat and sand added. When the leaves have completely died off in the Autumn, the pots may be laid on their sides, but if the atmosphere is not sufficiently moist the soil should be watered during the Winter, as excessive dryness is equally objectionable as excessive moisture. The plants must be shaded from the sun, at the same time having sufficient diffused light to prevent the leaves from becoming drawn.

PRIMULA.

Sow in a pan well drained with crocks, over which place a layer of moss or coconut fibre. Fill the pan with well-decayed leaf mould, sifted through a medium-sized sieve. Sow the seed thinly and cover lightly, first taking care not to press the soil too firmly; then put a sheet of glass over the pan and place in a frame or greenhouse, being careful to shade from the burning sun. Sow from October to December.

Florists' Flower Seeds.

Our strains of Florists' Flower Seeds are procured direct from the most notable growers of England and the Continent, and cannot be surpassed in quality.

CINERARIA.

The Cineraria is one of the most useful, showy, and, at the same time, easily managed plants in cultivation for the decoration of the conservatory and greenhouse during the Winter and Spring months; and as it is a plant that comes within reach of everyone possessing an ordinary garden frame or greenhouse, it should be more generally grown. They succeed well in this State planted in the open ground in a sheltered position. (Instructions for culture, see page 34.)

Eckford's Prize Strain—Choice mixed, from fine flowers. 1s. 6d. per pkt.

Grandiflora—Splendid large-flowered varieties. Several prize varieties are included in this mixture. This strain is unsurpassed. Highly recommended. 2s. 6d. per packet.



Cineraria Grandiflora.

[TESTIMONIAL.]

The packet of Cineraria Grandiflora I bought from you last December has turned out a great success, and has been admired by all who have seen them. I have specimen plants in 10 in. pots with good heads 2 and 3 ft. across, of good form, substance, and colour, and I have great pleasure in highly recommending your very choice strain of Cineraria.—H. B. DOWNER, Head Gardener to L. C. Mackinnon, Esq., "Corry," Heyington Place, Toorak. (28th July, 1907.)

PRIMULA SINENSIS FIMBRIATA.

(Chinese Primrose.)

Charming profuse blooming plants, easily grown under glass; excellent for table or greenhouse decoration. The single varieties bloom more freely than the double. (Instructions for culture, see page 34.)

The following Varieties are imported direct from the growers, and have been saved from the largest and most beautiful fringed flowers only:—

Alba Magnifica—The flowers are over two inches in diameter, pure white, with a large, bright yellow eye, deeply and beautifully fringed, and are borne in large trusses well above the foliage. 1s. 6d. per packet.

Blue—The finest and best blue Primula ever offered. The colour, when first open, is a lovely celestial blue, changing, as the flower develops, into shaded porcelain, the petals being more or less pencilled and splashed at the edge with bright mauve blue. 1s. 6d. per packet.

Red—Hayes and Weatherill's Superb Covent Garden strain. 1s. 6d. per packet.

White—Hayes and Weatherill's Superb Covent Garden strain. 1s. 6d. per packet.

Choicest Mixed—Extra fine. 1s. 6d. per packet.

Collection of 12 varieties (10 seeds of each), 3s. 6d. per collection.



Primula Sinensis Fimbriata.

VARIOUS PRIMULAS.

Primula Japonica, Mixed (Queen of Primroses)—A fine hardy variety; makes a nice decorative plant. The seed often takes a considerable time to germinate. 6d. per packet.

Primula Obconica—This is a very pretty Primula, producing an abundance of pale lilac-coloured flowers, borne in umbels, on long stems. 1s. per packet.

GLOXINIA.

A superb genus of Perennial stove-house plants, profuse bloomers, and of great beauty and diversity of colour.

Erect and Drooping Varieties Mixed—This strain is unequalled. 1s. 6d. per packet.

(Instructions for Culture, see p. 34.)

BEGONIA, Tuberous=Rooted.

Greenhouse and out-door plants of great beauty, the flowers of some of the single varieties measuring six inches across. This class of plants of late years has been greatly improved upon, and ought to be grown by every amateur. (Instructions for Culture, see p. 34.)

Benary's Choicest Double Mixed—2s. per packet.

Benary's "International Prize" Choicest Single, Mixed—1s. 6d. per packet.

Double Fringed, Mixed—This strain produces flowers 4 to 5 inches in diameter, most of which have fringed petals. 2s. per packet.

BEGONIA,

SEMPERFLORENS MAGNIFICA.

Hardy Bedding Begonia.

This variety is extremely graceful, the leaves are very small and the stalks are of a deep red colour. The flowers appear in great abundance, their colour being a bright crimson. These qualities render this variety far superior to all the other dark-leaved varieties. Highly recommended for carpet bedding. 1s. 6d. per packet.



Calceolaria—Dalkeith Park Strain.

CALCEOLARIA.

The Calceolaria is an effective and most useful greenhouse flowering plant. It makes a good succession to the Cineraria. (Instructions for Culture, see page 34.)

Bucknell's Prize Strain—A well-known strain, producing large flowers of good shape. 1s. 6d. per pkt.

Dalkeith Park Strain—Saved from a magnificent collection during the past season. The flowers will be found of large size, beautiful form, tigered and spotted with the most exquisite and brilliant markings. 2s. 6d. per packet.

Shrubby—True bedding variety. Finest mixed. 1s. 6d. per packet.

CYCLAMEN.

Magnificent Winter and Spring flowering bulbous plants of dwarf habit. They are very handsome, both in flower and foliage. Remaining as they do a long time in bloom, they are most excellent for Winter decorations.

(Instructions for Culture, see page 34.)

Grandiflorum—Remarkable for the unusually large size of the flowers, substance, finish, and form of the petals, and for unique brilliancy and attractive appearance. Finest mixed, 2s. 6d. per packet.

Fimbriated Cyclamen "Papilio" (The Butterfly Cyclamen)—Awarded many gold and other medals; also first-class certificates by the Royal Horticultural Society of London, and the National Horticultural Society of Paris. The special peculiarity is that the edges of the petals are prettily fimbriated and curled, which lends to the plant a particularly attractive appearance. Highly recommended. Mixed colours. 1s. 6d. per packet.

Finest Mixed (Ordinary)—1s. per packet.



Fimbriated Cyclamen—"Papilio."



General List

. . OF . .

FLOWER SEEDS.

Annuals.—Flower, produce seeds, and die the same year as they are sown.

Biennials.—Those which are sown one year, and bear their flowers and seeds and die the next.

Perennials.—Those which grow and flower for several years, usually blooming the second year from seed.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Times of Sowing

A.—Sow in the Autumn.

S.—Sow in the Spring.

A.S.—Sow either in Autumn or Spring.

ANNUALS are divided into two Sections—viz., Hardy and Half-hardy—the first consisting of those that are able to live out of doors through the Winter; the second are those that cannot endure frost, and must not be sown till Spring.

The species included in the first section may be sown in the beginning of Autumn, as soon as the rains have rendered the soil sufficiently moist to enable the seeds to germinate. Half-hardy species must not be sown in the open ground till Spring is a little advanced.

A.S. **ABRONIA.**

Charming trailers, with beautiful verberna-like clusters of sweet-scented flowers; continue in bloom a long time. Very effective for rock-work and hanging-baskets. Excellent for hot and dry districts. Peel off the outer skin of the seeds before sowing.

- 1 **Arenaria**—Waxy yellow, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Hardy Perennial. (A. and S). 3d. per packet.
- 2 **Umbellata**—Rosy lilac, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Hardy Annual. (S). 3d. per packet.

S. **ABUTILON.**

Beautiful decorative plants with pretty bell-shaped flowers. Sow in Spring in well-drained pots or pans; when the seedlings are about an inch high, prick them out singly into small-sized pots, and when about a foot high, remove to the open border.

- 3 **Choice Mixed Hybrids**—Hardy Perennials. 4 to 6 ft. 1s. per packet.



No. 11—Ageratum—"Imperial Dwarf White."

S. **ACACIA.**

- 4 **Baileyana** (Cootamundra Wattle)—One of the finest of the Australian Wattles, makes a lovely shrub, and is covered in the early Spring with

beautiful light-yellow coloured blossoms, excellent for decorative purposes. The foliage is of a lovely bluish-green colour, 12 to 15 ft. Hardy Perennial. 6d. per packet.

ACROCLINIUM.

(See Everlastings, p. 49.)



No. 3—Abutilon.

A.S. **ADONIS.**

Very popular border flowers. They are extremely showy, remaining a long time in bloom.

- 5 **Æstivalis** (Flos Adonis) — Scarlet, $\frac{1}{2}$ foot. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet
- 6 **Vernalis**—A pretty Alpine plant, yellow, 1 ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet.

S. **AGAPANTHUS.**
(Great African Lily.)

- 7 **Mixed**—Perfectly hardy in any common garden soil. The flowers are produced in immense clusters, on flower stalks, 3 to 4 ft. high. Excellent flowers for button-holes. Hardy Perennials. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **AGATHIÆA.**

- 8 **Cœlestis** (The Blue Marguerite) — A charming little Perennial, with flowers of a lovely shade of blue, with golden centre, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **AGERATUM.**

Hardy blooming plants; very useful for beds and borders. Valuable for bouquets. Hardy Annuals.

- 9 **Lasseauxi**—Rose, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3d. per packet.
- 10 **Imperial Dwarf Blue**—A splendid bedding variety; $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. 3d. per packet.
- 11 **Imperial Dwarf White**— $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. 3d. per packet.
- 12 **Mexicanum**—Blue, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **AGROSTEMMA** (Jove's Flower).

Very attractive and free-flowering plants; grow freely in any common garden soil.

- 13 **Fine Mixed**—Hardy Perennials, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.



No. 7—Agapanthus.

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.



No. 15—Alyssum Maritimum.

S. **ALONSOA** (Mask Flower).

- 14 **Fine Mixed**—Although small, the flowers of the Alonsoa are of strikingly brilliant colours. The plants are furnished with flax-like leaves. When about six to eight inches high, the tops should be nipped off to make them more bushy. 1½ to 2 ft. Half-hardy Annuals. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **ALYSSUM**.

Invaluable for edging; bears innumerable trusses, like miniature Candytuft, and the flowers delicately perfumed. It is very hardy, and easy of culture.

- 15 **Maritimum** (Sweet Alyssum)—White, 1 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.
 16 **Saxatile Compactum** (Rock, or Golden Alyssum)—Yellow flower, silky foliage, adapted for rock-work, ½ ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet.

S. **AMARANTHUS**.

Handsome ornamental foliaged plants, useful for bedding and decorative purposes. They are very effective if planted either singly or in masses on the lawn. Sow the seed in the open ground during the months of September, October, and November. Half-hardy Annuals.

- 17 **Melancholicus Ruber**—Blood-red foliage, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.
 18 **Salicifolius** (Fountain Plant)—Gracefully drooping, willow-shaped leaves. Foliage red and yellow, 3 ft. 3d. pkt.
 19 **Splendens**—A great improvement upon Tricolor; very beautiful and distinct. The finest of its class. 3d. pkt.

- 20 **Tricolor** (Joseph's Coat)—Leaves red, yellow, and green, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

AMMOBIUM.

(See Everlastings, p. 49.)

AMPELOPSIS.

(See Climbers, p. 45.)

A.S. **ANCHUSA**.

(Cape Forget-me-Not.)

- 21 **Capensis**—A very showy, free-flowering plant, producing pretty blue flowers, 1½ ft. Hardy Biennial. 3d. per pkt.

A.S. **ANEMONE**.

(Windflower.)

Beautiful hardy Spring flowers, too well-known to need much recommendation. Seed may be sown in rich soil in a sunny position, where the plants can remain to flower. Before sowing, mix the seed, which is woolly, with some damp silver sand by rubbing it between the palms; sow in quite shallow drills or broadcast, and cover with half an inch of soil. The seed may be sown in pans or in boxes, and the seedlings transplanted, but the former method is preferable. Hardy Perennials, 1 ft.

- 22 **Coronaria**—Mixed, 3d. per packet.

- 23 **St. Brigid** (Crown)—A beautiful strain, with large, handsome double, semi-double and single flowers. Mixed colours. 6d. per packet.

- 24 **Japonica. Honorine Jobert**—A great improvement on the old variety, with large pure white flowers. Splendid for cutting, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **ANTIRRHINUM, or SNAPDRAGON**.

Very showy plants for beds and borders; they bloom abundantly in almost any soil or situation, and cannot be surpassed for cut flowers. All the varieties will bloom the same season if sown very early in the Autumn. Hardy Perennials.

- 25 **Majus**—Tall mixed, 2 ft. 3d. per pkt.

- 26 **Nanum Picturatum**—A splendid distinct strain, raised on the Continent, the flowers being curiously edged and blotched, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

- 27 **Grandiflorum**—Finest mixed. A splendid large-flowered strain, 2 ft. 6d. pkt.



No. 35—Aquilegia Long Spurred Hybrids, Mixed.

- 28 **Grandiflorum, Queen Victoria**—A lovely variety, with unusually large flowers of a brilliant white. Excellent for florists, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

- 29 **Tom Thumb**—Finest mixed. Very dwarf, and exceedingly attractive, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

- 30 **Queen of the North**—Of elegant habit, and densely covered with large white flowers; a beautiful variety, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

(For Collections of Antirrhinums, see page 73.)

A.S. **AQUILEGIA** (Columbine.)

Handsome and interesting free-flowering border plants, perfectly hardy. Hardy Perennials.

- 31 **Californica Hybrida**—Orange and red. A very beautiful and distinct variety, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

- 32 **Chrysantha** (Golden Spurred)—Has long spurs, and is of a bright yellow colour, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

- 33 **Chrysantha Grandiflora Alba**—A splendid white spurred variety; very floriferous and charming, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

- 34 **Fine Mixed**—2 ft. 3d. per packet.

- 35 **Long-Spurred Mixed Hybrids**—A splendid strain, presenting many beautiful shades, including yellow, dark and light blue, white, etc., all being of the long-spurred type, and sure to give the greatest satisfaction. 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **ARABIS** (Rock Cress).

- 36 **Alpina**—One of the prettiest Spring flowers. The spreading tufts are densely clothed with neat, lively green leaves, and covered with pure white flowers. Hardy Perennial, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.



No. 23—Anemone, "St. Brigid" (Crown).

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.



No. 46.—Aster "Giant Comet."

- S. **ARCTOTIS.**
 37 **Grandis**—The bushes are perfectly bestrewn with the purest white ray flowers, which have on the inner side a narrow yellow ring at the base; the back is light lilac. Half-hardy Annual, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.
 38 **Breviscapa**—Bright orange, very effective for borders. Hardy Annual. 6d. per packet.

ARISTOLOCHIA.
 (See Climbers, page 45.)

- S. **ARNEBIA.**
 39 **Cornuta**—A charming Annual, growing in bushy form, about 2 ft. high, and about the same breadth. It blooms profusely the whole year. Beautiful flowers, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. across, of a rich primrose yellow, marked with five black spots; the spots change on the second day to a rich maroon, and on the third day vanish, leaving the flower a clear bright yellow. 6d. per packet.



No. 45—Chrysanthemum-flowered Aster.

A.S. **ASPARAGUS**
 (Emerald Feather).

- 40 **Plumosus Nanus**—A hardy greenhouse or bush-house climber, with feathery lace-like foliage. Grown largely by florists for cutting purposes. In sheltered situations this variety will grow well out of doors. It must be raised under glass, with heat, if possible. 6d. per packet.
 41 **Sprengeri**—A most lovely trailer; invaluable as a pot plant for baskets or vases. The numerous fronds are often 4 ft. in length, covered with leaves of rich green, retaining their freshness for weeks when cut. A splendid plant for the house, as it stands well. Seed takes a long time to germinate. 6d. per pkt.

A.S. **ASPERULA** (Woodruff).

- 42 **Odorata**—A well-known old English flower; white, exceedingly odoriferous. Hardy Perennial, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

S. **ASTER.**

Of the general beauty of the flowers of these universal favourites it is unnecessary to speak. Sow the seed in the

open ground during the months of September, October, and November. Half-hardy Annuals.

- 43 **Brunning's Superb Mixed**—This mixture contains all the finest varieties in cultivation. 1s. per packet.
 44 **China**—Mixed colours, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.
 45 **Chrysanthemum - flowered**—Mixed colours. Produces very large double flowers, with broad and somewhat curled petals curved outwards, and overhanging one another; very fine. 6d. pkt.
 46 **Comet (Giant)**—Mixed colours. A very fine class, producing flowers which resemble a Japanese Chrysanthemum, the petals being long and somewhat twisted or wavy; height, 12 to 15 inches. 6d. per packet.
 47 **Imbricated Pompon**—Mixed colours. Much esteemed and very free-flowering kind; excellent for bouquet purposes, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.
 48 **Large-flowered Rose**—Mixed colours. A splendid selection, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.
 49 **Sunlight**—This is the only true sulphur-yellow Aster yet introduced. The flowers are of a noble form, with petals somewhat shorter than those of the Jewel Aster, and measure 3 to 4 in. in diameter. This uncommon and delicate colour, the long stiff stems, and lasting quality, must be admired by every flower artist. 6d. per packet.
 50 **Ostrich Feather**—Mixed. A magnificent strain, producing beautiful flowers about six inches in diameter, on long stems. Invaluable for cutting. 6d. per packet.
 51 **Pæony-flowered Perfection**—Mixed colours. Flowers large and double, the petals beautifully incurved; one of the best in every respect. 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.
 52 **Quilled German**—Mixed colours. Great favourites, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.
 53 **Ray**—Mixed. A fine and original class of Asters, bearing very large flowers, measuring 4 to 6 inches in diameter, consisting of rays of very long, slender quilled florets, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.
 54 **"Elegance," Single White**—The first really beautiful single Aster. The plants are healthy, and have a strong and vigorous growth. It has a nice pyramidal habit, is very floriferous, producing long stalks, each bearing one flower only, with a small yellow centre, and very long elegantly waved petals. The cut flowers last for weeks. All its qualities give this novelty an extremely elegant appearance, and as a bedding variety it compares well with the best double Aster. 2 ft. 9d. per packet.



No. 41—Asparagus Sprengeri.



No. 54—Aster, "Elegance," White.

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.



No. 67—Boltonia Glastifolia.

- 55 **Victoria**—Mixed colours. One of the most beautiful classes of Asters in cultivation. The plants are of vigorous habit, producing from ten to twenty flowers, in the form of a pyramid, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.
- 56 **White Branching**—An American variety, producing large white flowers, borne on long stems. Invaluable for florists, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.
- 57 **All Varieties Mixed**—A splendid mixture, containing most of the above and other first-class varieties. 6d. per pkt. (For Collections of Asters, see p. 73.)

A.S. PERENNIAL ASTERS.

- 58 **Large-flowered Mixed**—The Perennial Asters are very pretty indeed, and excellent for cutting; quite hardy. 6d. per packet.



No. 60—Auricula—"Show."

A.S. AURICULA.

Florists' flowers of great beauty, well deserving of cultivation; they delight in shade, but will not bear excessive moisture. Hardy Perennials.

- 59 **Alpine Mixed**—Saved from a choice collection ½ ft. 1s. per packet.
- 60 **Show**—Choicest mixed. From Chas. Turner's prize collection, ½ ft. 2s. pkt.

S. BALSAM.

(Lady's Slipper, Touch-me-not.)

One of the most popular of Annuals. It succeeds best in a warm, sunny position with plenty of moisture, and is not particular to partial shade. It makes an excellent pot plant for the conservatory. The strains here offered cannot be surpassed. Sow the seed in the open ground during the months of September, October, and November. Half-hardy Annuals.

- 61 **Benary's Prize Mixed** (Camellia-flowered)—Extra choice, 1½ ft. 1s. per pkt.
- 62 **Camellia--flowered**—Of elegant habit, and finely spotted; flowers very double. Mixed colours, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.
- 63 **Double**—Finest mixed, 1½ ft. 3d. pkt.
- 64 **Rose-flowered**—Produces very double flowers of brilliant colours. Choice mixed, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

(For Collections of Balsams, see p. 73.)

BALLOON VINE.

(See Climbers, p. 44.)

A.S. BARTONIA.

- 65 **Aurea**—A free-flowering, showy, hardy Annual from California. Golden yellow, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

BEGONIA.

(See Florists' Flower Seeds, p. 36.)

BELLIS PERENNIS.

(See, Daisy, p. 47.)

A.S. BEET.

- 66 **Ornamental Chilian**—Leaves brilliantly marked; beautiful for sub-tropical gardening. The seed offered will produce plants of every shade of colour, from deep crimson to pure white. 6d. per packet.

BIGNONIA.

(See Climbers, p. 45.)

A.S. BOLTONIA.

- 67 **Glastifolia** — The Boltontias resemble very much the Perennial Asters in habit as well as in the shape of the flowers, etc. This variety is of fair size, sometimes attaining 6 ft. in height. It has lanceolate leaves, and white flowers nearly 1 in. in diameter, which are produced in immense quantity during the whole Autumn. For decorating borders running along large walks, this plant will be found unsurpassed. 6 ft. 6d. per packet.

S. BORONIA.

- 68 **Megastigma** (Sweet-scented Boronia) —A beautiful little plant; flowers coppery colour, with a most powerful lemon and violet scent. Sow in the Spring. Hardy Perennial, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.
- 69 **Yellow-flowered** (Sweet-scented) — Produces the most beautiful canary-flowers in the greatest profusion. The plant is compact in growth, its maximum height being about 2 ft. 6 in. It surpasses Boronia Megastigma for freedom of flowering. Blooms the first year from seed. 1s. per packet.



No. 61—Balsam—Benary's Prize Mixed.

S. BRACHYCOME.

(Swan River Daisy).

- 70 **Mixed**—Beautiful free flowering, dwarf-growing plants, covered during the greater portion of the Summer with a profusion of pretty, Cineraria-like flowers, very effective for small beds. Hardy Annuals, ¾ ft. 3d. per packet.

S. BROWALLIA.

Most desirable plants, covered with a profusion of elegant blossoms.

- 71 **Speciosa Major** — A most beautiful plant for the open ground or for pot culture. The plants, which grow about 1 ft. high, produce flowers 1 to 2 in. across. The colour is a bright indigo blue, with a white throat. The best of all the Browallias; 1 ft. 9d. packet.
- 72 **Mixed**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

BRYONOPSIS.

(See Climbers, p. 45.)

A.S. CACALIA (Tassel Flower).

- 73 **Mixed**—Very showy and distinct plants, suitable for mixed borders. Hardy Annuals, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.



No. 70—Brachycome.

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.

CALIFORNIAN POPPY.

(See Eschscholtzia.)

A.S. CALLICHROA.

77 **Platyglossa**—Good hardy Annual for mixed borders. Yellow, 1 ft. 3d. pkt.

A.S. CALLIOPSIS OR COREOPSIS.

These handsome and showy plants are, from their brilliant colours and long duration in bloom, worthy of extensive cultivation. They are not particular as to soil, and are excellent for hot and dry climates. Hardy Annuals.

78 **Hybrida fl. pl.**—Very fine, semi-double flowers, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

79 **Coronata**—A showy variety, with large yellow spotted flowers, 1½ ft. 3d. pkt.

80 **Drummondii**—Large yellow flowers, produced in abundance, 1½ ft. 3d. pkt.

81 **Lanceolata**—A showy hardy Perennial variety, producing large yellow flowers; excellent for cut purposes. Should be in every garden, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

82 **Tom Thumb Crimson King**—A new variety, growing only 6 or 7 in. high. It is very compact, and a very free bloomer, forming a perfect little bush smothered with dark crimson flowers. Award of Merit, R.H.S., England. 6d. per packet.

83 **Tinctoria**—Very showy yellow and brown flowers, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

84 **Mixed**—A choice mixture of the best varieties. 3d. per packet.

(For Collections of Calliopsis see p. 73.)

A.S. CALLIRHOE.

85 **Digitata** — Handsome, blooming freely from three to five months continuously; rich in colour and good in form; flowers crimson, with white eye. Hardy Annuals, 2 ft. 3d. per pkt.

A.S. CAMPANULA.

Most useful and interesting class of plants; some of the species are remarkable for their stately growth, others for their close, compact habit. Hardy Perennials.

86 **Grandiflora**—Mixed, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

87 **Lorei**—Mixed, 1 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. pkt.

88 **Pyramidalis**—Mixed. Handsome, stately Perennials, 3 ft. 3d. pkt.

89 **Persicifolia Grandiflora, Mixed**—An excellent class, producing superb large flowers, 1 ft. 3d. per pkt.

90 **Macrostyla Blue**—A splendid large-flowered Annual variety, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

91 **Macrostyla Rosea** — Similar to above, except in colour, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

92 **Mirabilis**—One of the best of the Perennial varieties. The plants grow about 2 ft. high, forming densely branched pyramids. Even the smallest branches

produce a great number of large flowers of a lovely lilac colour. When in full bloom the plants present a regular flowering pyramid, with at least a hundred blossoms open at one time. It is a Hardy Perennial, and prefers a sandy soil, 2 ft. 1s. per packet.

CANARY BIRD FLOWER.

(See Climbers, p. 45.)

A.S. CANDYTUFT.

The whole of this class of plants are well worth growing. Should be sown early and late; transplant. They are exceedingly free blooming, and most useful for bouquets. Hardy Annuals.

93 **Carmine**—Very rich, 1 ft. 3d. pkt.

94 **Dunnett's Crimson**—Very fine, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

95 **Empress**—Produces large trusses of pure white flowers, candelabrum-like aspect, very handsome. The finest of the white Candytufts, 1 ft. 3d. per pkt.

96 **Rose Cardinal**—A splendid new variety, of a very rich and striking colour, quite distinct, deep rosy cardinal. Award of Merit, R.H.S., England. 6d. per packet.

97 **Little Prince**—A charming dwarf white variety, growing only from 4 to 6 in. 3d. per packet.

98 **White Rocket**—Pure white, large rocket-shaped flowers, 1 ft. 3d. per pkt.



No. 87.—Campanula Lorei.

S. CALANDRINIA.

Useful showy Annuals, well adapted for rock-work, mixed borders, and dry hot banks, or similar situations. Hardy Annuals.

74 **Umbellata Major**—Crimson. Most intense in colour, suitable for rockeries (trailer), ½ ft. Hardy Perennial. (A.S.) 3d. per packet.

75 **Mixed**—½ to 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

CALCEOLARIA.

(See Florists' Flower Seeds, p. 36.)

A.S. CALENDULA.

A very showy free-flowering genus of plants, growing freely in almost any soil. Hardy Annuals.

76 **Prince of Orange**—This beautiful double variety surpasses in beauty its parent (Meteor); the florets being striped with a more intense shade of orange, and this glowing tone is imparted to the whole flower. Highly recommended, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.



No. 81.—Calliopsis Lanceolata.



No. 109.—Canterbury Bells—"Hose-in-Hose."

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.



No. 116.—Carnations and Picotees.

99 **All Varieties Mixed**—1 ft. 3d. per packet.

100 **Dwarf Large-flowered Hybrids**—A splendid dwarf branching strain, of various shades of rose, purple, crimson, white, etc. 6d. per packet.

(For Perennial varieties, see Iberis, p. 52.)

A.S. CANNA—(Indian Shot.)

Most handsome foliage plants, producing magnificent spikes of flowers of various shades, well adapted for centres of large beds. They will flower freely the first year from seed, which should be soaked in warm water for several hours before sowing. Hardy Perennials.

101 **Crozy's Hybrids**—A very great improvement upon the old class. 6d. pkt.



No. 128.—Centaurea Imperialis.

102 **Large-flowered Mixed**—Produces flowers similar to those of the Gladiolus. They range in colour from light lemon to the deepest orange, and red to cherry, and to the deepest magenta, many being beautifully marked, mottled, and flamed. 6d. per packet.

103 **Variegated**—The leaves are of a light green, thickly splashed, lined and barred with red and yellow, and margined with clear crimson. Flowers brilliant scarlet. Exceedingly pretty in the garden. 1s. per packet.

A.S. CANTERBURY BELLS. (Campanula Media.)

Well-known old-fashioned flowers, very effective as border plants Hardy Biennials.

104 **Double Blue**—2 ft. 3d. per packet.

105 **Double Rose**—A fine variety, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

106 **Double White**—2 ft. 3d. per packet.

107 **Double Mixed**—2 ft. 3d. per packet.

108 **Single Mixed**—A splendid strain, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

109 **Hose-in-Hose**—Finest mixed. The flowers are large, of beautiful colours, resembling in shape, somewhat, a cup and saucer. 6d. per packet.

CAPE FORGET-ME-NOT. (See Anchusa Capensis.)

A.S. CARNATION.

Exceedingly popular favourites, of extremely rich and beautiful colours; deliciously fragrant.

110 **Bunning's Superb Mixed**—The seed offered has been saved with great care from a magnificent collection of Selfs and Fancy Varieties, and cannot fail to give the greatest satisfaction to all growers of this beautiful flower. Highly recommended. 2s. per packet.

111 **Earliest French**—An improved French class, which blooms seven months after being sown. Highly recommended, 1½ ft. 1s. per packet.

112 **Perpetual, or Tree**—Finest mixed. Saved from M. Alegatiere's celebrated strain, which cannot be surpassed; 2 ft. 2s. 6d. per packet.

113 **Marguerite**—Mixed. The flowers, which are brilliant in colour, range through many beautiful shades of red, pink, white, etc. Seedlings will commence to bloom in the fourth month from the time of coming up; 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

114 **Marguerite "Giants of California"**—A splendid strain, which produces very large flowers, of perfect form, and embraces many brilliant colours. It is quite as early as the original Marguerite Carnations, and is equally fragrant. 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

115 **Marguerite White**—Comes nearly true from seed; extra fine, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

116 **Carnations and Picotees** (Benary's Prize Mixed)—Of unrivalled quality, and certain to give the greatest satisfaction to the most critical growers. Saved from the finest stage flowers only. 1s. 6d. per packet.

117 **Mixed**—1½ ft. 6d. per packet.



No. 124.—Celosia Spicata.

118 **Double**—Extra choice mixed. Saved from the best named flowers, 1½ ft. 1s. per packet.

(For Collections of Carnations, see p. 73.)

S. CASTILLEJA.

119 **Indivisia**—This Half-hardy Annual is one of the most effective of recent introductions. It produces flower-bracts of a brilliant scarlet crimson hue, very rich in colour; 1½ ft. 1s. per packet.



No. 125.—Celosia—"Triumph of the Exposition."

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.



No. 130.—Centaurea—"Marguerite."

A.S. **CATCHFLY.**

(Silene Armeria.)

120 **Mixed**—Exceedingly showy, hardy border Annuals, will grow anywhere, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

S. **CELOSIA, or COCKSCOMB.**

Elegant and free-flowering plants, producing, in the greatest profusion, spikes of the most beautiful flowers. When grown in pots they are the most graceful of greenhouse plants. The "Cristata" sorts are the true Cockscombs. The seed should be sown in the open ground, during the months of September, October, and November. Half-hardy Annuals.

121 **Cristata** (Cockscomb)—Dwarf crimson, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

122 **Empress**—A splendid Cockscomb, producing gigantic combs of a rich, velvety crimson, 1½ ft. 6d. per pkt.

123 **Pyramidalis Mixed**—Produces long plumes of white, rose, and gold; very fine, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

124 **Spicata**—The flowers open, of a fresh bright rose tint, changing gradually to a silvery white. The elegant long-stemmed flowers preserve their beauty even in unfavourable weather, and furnish quite an excellent material for making up bouquets, etc. Considerable heat is required to start the seed of this Celosia into growth. 6d. per pkt.

125 **Triumph of the Exposition**—The plants are of a handsome pyramidal form, about 2½ ft. high, of free, but regular branching habit; every stem is crowned with a magnificent feathery plume of the most intensely brilliant red, whilst the foliage is bronze-coloured. 6d. per packet.

126 **Thompsoni Magnifica**—This represents the most perfect strain of the feathered Cockscombs. The plants have a true pyramidal branching growth, and the flower spikes vary in the most magnificent shades of colours, ranging from the clearest yellow to the darkest blood-red. Of great value for all decorative purposes. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **CENTAUREA.**

Good showy, hardy border Annuals, succeeding well in any garden soil. Blooming all the Summer.

127 **Candidissima**—Dwarf, silver-leaved plant, useful for ribbon lines. Hardy Perennial, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

128 **Imperialis Alba**—It produces beautiful, white, sweet-scented, noble-shaped flowers, on strong long stalks, which keep a long time when cut, rendering it exceedingly valuable as a cut flower, and for florists it should prove indispensable. Highly recommended, 4 ft. 6d. per packet.

129 **Imperialis, Mixed**—4 ft. 6d. per packet.

130 **Marguerite**—A beautiful pure white variety, deliciously scented and exquisitely lacinated; very fine. Exceedingly valuable for cut purposes; 1½ ft. Sow in the Spring. 6d. pkt. (For Collections of Centaurea, see page 73.)

A.S. **CENTRANTHUS.**

Showy, compact-growing plants, useful for rockeries. Hardy Annuals.

131 **Mixed**—1 ft. 3d. pkt.

CERASTIUM.

132 **Tomentosum**—An excellent edging or ribbon plant. Its beautiful silvery leaves contrast well with the green foliage of all other bordering plants. Hardy Perennial, ½ ft. 9d. pkt.



No. 139.—Chrysanthemum Mixed.

CENTROSEMA.

(See Climbers, p. 46.)

A.S. **CERINTHE.**

(Honey Flower.)

133 **Mixed**—An excellent plant for bees. Moreover, its dense, strong foliage and singularly-shaped flowers make it worthy of a place in the flower garden. Hardy Annuals, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

CHINESE PRIMROSE.

(Primula Sinensis Fimbriata.)

(See Florists' Flowers, page 35.)

A.S. **CHRYSANTHEMUM.**

Some of the varieties are exceedingly beautiful, the colours having the appearance of being laid on with a brush, and for this reason they are frequently called Painted Daisies. All the varieties are perfectly hardy.

ANNUAL VARIETIES.

134 **Burridgeanum**—White and dark rose; very pretty, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.



No. 142.—Shasta Daisy.



No. 143.—Chrysanthemum—Maximum Præcox.

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.



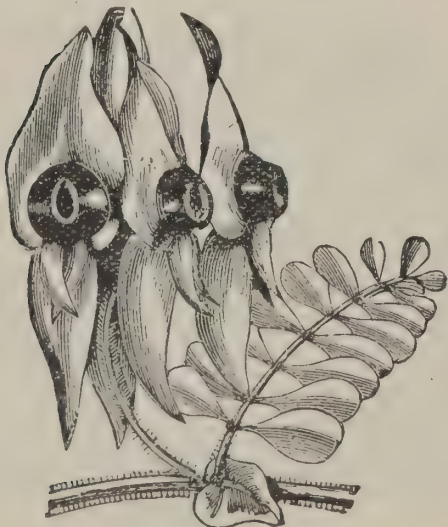
No. 144.—C. Maximum Robinsoni.

No. 145.—C. Maximum King Edward VII.

- 135 **Double Hybrid Varieties**—Mixed. The flowers are extremely variable. Although mostly very double, there will still be an occasional semi-double or even single, but these are almost equally charming, 2 ft. 6d. per pkt.
- 136 **Inodorum Plenissimum, fl. pl.**—Beautiful double flowers of the purest white, unsurpassed for bouquets. Biennial, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.
- 137 **Segetum, "Morning Star"**—A beautiful variety, with large yellow flowers, excellent for cutting, 3 ft. 6d. per pkt.
- 138 **Helios**—A beautiful variety, producing very large flowers, often 3 to 4 in. across, of a fine golden yellow colour. For cutting it cannot be surpassed. 6d. per packet.
- 139 **Mixed**—All varieties. 3d. pkt.

S. CHRYSANTHEMUM.
PERENNIAL VARIETIES.

- 140 **Frutescens, Comtesse de Chambord** (Marguerite, or Paris Daisy)—Large-flowering, single white Marguerite, 3 ft. 6d. pkt.



No. 150.—Clanthus Dampieri (Desert Pea).

- 141 **Indicum Mixed**—The well-known garden Chrysanthemum, including the incurved and Japanese classes, 3 ft. 6d. per packet.
- 142 **Hybridum Mixed** (Shasta Daisies)—Very large hardy Perennials, producing flowers up to 4 in. in diameter on long wiry stems about 2 ft. in length. 6d. per packet.
- 143 **Maximum Præcox**—The well-known Perennial Summer Marguerite, Chrysanthemum Maximum, is greatly improved in this variety, Maximum Præcox, which is fully three weeks earlier, flowering at a time when such useful white flowers are generally scarce. 6d. per packet.
- 144 **Maximum Robinsoni**—The flowers of this variety have finely cut petals, like a single Japanese Chrysanthemum—pure white, and very distinct and striking. 9d. per packet.
- 145 **Maximum King Edward VII.**—This is undoubtedly the finest and handsomest of all the Chrysanthemum Maximum varieties—a very large, pure white flower with fine form. 9d. per packet.

A.S. CINERARIA.

- 146 **Maritima Candidissima**—A very pretty ornamental foliaged plant, with large silvery leaves, 1 ft. Hardy Perennial. 6d. per packet.

Hybrida—For various strains, see Florists' Flower Seeds, page 35.

A.S. CLARKIA.

An exceedingly useful class of Hardy Annuals. Can be sown at any time. Admirably suited for sowing in patches and mixed borders, very easy of cultivation, 2 ft.

- 147 **Single, All Varieties Mixed**—3d. pkt.
148 **Double, Extra Choice Mixed**—3d. pkt.

CLEMATIS.

(See Climbers, page 46.)

S. CLEOME PUNGENS.
(Giant Spider Plant.)

- 149—A very vigorous growing plant, perfectly hardy, and flowering profusely for months. It is almost a perpetual bloomer; the flowers are very showy, with long slender stamens, single petals measuring an inch across, and of a bright rose colour, the long, slender seed pods, with the still longer stipules, giving the effect of a many-legged spider. It is very effective; and grows freely in the open ground. One of the best honey-producing plants, 4 to 5 ft. 3d. per packet.

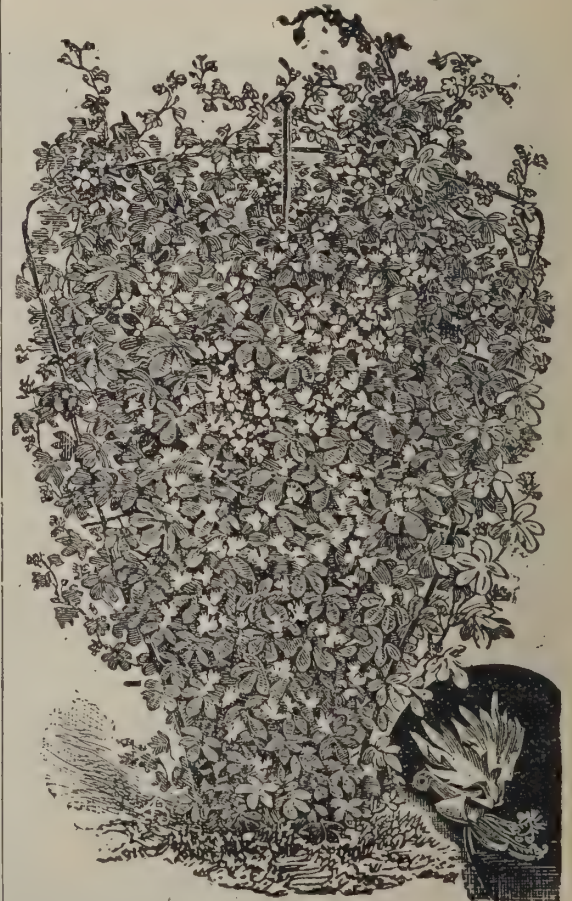
A.S. CLIANTHUS.

- 150 **Dampieri** (Sturt's Desert Pea)—Brilliant scarlet, with intense black spot in the centre of the flower; one of the most magnificent native flowers in cultivation. The seed should be sown where it is to remain, as it will not easily transplant. Biennial trailer. 6d. per packet.
- 151 **Puniceus** (Glory Pea of New Zealand)—Flowers scarlet, 5 ft. Hardy Perennial. 6d. pkt.
- 152 **Albus**—A lovely white variety, 5 ft. Hardy Perennial. 6d. per pkt.

CLIMBERS.

ANNUAL VARIETIES.

- 153 **Balloon Vine**—A rapid-growing, handsome Summer climber, small white flowers, followed by inflated seed vessels shaped like small balloons. Height, 10 to 15 ft. (S.) 3d. per pkt.



No. 168.—Tropæolum Canariensis (Climber).

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.



No. 166.—Nasturtium—Ivy-leaved (Climber).

154 **Bryonopsis**—A beautiful Summer climber. Flowers yellow, followed by pretty cherry-like green fruits, which change to bright scarlet marbled with white. (S.) 3d. per packet.

155 **Convolvulus Major** (Mixed). Handsome climbers, indispensable for trellises, verandahs, etc. (A.S.) 3d. pkt.

156 **Convolvulus, Giant Imperial Japanese Morning Glories**—Splendid climbers, which have given the greatest satisfaction. Their exquisite beauty and enormous size (from four to six inches across), with their innumerable markings and shadings, command the admiration of all flower lovers. The vines are strong and robust, attaining a height of thirty to fifty feet, while the foliage is quite distinct and luxuriant. Single and double mixed. 6d. per packet.



No. 156.—Convolvulus—Giant Imperial Japanese Morning Glories (Climbers).

157 **Dolichos** (Japanese) "Daylight"—A very vigorous grower, covered with large spikes of pure white flowers. (S.) 6d. per packet.

158 "Darkness"—Similar to above, except that the flowers are of a deep reddish violet or lavender purple colour. (S.) 6d. per packet.

159 **Humulus Japonicus** (Japanese Hop)—A very ornamental and extremely rapid growing climber. The foliage is similar to that of the common Hop, and will be found very useful for covering verandahs, trellis-work, etc. Sow from September to December. (S.) 6d. per packet.

160 — **Variegated** (Variegated Japanese Hop)—A fine variety, with beautiful variegated leaves, varying from silvery white to dark green. Some are regularly striped and blotched. A great acquisition. 6d. per packet.

161 **Ipomoea Noctiflora Hybrida** (Hybrid Moon Flower)—Often measure five to six inches across. They open in the early evening, and continue in great effect until ten to twelve o'clock the next morning. (S.) 6d. per packet.

162 — **Heavenly Blue**—A most beautiful hybrid variety, producing its flowers in large clusters, which measure from four to five inches across, the colour of which is a lovely sky-blue, with a glow of yellow deep in the throat. It is a strong and quick grower. (S.) 6d. per packet.

163 — **Setosa** (Brazilian Morning Glory)—This Ipomoea is one of the grandest and most luxuriant climbers ever grown. Flowers three to four inches across, of a pale rose colour. (S.) 6d. per packet.

164 **Mina Lobata**—A charming and luxuriant climber, with very singular, attractive, and beautiful flowers, borne in long racemes. Colour vivid red, changing to creamy white. Sow from September to December. (S.) 6d. per packet.

165 **Nasturtium**—Tall, mixed. Fine hardy climbers for covering unsightly fences, trellis-work, etc. (S.) 3d. per packet.

166 — **Ivy-leaved, Mixed**—The flowers are of medium size; the petals are quite narrow and standing well apart from each other present a striking star-like appearance. (S.) 6d. per pkt.

SWEET PEAS.

(See pp. 70 to 73.)

167 **Thunbergia, Choice Mixed**—Rapid-growing climbers, flowering in great profusion; useful for trailing over fences, trellises, etc., 4 ft. (S.) 3d. per packet.

168 **Tropaeolum Canariensis** (Canary Bird Creeper)—A very pretty climbing plant, of rapid growth, producing an abundance of yellow-fringed flowers. (S.) 6d. per packet.

(For Collections of Climbers, see p. 73.)

CLIMBERS.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES.

169 **Ampelopsis Veitchi** (Virginian Creeper)—A well-known climber, with olive green foliage, which turns to bright scarlet, crimson and orange in the Autumn. Hardy Perennial. (S.) 6d. per packet.



No. 188.—Everlasting White Pea (Climber).

170 **Aristolochia elegans**—This is a splendid Perennial creeper, producing immense flowers of a dark purple and white colour. (S.) 6d. per packet.

171 **Bignonia Tweediana**—A splendid Perennial climber, producing large clusters of beautiful yellow flowers. (S.) 6d. per packet.

[TESTIMONIAL.]

The Stock and Sweet Pea seeds which I purchased from you last year were most satisfactory, producing by far the best blooms seen in this district.—(Miss) E. M. MACKENZIE, Kiama, N.S.W. (4/3/07.)



No. 177.—Cobæa Macrostemma (Climber).

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.



No. 198.—Coleus, Mixed.

- 172 **Centrosema Grandiflora** (Butterfly Pea)—Produces large clusters of inverted pea-shaped flowers, delightfully fragrant, one to two and a half inches in diameter, and ranging in colour from rosy-violet to reddish-purple, with bright feathered markings through the centre. The seeds should be soaked in boiling water before they are sown. (S.) 6d. pkt.
- 173 **Clematis, Large-flowering Hybrids**—Handsome climbers. The seed has been saved from the finest blooms of all the best and newest varieties, and can be depended upon to produce splendid flowers and probably new varieties. (S.) 1s. per packet.
- 174 — **Mixed** — Hardy, well-known climbers, for training on walls, trellises, etc. (S.) 3d. per packet.
- 175 — **Flammula**—White, sweet scented. 3d. per packet.
- 176 **Cobaea Scandens**—A rapid-growing climber, with large purple-lilac bell-shaped flowers; very showy. (S.) 6d. per packet.
- 177 — **Macrostemma** — This beautiful climber is distinct from the old, well-known variety C. Scandens, the foliage being of bright vivid green, and the flowers strikingly effective with long

No. 164.—Mina Lobata.
(Climber).

stamens. It is a very rapid grower, and, although a Perennial, it can be treated as an Annual for Summer decoration in the garden. (S.) 6d. pkt.

- 178 **Dolichos Lignosus** (Hyacinth Bean)—Well-known hardy climbing plant, of free growth, flowering in clusters; purple. Very useful for covering unsightly fences, etc. (A.S.) 3d. pkt.
- 179 — **Albus**—The white variety of the above, very pretty indeed. 3d. pkt.
- 180 **Eccremocarpus Scaber**—Splendid climber, valuable for trellis-work, etc. Orange-coloured flowers. (S.) 3d. pkt.
- 181 **Ipomoea Leari** (Blue Dawn)—A very free-flowering and rapid-growing climber, flowers bright blue. The best of all the Ipomoeas. (A.S.) 6d. per packet.
- 182 **Lophospermum Scandens**—A hardy ornamental climber, with handsome Foxglove-like flowers of a rosy-purple colour. (S.) 3d. per packet.
- 183 **Mandevilla Suaveolens**—A vigorous-growing climber, with beautiful white trumpet-shaped flowers, which are very fragrant. (S.) 6d. per packet.
- 184 **Maurandia, Mixed**—Very graceful climbers, with dense foliage and masses of flowers suspended in clusters. (S.) 3d. per packet.
- 185 **Medeola Asparagoides**—A half-hardy Perennial climber; produces long, graceful leafy stems. Splendid for hanging baskets and house decoration. The cut sprays remain fresh for a long time. (S.) 6d. per packet.
- 186 **Passiflora Edulis** (Passion Fruit)—A well-known climbing plant, the fruit of which is very delicious. A very quick grower. (S.) 3d. per packet.
- 187 — **Coerulea Grandiflora**—Pretty blue and white flowers. (S.) 6d. pkt.
- 188 **Pea, Everlasting, White**—A hardy climber, useful for training on trellises, etc. Excellent for cut flowers. (A.S.) 5d. per packet.
- 189 — **Everlasting, Red**—3d. per packet.
- 190 — **Everlasting, Pink Beauty**—White, edged and shaded with rose-pink. (A.S.) 6d. per packet.
- 191 — **Everlasting, Mixed**—(A.S.) 3d. per packet.
- Seed of the Everlasting Peas takes a long time to germinate.
- 192 **Phaseolus Caracalla** (Snail Flower)—A pretty and most singular flowering climbing plant, producing fine spikes of lilac-coloured flowers, which are curiously curled and twisted. (S.) 6d. per packet.
- 193 **Physianthus Albens** (Cruel Plant)—A very curious climber, bearing large pods, lined with a silky substance. The flowers are white, somewhat resembling Stephanotis. (S.) 6d. per packet.
- 194 **Solanum Seaforthianum**—A splendid climber, producing beautiful clusters of blue flowers. (S.) 6d. per packet.
- 195 **Tacsonia, Van Volxemi** (Var. Passion Flower)—A very pretty quick-growing climber, with scarlet flowers. (S.) 1s. per packet.

S.

CLINTONIA.

Beautiful little plants, with Lobelia-like flowers, suitable for pots, borders, edgings, and rockeries. Hardy Annuals.

- 196 **Elegans**—Blue, ½ ft. 3d. per packet.

COBÆA (See Climbers, p. 46.)

A.S.

COLLINSIA.

- 197 **Mixed**—Exceedingly hardy, and easy of cultivation. Hardy Annual, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.



No. 185.—Medeola Asparagoides.

A.S.

COLEUS.

- 198 **Mixed**—A magnificent class of ornamental foliage plants, especially suitable as pot plants for table and conservatory decoration, 1½ ft. Tender Perennial. 2s. per packet.
- 199 **Dwarf Large-leaved**—A dwarf strain, with leaves nearly the same size as the tall-growing varieties; varying from blackest red to red, marbled and spotted. The seedlings need no cutting back whatever. Height, 6 to 8 in. 2s. per packet.

(For Collections of Coleus, see p. 73.)

A.S.

COLLOMIA.

- 200 **Coccinea**—Scarlet and yellow. A very pretty Hardy Annual; useful for bees, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

COLUMBINE.

(See Aquilegia.)

S.

COMMELINA.

- 201 **Sellowiana**—Produces large blue butterfly-like blossoms, which are very pretty, ¾ ft. Hardy Perennial. 6d. pkt.

S.

CONVALLARIA.

- 202 **Majalis Alba** (Lily of the Valley)—A great favourite. Beautiful small white bell-shaped flowers, sweet scented, ¾ ft. Hardy Perennial. 6d. per pkt.

A.S.

CONVOLVULUS

- 203 **Mauritanicus**—A Perennial Convolvulus with lavender-coloured flowers and trailing habit; very suitable for suspended baskets, etc. 6d. per pkt.

No. 219.—Cyperus
Alternifolius.

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.



No. 215.—*Crotolaria Retusa* (The Dwarf Yellow Pea).

204 **Minor Mixed**—Excellent for clumps and bedding; various rich-coloured flowers, 1 ft. Hardy Annuals. 3d. pkt. (For Climbing Varieties, see p. 45.)

A.S. **COSMIDIUM.**

Very showy and useful plants for beds or borders, continuing in bloom throughout the Summer and Autumn. Hardy Annuals.

205 **Mixed**—2 ft. 3d. per packet.

S. **COSMOS.**

A fine class of free-flowering Annuals, natives of Mexico. The plants grow from 5 to 6 ft. high, and are covered in the Autumn with large single flowers resembling a Dahlia. Splendid for cut flowers. Sow from September to December.

206 **"Dawn"**—A beautiful early dwarf variety. The flowers are large, and of a beautiful white with just a touch of delicate pink at the base of the petals. 6d. per packet.

207 **Giant Early-flowering Fancy, Mixed**—The flowers of this superb strain measure from 4 to 5 in. across, and are produced in great diversity of form and colouring. The colours range from



No. 209.—*Cosmos*—"Klondyke."

pure white through shades of pink, deep rose, and crimson, to light red. 6d. per packet.

208 **Marguerite**—One of the prettiest and daintiest varieties imaginable; the flowers measure from 2½ to 3 in. across; the petals are deeply and irregularly lacinated or fringed; the flowers resemble the Marguerite, but are much more beautiful. 6d. per packet.

209 **Klondyke**—A fine variety, introduced from Mexico. The flowers run in size from 2 to 3 in. in diameter, and show a rich glow of orange-yellow; foliage somewhat broader than that of the *Cosmos bipinnata hybrida*. 6d. per pkt.

210 **"Pearl"**—Pure white. 3d. per pkt.

211 **Purple**—3d. per packet.

212 **Rose**—3d. per packet.

213 **Mixed**—Rose, purple, white, etc. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **COWSLIP.**

214 **Mixed**—Very popular old English flowers, useful for beds. Hardy Perennials, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **CROTOLARIA RETUSA.**

215 **The Dwarf Yellow Pea**—A very pretty dwarf Annual, producing its flowers in dense clusters, like a Sweet Pea in form, and of a brilliant golden-yellow, with a blotch of maroon on the wing. It blooms early, and continues a long time. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **CYANUS** (Cornflower).

Very hardy and useful for ordinary bouquets; will succeed well in the poorest of soils. The favourite flower of the late Emperor of Germany. Hardy Annuals.

216 **Minor, Mixed**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

217 **Emperor William**—Very deep blue flowers; showy and beautiful, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

218 **Double Mixed**—Produces about 50 per cent. of semi-double flowers, of various colours, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet. (For Collections of Cyanus, see p. 73.)

CYCLAMEN PERSICUM.

(See Florists' Flower Seeds, p. 36.)

S. **CYPERUS** (Umbrella Plant).

219 **Alternifolius**—Excellent as a decorative plant; thrives well in soil or water. A splendid hardy, useful plant for window and table decoration, 1½ to 2 ft. Hardy Perennial. 6d. per pkt.

A.S. **DAISY** (*Bellis Perennis*).

Well-known and favourite plants for the border, doing best in moist and shady situations, ¾ ft. Hardy Perennials.

220 **Delicata, fl. pl.**—A fine variety, with extremely double flowers of a rosy white, with a bright purplish-red centre, a rare and delicate tint. Equally useful for bedding or for cut flowers. About 60 per cent. come true from seed. 6d. per packet.

221 **Giant Snowball**—Beautiful, large, double white-flowered variety. 6d. pkt.

222 **Longfellow**—Large dark rose-coloured flowers, with long stems, excellent for cutting. 6d. per packet.

223 **Mixed, Double**—Contains several varieties. 6d. per packet.



No. 230.—*Datura*—"Cornucopia."

A.S. **DAHLIA.**

These exceedingly showy and useful plants are most desirable and effective for back lines in flower borders, or planting in shrubberies, not only from their stately habit of growth, but from the profuse manner in which they throw a successional supply of handsome, bright-coloured flowers.

224 **Double**—Choicest mixed, 5 ft. 6d. per packet.

225 **Single**—Finest mixed, 5 ft. 6d. pkt.

226 **"Tom Thumb," Single, Mixed**—A distinct class, of a close, very compact habit, which only need to be seen to be appreciated for their extreme value as bedders, or for edgings to beds, etc., 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

227 **Single Cactus, Mixed**—Saved from a splendid collection, containing all the newest and best varieties. An exceedingly pretty class. 6d. per packet.

228 **Double Cactus, Mixed**—Saved from a large collection; very fine. 1s. pkt.

229 **Giant Perfection**—A large single French strain, producing flowers 4 to 5½ in. in diameter, in a variety of the most splendid colours. 6d. per pkt.

S. **DATURA** (Trumpet Flower).

Interesting plants, with very large trumpet-shaped flowers, sweet scented; suitable for planting among shrubs. Half-hardy Annuals.



No. 236.—*Dianthus Chinensis*, fl. pl. (Indian Pink).



No. 238.—*Dianthus Heddwigi Nobilis*—
"Royal Pinks."

232 **Cornucopia** (Horn of Plenty)—A fine variety, producing immense flowers, the colour of which is fine purple and French white. A very robust grower. 6d. per packet.

231 **Golden Queen**—A beautiful variety, producing flowers of gigantic size, of a bright yellow colour, many of them 10 inches long, very double, and in great numbers. From seed sown in the open ground, it grows in a single season to a height of 2½ ft. forming a stocky, very bushy and compact plant, requiring no support. 6d. per packet.



No. 239.—*Dianthus*—"Mourning Cloak."

A.S. DELPHINIUM.

(Perennial Larkspur.)

The genus *Delphinium*, to which the well-known Larkspur belongs, is one of the handsomest and most useful classes of plants, and for large and small gardens is invaluable. They produce gorgeous spikes of bloom in a variety of colour. Autumn is the best time to sow the seed. Hardy Perennials.

232 **Chinense**—Finest mixed, 1½ ft. Hardy Perennials, flowering the first year from seed. 3d. per packet.

233 **Formosum**—Blue and white. Very fine, 3 ft. 6d. per packet.

234 **Hybridum**—Single and double mixed. Saved from a magnificent collection of over 60 varieties. 1s. per packet.

235 **Extra Choice Mixed**—Saved from a splendid collection of Kelway's best Single and Double named varieties, and cannot fail to give the greatest satisfaction to all growers of these beautiful flowers. 2s. per packet.

DESERT PEA.

(See *Clianthus Dampieri*.)

DEVIL-IN-THE-BUSH.

(See *Nigella*.)

A.S. DIANTHUS.

The varieties of this magnificent tribe adapt themselves particularly well to our climate, and will bloom nearly the entire season. As soon as the plants run to seed they can be cut down, and will immediately spring from the roots; by this means they can be kept for two or more years, and can be transplanted at pleasure. The colours are beautiful, varied, and unique. Hardy Biennials.

236 **Chinensis, fl. pl.** (Indian Pink)—Double mixed. Produces clusters of flowers of varied colours, resembling Carnations, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

237 **Heddwigi**—Mixed. Flowers two to three inches in diameter, a magnificent class, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

238 — **Nobilis, Mixed** (Royal Pinks)—The flowers are of a noble shape, 3 to 4 inches in diameter. The petals are frilled and fringed, giving the large flower a graceful and light appearance. Highly recommended. 6d. per packet.

239 **Mourning Cloak**—A splendid variety, producing large double flowers of a rich deep black purple colour, with a clear white edge, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

240 **Diadematus, fl. pl.** (Diadem Pink)—Double mixed. Dwarf compact habit, flowers very large and double, comprising a great variety of colour, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

241 **Hybridus, fl. pl.**—Finest double mixed. Very large flowering, 1 ft. 6d. pkt.

242 **Laciniatus, fl. pl.**—Mixed. Very large and magnificent fringed double flowers, in a great variety of colours, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.



No. 242.—*Dianthus Laciniatus*, fl. pl.

243 **All Varieties Mixed**—A splendid mixture, containing all the best Single and Double varieties, 1 ft. 6d. per pkt.

(For Collections of *Dianthus*, see p. 73.)

DIANTHUS BARBATUS.

(See Sweet William.)

A.S. DIGITALIS.

(Foxglove.)

A very showy and handsome genus of plants, suitable for backgrounds and borders, and are beautiful when planted among shrubs. Hardy Perennials.

244 **Gloxinoides**—Mixed, 4 ft. 3d. pkt.

245 **Ivery's Fine Spotted Varieties**—Mixed. A magnificent strain, 4 ft. 3d. per packet.

246 **Fine Mixed**—A beautiful mixture, 4 ft. 3d. per packet.



No. 252.—*Euphorbia Heterophylla*.

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.



No. 272.—Dwarf Gaillardia.

DOLICHOS.

(See Climbers, pages 45-46.)

DUSTY MILLER.

(See Centaurea Candidissima.)

ECCREMOCARPUS.

(See Climbers, page 46.)

A.S. ESCHSCHOLTZIA.

(Californian Poppy.)

These are among the finest plants we have for Summer and Autumn blooming, suitable for mixed borders and masses. The seed does best sown in the Spring, where the plants are intended to remain, as they do not readily transplant. Thin to about 9 inches apart. Hardy Annuals.

247 **Californica**—Yellow, 1½ ft. 3d. pkt.

248 **Mandarin**—Bright orange flowers, shaded with crimson, 1½ ft. 3d. pkt.

249 **Rose Queen**—A splendid variety of erect habit, producing flowers of a rosy carmine colour, 1½ ft. 6d. pkt.



No. 268.—Fuchsias, Mixed.

250 **Golden West**—A superb variety, producing very large deep yellow flowers, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

251 **All Varieties Mixed**—1½ ft. 3d. pkt.

EVENING-SCENTED STOCK.

(See *Mathiola Bicornis*.)

**EUPHORBIA
HETEROPHYLLA.**

S. (Mexican Fire Plant.)

252 A beautiful variety. The leaves are at first entirely green, but about Midsummer at the end of each branch appear greenish-white flowers enveloped in beautiful orange-scarlet bracts. The surrounding leaves are either blotched with vivid carmine, or are carmine with green tips, 2 to 3 ft. 6d. per packet.

EVERLASTING PEAS.

(See Climbers, page 46.)

EVERLASTINGS.

253 **Acroclinium Album, fl. pl.**—Daisy-like flowers, valuable for Winter bouquets, for which purpose they should be cut before they are fully expanded. Flowers double white; about 50 per cent. come true, 1 ft. (A.S.) 3d. per packet.

254 — **Roseum, fl. pl.**—Flowers double rose, about 50 per cent. come true, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

255 **Ammobium Grandiflorum**—A beautiful everlasting plant, bearing large white flowers. Useful, when dried, for bouquets, 2 ft. (A.) 3d. per pkt.

256 **Globe Amaranth, Dwarf Mixed**—Very showy, handsome everlastings. Commonly known as "Bachelor's Button," ½ ft. (A.S.) 3d. per packet.

257 **Helichrysum Compositum Maximum**—Finest double mixed. Very handsome; suitable for bouquets. Should be cut before the blooms fully expand, 3 ft. (A.S.) 3d. per packet.

258 **Rhodanthe Maculata**—The flowers of the Rhodanthe are of great beauty, and highly prized for bouquets. They should be cut before they become fully expanded. Flowers rose and yellow, 1½ ft. (A.S.) 3d. per packet.

259 — **Alba**—Pure silvery white, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

260 — **Manglesi**—Pretty rose-coloured flowers, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

261 — **Atrosanguinea**—Deep crimson. 6d. per packet.

262 — **Mixed**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

263 **Statice Suworowi**—A beautiful variety. Each plant throws up ten to fifteen spikes, about sixteen inches long, of bright rose-coloured flowers, almost hiding the foliage, 1½ ft. (S.) 3d. per packet.

264 **Xeranthemum Annuum, Mixed**—Very free bloomers, and of quick growth. Excellent for crosses, wreaths, bouquets, etc., 1½ ft. (A.S.) 3d. per pkt.

(For Collections of Everlastings, see page 73.)



No. 257.—Double Helichrysum (Everlasting).

S. **FENZLIA.**

265 **Dianthiflora**—A splendid profuse blooming neat little plant, beautiful for pot culture; requires considerable moisture. Flowers rosy lilac. Half-hardy Annual, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

FEVERFEW.

(See *Pyrethrum*.)

FORGET-ME-NOT.

(See *Myosotis*.)

FOXGLOVE.

(See *Digitalis*.)

A.S. **FREESIA.**

These pretty bulbous plants, with their lovely sprays of very fragrant flowers, last a long time when cut. They flower the first year from seed, 1 ft. Hardy Perennials.

266 **Leichtlini**—White, passing to primrose, with orange veinings; strongly scented. 3d. per packet.

267 **Refracta Alba**—Pure white. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **FUCHSIA.**

268 **Mixed**—Well-known pot plants, thriving well in the open ground. Hardy Perennials. Saved from a first-class collection. 1s. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **GAILLARDIA.**

A class of very effective and showy bedding plants, remarkable for the size and brilliancy of their flowers. Great favourites for ladies' button-holes. Hardy Biennials.

269 **Grandiflora, Mixed**—1½ ft. 3d. pkt.

270 **Picta**—Crimson and yellow, remarkably fine, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.



No. 279.—Godetia—"Gloriosa."

- 271 **Lorenziana, Mixed**—Large Globular heads, which have the appearance of being double. The colours range from pale yellow to deep crimson. Fine for bouquets, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.
- 272 **Dwarf Varieties, Mixed**—They form compact bushes, and bear long-stemmed upright blossoms. The colouring of the flowers is exactly as rich and varied as that of the tall-growing varieties, 12 to 15 inches. 6d. per pkt.

A.S. GAZANIA.

- 273 **Large-flowered Hybrids, Mixed**—These hybrids originated from a fine collection of large-flowered Gazanias, of brilliant and varied colours. If sown early in Autumn, the plants produce their many-hued flowers uninterruptedly all through the following Summer and Autumn. 9d. per pkt.

GERANIUM (See Pelargonium).

S. GERBERA JAMESONI. (Barborton Daisy.)

- 274 This beautiful herbaceous plant is easily cultivated. It requires well-drained soil and a fairly sunny position. The flowers are an intense rich scarlet, 3½ to 4 inches in diameter, and are borne well above the foliage, on footstalks from 18 to 24 inches in length. 1s. per packet.

A.S. GEUM.

Pretty, free-flowering, showy plants, splendid for cut blooms. Hardy Perennial.

- 275 **Atrosanguineum, fl. pl.**—Double scarlet, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.
- 276 **Coccineum**—Scarlet, 1½ ft. 3d. pkt.



No. 288.—Gypsophylla Paniculata.

S. GLADIOLUS.

- 277 **Childsi**—The seed should be sown in the Spring, in pots or pans under glass. Seedlings generally bloom the second Summer, 3 ft. Hardy Perennials. Mixed colours. 3d. per pkt.

GLOBE AMARANTH. (See Everlastings, page 49.)

GLORY PEA. (See Clianthus puniceus.)

GLOXINIA. (See Florists' Flower Seeds, p. 36.)

A.S. GODETIA.

A brilliant and profuse flowering class of plants, extremely hardy, of compact growth, and easy of cultivation. Should be in every garden. Hardy Annuals.

- 278 **Duchess of Albany**—A superb variety, producing large clusters of beautiful, glossy, satiny white flowers, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.
- 279 **Gloriosa**—A beautiful variety, with large satiny, brilliant, deep blood-red flowers; very fine; 1½ ft. 6d. pkt.
- 280 **Lady Albermarle**—Large bright, crimson flowers, 1½ ft. 3d. per pkt.
- 281 **Rubicunda Splendens, fl. pl.**—Brilliant red, double; very fine, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.
- 282 **Sunset**—Rosy crimson, the most dazzling colour of all, and by far the most compact, forming perfect bushes 9 inches high. 6d. per packet.
- 283 **The Bride**—Flowers white, blotched with crimson, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.
- 284 **Mixed**—3d. per packet.

GOURDS, ORNAMENTAL. (See page 69.)

GRASSES, ORNAMENTAL. (See page 69.)

A.S. GYPSOPHYLLA.

Fine for bouquets. Free bloomers, excellent for rock-work, baskets, or edgings, and will grow in any soil. Hardy Annuals.

- 285 **Elegans**—White, ¾ ft. 3d. per pkt.
- 286 — **Grandiflora**—A splendid variety, the flowers being pure white, and very large compared with the older varieties, ¾ ft. 3d. per packet.
- 287 **Muralis**—Rose, ¾ ft. 3d. pkt.
- 288 **Paniculata**—White. Excellent for cutting. Hardy Perennial, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.
- 289 — **Compacta**—A great improvement on the old variety, the bushes being very compact, ¾ ft. 6d. per packet.

HEARTSEASE. (See Pansy.)



No. 295.—Miniature Sunflower.

A.S. HELENIUM.

- 290 **Bigelowi**—A beautiful hardy Perennial, producing bright yellow flowers with a black centre. They are splendid for cut blooms, and of easy cultivation, thriving in any soil, 4 ft. 6d. per packet.

S. HELIANTHUS. (Sunflower.)

Very showy plants, fine for shrubberies and large gardens. The seed should not be sown in the open ground before September. Hardy Annuals.

- 291 **Finest Mixed**—3d. per packet.
- 292 **Globosus Fistulosus**—Large double sunflower; bright orange flowers, 5 ft. 3d. per packet.
- 293 **Henry Wilde**—Tall, single. The flowers are small, and consist of a small, jet-black centre, surrounded by a row of bright golden petals, overlapping each other. Very effective, 5 ft. 3d. per packet.
- 294 **Large Russian**—Very large single variety, 5 ft. 3d. per packet, 6d. oz.
- 295 **Miniature**—A dwarf, free-flowering variety, producing an abundance of small, bright, golden-yellow flowers with a dark centre; very decorative, and highly useful for cutting, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.



No. 273.—Gazania—Large-flowered Hybrids, Mixed.



No. 303.—Heliotropium, Regal.

296 **Double Miniature**—The flowers vary in colour from tender light yellow to dark yellow, including a nearly white variety; about 50 per cent. come true. 6d. per packet.

297 **Orion**—A beautiful single sunflower, the petals of which are twisted like a Cactus-shaped Dahlia, 4 ft. 6d. pkt.

298 **Perkeo**—The plants form compact bushes that measure, when fully developed, about 10 to 12 inches in height. The seed offered will come about 80 per cent. true. 6d. per pkt.

299 **Silver Queen**—A very showy, single variety, with beautiful silvery foliage. Exceedingly floriferous, 6 ft. 3d. pkt.

300 **Stella**—A miniature flowered variety, producing bright, golden-yellow flowers, with a dark centre; very floriferous, 4 ft. 3d. per packet.

301 **New Red Perennial**—A remarkably showy and perfectly distinct perennial Sunflower. The plant attains a height of 5 or 6 ft, and is covered with flowers varying in size from 4 to 10 inches in diameter; about 50 per cent. come true from seed. 1s. 6d. per packet.

HELICHRYSUM.

(See Everlastings, page 49.)

A.S. **HELIOTROPE** (Cherry Pie).

Popular, sweet-scented, bedding plants. Hardy Perennials. Height, 1½ ft. to 2 ft.

302 **Queen Marguerite**—A beautiful dwarf variety, producing in abundance immense heads of deep dark-blue flowers, richly perfumed; splendid, 1½ ft. 9d. per packet.

303 **Regal** (Dwarf Giant-flowered)—The umbels are enormous, from 8 to 12 in. in diameter. The prevailing colours are light-blue, deep dark-blue, light and dark violet, lilac, and pale lavender, 1 ft. 9d. per packet.

304 **Giant White**—A beautiful variety, producing large umbels of pure white flowers, which are beautifully scented. 1s. per packet.

305 **Mixed**—6d. per packet.

A.S. HEUCHERA.

A beautiful class of Perennials, producing long, graceful flower spikes, which furnish splendid material for bouquets. Highly recommended.

306 **Sanguinea**—Rich crimson, 1½ ft. 9d. per packet.

307 **Hybrida Mixed**—A splendid mixture, containing many new and beautiful colours, 1½ ft. 9d. per packet.

S. HIBISCUS.

308 **Crimson Eye**—A fine Perennial variety, with very large flowers, often measuring 20 inches in circumference. The colour is of the purest white, with a large spot of deep, velvety crimson in the centre, 4 ft. 6d. per packet.

309 **Sunset**—A fine, shrubby Perennial variety; flowers rich, deep cream, with velvety maroon centre, each petal having a dark maroon blotch. An early and continuous bloomer, 4 ft. 6d. per packet.

A.S. HOLLYHOCK.

Well-known garden favourites, which need no description.

310 **Double**—Choicest mixed, 5 ft. 6d. pkt.

311 **Chater's Prize Strain**—Splendid mixed. Unsurpassed by any other in cultivation, 5 ft. 1s. per packet.

(For Collections of Hollyhocks, see p. 73.)

A.S. HONESTY.

(Satin Flower.)

Old-fashioned English flowers. The seed vessels are flat and broad, and look like



No. 316.—Hunnemannia Fumariæfolia.

transparent silver, and when cut and dried are exceedingly useful for Winter decorations mixed with ornamental grasses. Hardy Biennials.

312 **Purple**—2 ft. 3d. per packet.

313 **White**—2 ft. 3d. per packet.

314 **Variegated-leaved**—A variety with green and white foliage; very fine. Comes true from seed. 3d. per packet.

S. HUMEA.

315 **Elegans**—Graceful, sweet-scented plant, producing feathery flowers of a ruby red. Half-hardy Biennial, 4 ft. 1s. per packet.

HUMULUS JAPONICUS.

(Annual Japanese Hop.)

(See Climbers, page 45.)



No. 317.—Iberis Gibraltarica.



No. 308.—Hibiscus—Crimson Eye.



No. 320.—*Incarvillea Delavayi*—"Pride of China."

S. **HUNNEMANNIA FUMARIÆFOLIA.**

316 A beautiful Biennial; bright yellow tulip-like flowers supported on long stems; useful for cutting. A great acquisition; seed germinates very slowly. It should not be transplanted; 2½ ft. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **IBERIS.**

(Perennial Candytuft.)

Very showy, profuse blooming plants, 1 ft. Hardy Perennials.

317 *Gibraltarica*—A large-flowered variety, with mauve-coloured flowers; magnificent. 1s. per packet.

318 *Sempervirens*—White, very fine. 6d. per packet.



No. 330.—Dwarf Rocket Larkspur.

ICE PLANT.

(See *Mesembryanthemum*.)

IMPATIENS.

319 *Sultani*—Very pretty half-hardy Perennial Balsam, with brilliant rosy-scarlet flowers, produced in the greatest profusion. As a decorative plant for the stove, conservatory, or dinner table, it will be found invaluable. Height, 1½ ft. 1s. per packet.

INDIAN PINK.

(See *Dianthus*.)

A.S. **INCARVILLEA.**

320 *Delavayi (Pride of China)*—A most beautiful Perennial, with Bignonia-like flowers of a rosy carmine colour, with yellow and brown at the base. It is exceedingly hardy, and worthy of extensive cultivation. 9d. packet.

A.S. **INULA.**

321 *Glandulosa Grandiflora*—A fine hardy Perennial, producing flowers 2½ in. in diameter, of a deep orange colour, 2 ft. 1s. per packet.

IPOMŒA.

(See Climbers, pp. 45 and 46.)

A.S. **IPOMOPSIS.**

Handsome plants, with long spikes of dazzling coloured flowers, 2 ft. Hardy Biennials.

322 *Mixed*—3d. per packet.

A.S. **IRIS.**

323 *Kaempferi* (Giant Japanese Iris)—A fine species, with beautiful large, tripaloid Clematis-like, both single and double flowers. Sow the seed in pots or pans under glass, 3 ft. Hardy Perennials. Mixed colours. 6d. pkt.

A.S. **IXIAS.**

324 *Fine Mixed*—Very pretty South African bulbs. The growth is in spikes, with the blossoms facing one way, somewhat after the style of a miniature Gladiolus. They prefer a sheltered, sunny position, 3 ft. Hardy Perennials. 3d. per packet.

S. **JACOBÆA.**

325 *Double Mixed*—Beautiful free-flowering hardy Annuals, producing dense heads of bloom, which are valuable for bouquets, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **KAULFUSSIA.**

Pretty hardy Annuals for small beds or borders, ¾ ft.

326 *Amelloides*—Bright blue. 3d. per pkt.

327 *Mixed*—3d. per packet.

KENILWORTH IVY.

(See *Linaria Cymbalaria*.)

S. **KOCHIA SCOPARIA.**
(Summer Cypress.)

328 A highly ornamental Annual, of unusually rapid growth, which forms regular pyramids about 2½ ft. high.



No. 336.—*Leptosyne Maritima*.

having a Cypress-like appearance. The foliage at first is of a light pea-green, changing in the Autumn to carmine and blood-red. Its bright colouring has given it another name—"Burning Bush." The seed can be sown in the open ground in September. The seedlings should be planted singly, so as to show their symmetrical form. 6d. per packet.

LADY'S SLIPPER, OR TOUCH-ME-NOT.

(See Balsam.)

S. **LANTANA.**

329 *Mixed*—Shrubby bedding plants, with large heads of flowers of various colours, 4 ft. Hardy Perennials. 3d. per packet.



No. 337.—*Leptosyne Stillmani*.

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.



No. 341.—*Linaria Reticulata Aurea Purpurea*.

A.S. **LARKSPUR.**
(Annual Delphinium.)

Very showy Hardy Annuals; suitable for beds. These interesting plants are justly esteemed for their great variety, beauty of colour, and elegant habit of growth.

- 330 **Dwarf Rocket**—Finest mixed double, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.
- 331 **Dwarf Candelabrum**—Mixed, dwarf branching varieties; very pretty, 15 in. 3d. per packet.
- 332 **Emperor**—Choice double mixed, of splendid pyramidal and compact habit, with fine foliage, 1½ ft. 3d. pkt.
- 333 **Tall Rocket**—Finest mixed double, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

(For Collections of Larkspur, see p. 73.)



No. 350.—*Lobelia—Barnard's Perpetual*.

S. **LAVATERA.**
(Tree Mallow.)

- 334 **Mixed**—Very showy plants for large borders. Hardy Annuals, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

S. **LEPTOSIPHON.**

A most useful class of profuse blooming plants, well adapted for beds or rock-work. Hardy Annuals.

- 335 **French Hybrids**—Mixed, 3 in. 3d. pkt.

A.S. **LEPTOSYNE.**
(Giant Yellow Marguerite.)

- 336 **Maritima**—A valuable acquisition, as it is covered with large golden-yellow flowers, much larger than a Marguerite (which plant it somewhat resembles), right through the Winter, when flowers are at a premium. Excellent for cutting. Hardy Biennial, 3 ft. 6d. per packet.

- 337 **Stillmani**—A fine variety, with golden-yellow flowers, blooming abundantly five to six weeks after sowing. Hardy Biennial. 9d. per packet.

A.S. **LINARIA.**
(Toad Flax.)

Exceedingly pretty dwarf plants, with small Antirrhinum-shaped flowers, useful for borders and rockeries. Hardy Annuals.

- 338 **Cymbalaria** (Kenilworth Ivy) — A very pretty Perennial trailing species for covering rockwork; most useful for hanging vases; flowers rich violet. 3d. per packet.
- 339 **Dalmatica** — A yellow-flowering Perennial variety, fine for cut blooms, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.
- 340 **Excelsior Strain**—A splendid mixture, containing some beautiful varieties. 6d. per packet.
- 341 **Reticulata Aurea Purpurea** — Large heads of yellow and maroon flowers; very effective, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.
- 342 **White Pearl**—The best white variety. 3d. per packet.

- 343 **Mixed**—3d. per packet.

A.S. **LINUM.**
(Flowering Flax.)

Excellent for clumps or edgings; one of the best and most showy plants for bedding Hardy Annuals.

- 344 **Rubrum**—Brilliant scarlet, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.
- 345 **Coeruleum**—Blue, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.
- 346 **Flavum**—Yellow, free-flowering Perennial, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **LOBELIA.**

Exceedingly pretty, profuse blooming plants, of great value, being almost indispensable for beds, edgings, baskets, vases, etc. Hardy Annuals.

- 347 **Cobalt Blue**—Deep blue, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.
- 348 **Crystal Palace Compacta**—The best bedding variety, flowers deep blue, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.



No. 340.—*Linaria—Excelsior*.

- 349 **Emperor William**—Dark blue, compact, and large-flowering, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.
- 350 **Barnard's Perpetual**—Flowers brilliant ultramarine blue, with a pure white marking at the base of the two lower petals. A very compact and beautiful variety, ¾ ft. 6d. per packet.
- 351 **Prima Donna**—In habit it is very compact and dwarf, whilst the rich, velvety-crimson maroon flowers are equal in size to those of *Lobelia Speciosa*. 6d. per packet.
- 352 **Royal Purple**—A fine variety, with dark stalks and deep blue flowers, with distinct white eye; splendid, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.
- 353 **White Gem**—Most perfect white variety in cultivation, compact habit, profuse bloomer, ¼ ft. 6d. per packet.
- 354 **Tenuior**—A charming variety, flowers cobalt-blue, with white centre, which are very large, nearly 1 in. in diameter. The plant, which grows about 1 ft. high, is of graceful habit and very suitable for growing as a pot plant or for baskets. 6d. per packet.

(For Collections of Lobelia, see p. 73.)

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.



No. 367.—African Marigold.

LOPHOSPERMUM.

(See Climbers, page 46.)

LOVE-IN-A-MIST.

(See Nigella.)

A.S. LUPIN.

The ordinary varieties of garden Lupin are dear to everyone, and few plants are more interesting, from the neatness of their foliage and graceful spike of bloom, 3 ft. Hardy Annuals.

355 **Blue**—3d per packet.356 **Mixed**—3d. per packet.357 **White**—3d. per packet.358 **Yellow**—3d. per packet.**A.S. LUPINUS.**

This class of plants is among the most beautiful of our border flowers; will flourish in almost any place or soil.



No. 365.—Malva Moschata Alba.

359 **Arboreus**—A Perennial with bushy and bright yellow flowers, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

360 — **Albus, "Snow Queen"** (Snow-white Tree Lupin) — A beautiful variety, forming dense bushes about 4 ft. high, completely clothed to the ground with elegant racemes of snowy-white flowers. Hardy Perennial. 9d. per packet.

361 **Perennial Varieties Mixed**—3d. per packet.

362 **Annual Varieties Mixed**—3d. per pkt.

A.S. LYCHNIS.

Showy herbaceous plants, with brilliant coloured flowers. Hardy Perennials.

363 **Fulgens**—Brilliant scarlet, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. MALOPE.

The Malope, with its large and very showy flowers, is of the easiest culture. Well adapted for large beds and borders, 2 ft. Hardy Annuals.

364 **Grandiflora**—Mixed. 3d. per packet.

A.S. MALVA.

365 **Moschata Alba** (White Musk-scented Mallow)—This is an attractive garden plant, growing 1 to 2 ft. high. It produces numerous white flowers an inch across. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

MANDEVILLEA.

(See Climbers, page 46.)

MARGUERITE, OR PARIS DAISY.

(See Chrysanthemum Frutescens.)

A.S. MARIGOLD.

Well-known free-flowering plants, with handsome double flowers of rich and beautiful colours. The African is the most striking in large beds or borders. Hardy Annuals.

366 **African, Lemon**—2 ft. 3d. per packet.

367 — **Mixed**—2 ft. 3d. per packet.

368 — **Orange**—2 ft. 3d. per packet.

369 **French, Choicest Mixed**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

370 — **Legion of Honour**—A single variety, producing flowers of a bright golden-yellow colour, relieved by a broad purple blotch. Very novel, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

(For Collections of Marigolds, see p. 73.)

A.S. MARTYNIA.

371 **Fragrans**—Handsome Annual, with large crimson sweet-scented flowers, 1¼ ft. 3d. pkt.



No. 382.—Mignonette—"Machet."

A.S. MARVEL OF PERU.

("Four o'clock.")

This class of plants well deserves extensive cultivation, and deservedly so, for they produce a grand effect from their mass of bloom and dense foliage. Hardy Perennials.

372 **Mixed**—2 to 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

373 **Tom Thumb Mixed**—Of very dwarf and compact habit, ¾ ft. 3d. per pkt.

MATHIOLA.

(Evening Scented Stock.)

374 **Bicornis**—A very pretty little plant, of delicious fragrance as soon as the sun has set. Lilac, 1 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

MAURANDIA.

(See Climbers, page 46.)

MEDEOLA ASPARAGOIDES.

(See Climbers, page 46.)



No. 386.—Mignonette—"Bismarck."

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.



No. 397.—*Myosotis Robusta Grandiflora*
(Forget-me-not.)

S. MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.

Beautiful dwarf edging plants, flowering most profusely. They are also well adapted for rockeries, old stumps of trees, etc.; will stand drought well and the hottest sun. The seed should not be sown in the open ground before September.

- 375 **Album**—White, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Half-hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.
- 376 **Crystallinum** (Ice Plant) — White, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per pkt.
- 377 **Cordifolium Variegatum** — A very pretty variegated-leaved variety, excellent for growing in fern tubs, hanging baskets, etc., etc. Perennial. 6d. per packet.
- 378 **Tricolor**—Crimson and white flowers, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. Half-hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.



No. 389.—*Mimulus—Emperor*.

A.S. MICHAUXIA.

- 379 **Campanulata**—A very fine Biennial, throwing up a huge pyramidal flower spike 4 to 5 ft. high, which is covered with drooping Campanula-shaped flowers of large size. 6d. per packet.

A.S. MIGNONETTE.

Universal favourites, deliciously scented, especially valuable for pot culture. Hardy Annuals.

- 380 **Large-flowered**—1 ft. 3d. per packet.
 - 381 **Golden Queen**—Distinct yellow spikes of flowers, exceedingly bright and showy; one of the best, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3d. pkt.
 - 382 **Machet**—Very dwarf and vigorous, with dark-green foliage, and deliciously-scented red flowers, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 6d. per packet.
 - 383 **Fiametta**—A dwarf variety, with large umbels of sweet-scented, dark-reddish flowers, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 6d. per pkt.
 - 384 **Golden Machet**—A distinct variety. The plants are of strong, compact habit, with the large crinkled leaves peculiar to the Machet, and bear long massive spikes, crowded with golden-yellow blossoms, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 6d. per pkt.
 - 385 **Goliath**—A fine giant-flowered variety. The colour is a magnificent pure bright red, by far surpassing all other red-flowering Mignonettes, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 9d. per packet.
 - 386 **Bismarck**—A splendid variety, with large spikes of deep-red flowers; a great improvement on "Machet." 9d. per packet.
- (For Collections of Mignonette, see p. 73.)

S. MIMOSA.

(Sensitive Plant.)

- 387 **Pudica**—A very interesting and curious plant, leaves closing if touched or shaken. Half-hardy Perennial. Pink, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. MIMULUS.

(Monkey Flower.)

A genus of exceedingly handsome, profuse-blooming plants, singularly shaped, brilliantly coloured flowers, splendid for green-house and conservatory. Half-hardy Perennials.

- 388 **Clapham's Superb Strain**—Mixed. Remarkable for the great size and superb colouring of the flowers, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. 9d. per packet.
- 389 **Emperor**—This variety was raised by crossing the well-known old duplex *Mimulus* with flowers of the large-flowering strain. The calyx is very large, and of the same rich and wonderful colouring as the flower itself. Awarded a large silver medal by the Floral Exhibition at Frankfort-o-M., 1 ft. 9d. per packet.
- 390 **Tigrinus Duplex** (Hose-in-Hose)—Beautiful double tigered and spotted varieties, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 6d. per packet.



No. 405.—*Nemophila Insignis*.

- 391 **Tigrinus Grandiflorus**—Very large flowering, tigered and spotted varieties; most beautiful, 1 ft. 6d. pkt.

MINA LOBATA.

(See Climbers, page 45.)

MORNING GLORY.

(See Convolvulus.)

A.S. MUSK.

- 392 **Moschatus**—The well-known scented variety of *Mimulus*. Flowers bright yellow; largely grown in pots, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 6d. per packet.
- 393 ——— **Compactus**—A great improvement upon the preceding; it forms round and compact bushes. An excellent pot plant, $\frac{1}{4}$ ft. 6d. pkt.

A.S. MYOSOTIS.

(Forget-me-not.)

These beautiful little flowers are well known and highly esteemed; they succeed best in moist situations. Hardy Perennials.

- 394 **Arvenis**—The old English Forget-me-not. 3d. per packet.



No. 403.—Dwarf Nasturtium.

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.

- 395 **Dissitiflora**—Flowers blue, larger than any other *Myosotis*, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. 6d. per packet.
 396 **Palustris**—Blue, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.
 397 **Robusta Grandiflora**—A remarkably fine large-flowered variety, the central blooms of which are double; habit pyramidal, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.
 398 **Sylvatica**—Pale blue, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.
 399 **"Victoria"**—A splendid variety, of dwarf and regular habit, sky-blue flowers, with double centre. One of the finest Forget-me-nots, $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. 6d. per packet.

S. NASTURTIIUM.

The dwarf-improved varieties of *Nasturtium* are among the most useful and beautiful of garden favourites for bedding, massing, or ribboning; their close, compact growth, rich-coloured flowers, and the freedom with which they bloom, all combine to place them in the category of first-class bedding plants. Half-hardy Annuals.

Tall Mixed—See Climbers, page 45.

- 409 **Tom Thumb, Crystal Palace Gem**—Sulphur-coloured flowers, spotted maroon, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.
 401 **— Empress of India**—A very compact variety, with dark-green foliage. Flowers deepest scarlet-crimson, very rich, and full of fire, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.
 402 **"Queen of Tom Thumbs"** (Silver Variegated Foliage)—The flowers are a rich bright crimson, which forms a very pretty contrast to the silver variegated foliage and is a strikingly handsome and useful bedding or pot plant. It is a very free flowering variety, and, unlike most variegated plants, comes very true from seed, producing 90 per cent. with true variegated foliage. It is very dwarf and compact, and will be found a great acquisition as a bedding plant. Award of Merit, Royal Horticultural Society. 6d. per packet.
 403 **— Finest Mixed**—1 ft. 3d. per packet.

S. NEMESIA STRUMOSA SUTTONI.

- 404 One of the most charming Annuals introduced for many years. The flowers are of almost endless diversity of colours or shades, including white, yellows from cream to ochre, orange reds from rosy carmine to magenta purple. Mixed colours, 1 ft. 9d. pkt.



No. 404.—*Nemesis Strumosa Suttoni*.



No. 402.—*Nasturtium*—Queen of Tom Thumbs.

A.S. NEMOPHILA. (Love Grove.)

This is one of the most charming and generally useful genus of dwarf-growing Hardy Annuals. All the varieties have a neat, compact and uniform habit of growth, with shades and colours most strikingly beautiful.

- 405 **Insignis**—The variety most frequently grown; beautiful light-blue flowers, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3d. per packet.

- 406 **All Varieties Mixed**— $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3d. pkt.

(For Collections of *Nemophila*, see p. 73.)

A.S. NICOTIANA. (Var. Tobacco Plant.)

- 407 **Affinis**—Produces splendid long, white flowers on long, terminal tubes, which render it valuable for bouquets. Very deliciously scented, 4 ft. Hardy Biennial. 3d. per packet.

- 408 **Sanderae**—This hardy variety, with its rosy-carmine flowers, produces a beautiful effect, either in flower beds or shrubbery borders. A bed on a lawn planted with it looks particularly attractive, 3 ft. 6d. per packet.

- 409 **Sylvestris**—A beautiful plant, producing large clusters of pendant, tubular, white flowers, which are deliciously perfumed, 4 ft. Hardy Biennial. 3d. per packet.

S. NIEREMBERGIA.

- 410 **Gracilis**—Pretty little plant, excellent for edgings or hanging baskets. Flowers lilac and white. Hardy Perennial, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. NIGELLA. (Love-in-a-Mist, or Devil-in-the-Bush.)

Very interesting, free-flowering plants, with curious-looking flowers and seed pods, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Hardy Annuals.

- 411 **Mixed**—3d. per packet.

A.S. NOLANA.

- 412 **Mixed**—Very pretty trailing plants, well adapted for rock-work, hanging baskets, etc., $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

S. NYCTERINIA.

Neat, compact little plants, covered with pretty, sweet-scented, star-shaped flowers; valuable for edgings, etc.

- 413 **Capensis**—White, brown centre, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

- 414 **Selaginoides**—Pink, with yellow centre, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet.

A.S. NYMPHÆA (Water Lily).

- 415 **Alba**—The well-known old white variety. 6d. per packet.

- 416 **Coerulea**—Blue. 1s. per packet.

A.S. ŒNOTHERA.

A beautiful free-flowering class of plants, very useful for mixed beds, borders, rock-work, etc., 1 ft. Hardy Annual.

- 417 **Mixed**—3d. per packet.

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.

A.S.

OXLIP.

418 **Mixed**—A distinct variety of Polyanthus, very pretty. Hardy Perennials, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

A.S.

OXYURA.

419 **Chrysanthemoides**—Showy Hardy Annual; produces blooms in great abundance. Flowers lemon-coloured, with a whitish margin, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

PANSY—OUR GREAT SPECIALITY.

(Heartsease.)

We make Pansies one of our specialities, and spare no expense or trouble in procuring, direct from the growers, the finest strains obtainable, and have every confidence in recommending them as being very superior. Seed should be sown as early as possible, say, from **January to April**, if good blooms are wanted. Hardy Perennials.

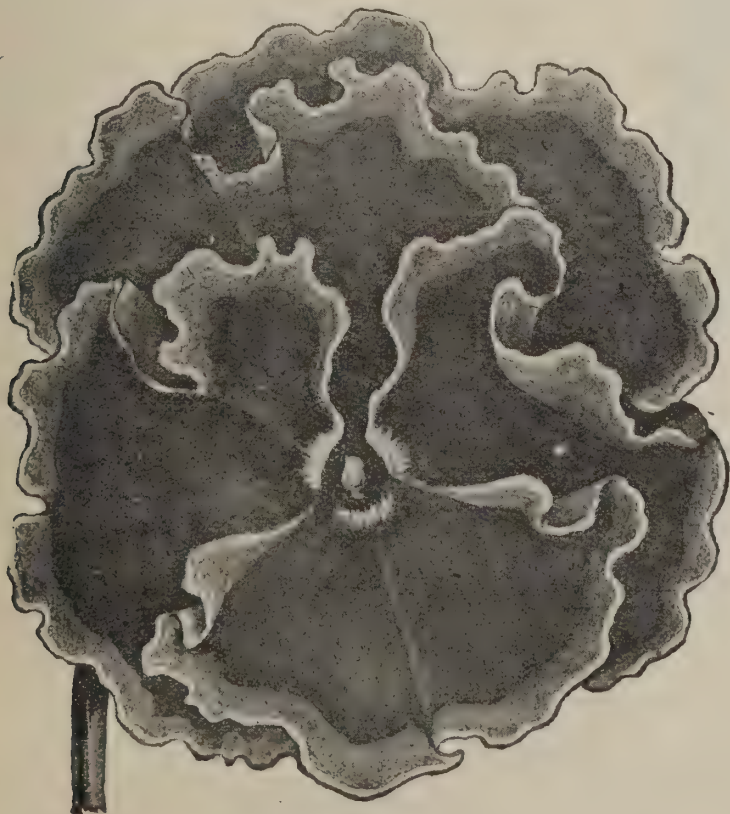
[TESTIMONIALS.]

You will be glad to hear that our Pansies have done well this year and are much admired. There are some splendid plants and flowers from the seed labelled "Bath's Empress," "English and Scotch," and "Giant Five Spotted" There are some very fine flowers also from other seeds, but those named are specially good. I hope you will have equally good reports from your other customers.—C. E. BATHURST, Bishops court, Bathurst, N.S.W. (25th September, 1907.)

The Pansy seeds I got from you last year were never beaten, I took them to Tatura and got 1st and 2nd prizes, and 1st and 2nd at Murchison and Shepparton, and everyone was talking about them; there was nothing there to equal them for colour and size. The St. Brigid Anemones and Dianthus were also lovely; I never saw such prize ones.—Mrs. JOHN McCLUSKEY, Junction Farm, Arcadia. (25th March, 1907.)

Please send us 1 packet of Show Pansies, the same as we had from you last year; they were first-class, we were not beaten at any of the Shows for Show Pansies. Last year we took first and second wherever we exhibited them, about 18 prizes altogether. Send us a manual also.—PARSONS & SON, Hanley Bridge. (6th March, 1907.)

I was well pleased with seeds procured from you last season (The Incomparable Collection, 3s. 6d.), from which I grew some of the finest Pansies I have ever grown, both for size and quality of the flowers, and secured numerous prizes at the Shows in the district, and hope they will turn out as good this year.—J. E. MADDERN, Auburn, S.A. (6th March, 1907.)



No. 442.—Pansy—Masterpiece.



No. 441.—Giant Pansy—"Madame Perret."

GIANT TRIMARDEAU PANSIES.

Beautiful class, of very vigorous growth, with flowers of great size.

- 420 **Giant Azure Blue**—6d. per packet.
- 421 **Giant Fire King**—Crimson and gold. 6d. per packet.
- 422 **Giant King of the Blacks**—6d. per packet.
- 423 **Giant Freya**—Silver-edged. 6d. per packet.
- 424 **Giant White**—With purple eye. 6d. per packet.
- 425 **Giant Snowflake**—6d. per packet.
- 426 **Giant Yellow**—With large black eye. 6d. per packet.
- 427 **Giant Mixed**—6d. per packet.

The Collection of Seven Giant Trimardeau Pansies,
1 packet of each, 2s. 6d.

VARIOUS NAMED PANSIES.

- 428 **Emperor Frederick**—Dark red, bordered with orange scarlet. 6d. per packet.
- 429 **Emperor William**—Ultramarine blue, very showy. 6d. pkt.
- 430 **Improved Peacock**—A giant-flowered variety, slate blue, with white edge. 1s. per packet.
- 431 **Lord Beaconsfield**—Large purple-violet, top petals shading to white; very fine. 6d. per packet.
- 432 **Mourning Bride**—Black purple, with red or white edge. 6d. per packet.
- 433 **President Carnot**—Pure white petals, each adorned with a deep violet blotch. 6d. per packet.
- 434 **Pretiosa**—The flowers of this variety are similar to those of "Masterpiece Pansy." Each petal is marked with a very large blotch of deep violet colour; these blotches are surrounded by a brilliant rose ground colour, and the ground colour is margined with a pure white edge. A very effective and bright variety, and is sure to please in every way. 1s. per packet.
- 435 **Psyche**—A variety of very winning appearance. The plant is perfect in habit and very floriferous. Each flower is elegantly curled and undulated, and in every respect a beauty in form and colour. The characteristic five velvety violet blotches or eyes are surrounded by a broad white edge. Comes quite true from seed. 1s. per packet.

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.

FINEST STRAINS OF MIXED PANSIES.

436 **Non Plus Ultra**—A very rich mixture, containing several very fine varieties; very effective. 1s. per packet.

437 **"Incomparable" Mixed**—We doubt if any mixture in the world is so consistent in producing such a large percentage of high-class blooms as this mixture. The hundreds of testimonials we have received from time to time from all parts of Australia, and the numerous prizes it has won, prove the high quality of this strain. We spare no expense in procuring from the most notable Pansy specialists in the world the very best strains, which are all included in this mixture. We also add to it each year all the latest novelties of known merit, thus making it the most up-to-date mixture on the market. 2s. 6d. per packet.

438 **English and Scotch**—Splendid mixed. 1s. per packet.

439 **Giant Five-Spotted, Mixed**—Very large and of good substance; rich and brilliant shades of colours; very fine. 1s. 6d. per packet.

440 **Giant Striped, Mixed**—The perfection of all the striped varieties; the growth of the plants being vigorous and robust, whilst the flowers are of enormous size. 1s. 6d. per packet.



441 **Giant "Madame Perret"**—This strain is distinct from all others by its foliage, which is very large and of intense deep green, and very strong and vigorous. The flowers, which measure from 3 to 3½ inches in diameter, pass through all the shades of red, from light rose to pink, lively red striped to the darkest red, and are very effective. 1s. per packet.

442 **Giant Ruffled, "Masterpiece"**—This strain represents really the highest perfection yet attained in the Giant Five-Spotted Pansies. The large flowers, which are borne well above the foliage on strong stems, possess great substance, are perfectly round, and contain the richest combination of colours that have ever been offered in a five-spotted strain of Pansies. Each petal is distinctly marked with a very large dark blotch, and most of the flowers are margined with a light, white or yellow edge. 1s. per packet.

443 **Parisian Giant Improved**—A remarkably fine strain of the old favourite Parisian five-spotted Pansy. The flowers are enormous, often-times in the height of the season, under high cultivation, flowers are produced measuring 4 inches across. The shades of colour are charmingly numerous, and the delicate perfume of the flowers may fairly entitle them to be called the Sweet-scented Pansies. 1s. per packet.

444 **Bugnot's Exhibition Mixture**—A splendid strain, saved from one of the finest collections in the world, and is sure to give the greatest satisfaction. The flowers are large, and of good form. 1s. 6d. per packet.

445 **Empress Mixture**—This selection is more striking and rich in colour than any Pansies yet sent out, and more floriferous than most of the leading named fancy varieties. It comprises the magnificent varieties specially selected for the Royal gardens at Frogmore. 2s. per packet.

446 **Wrede's Prize German**—A magnificent strain, containing many beautiful gold and silver-edged varieties. 1s. 6d. per packet.

447 **Tufted Varieties**—The plants grow in dense, compact little bushes, which are completely covered with their bright flowers from early Spring until late in the Winter. The colours range in all shades of white, pink, blue, purple, yellow, as self-colours or in combinations. Excellent for borders. 6d. per packet.



"Incomparable"
Collection of
PANSIES
(See page 59.)

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.

- 448 **Orchid-flowered**—A splendid strain, comprising rare shades, resembling splendidly-coloured Orchids. 1s. per packet.
- 449 **Triumph of the Giants**—This is one of the finest strains in cultivation. The flowers are curled like the "Masterpiece" Pansy. The plants are very robust, and form round, compact bushes. 1s. pkt.
- 450 **Fine Mixed**—Containing several named varieties. 6d. per packet.
- 451 **Mixed**—Excellent for bedding purposes. 3d. per packet.

The "Incomparable" Collection of Pansies.

This Collection contains one packet each of the following superb strains:—

Giant Five-Spotted, Mixed.

Giant Striped, Mixed.

Empress Mixture.

Wrede's Prize German, Mixed.

Giant Madame Perret Mixture.

Non Plus Ultra, Mixed.

Price, 3s. 6d. per Collection. (No Half Collections supplied.)

(For German Collections of Pansies, see p. 73.)

CAUTION.—Owing to the great success attained by our "Incomparable" Mixture (No. 437), other Seedsmen have been induced to offer inferior strains under the same name and at a cheaper rate.



No. 439.—Pansy—Giant Five-Spotted.



No. 454.—Pentstemon.

PASSIFLORA.

(See Climbers, p. 46.)

A.S. PELARGONIUM.

(Geranium.)

Beautiful showy free blooming plants, saved from the finest named varieties. Hardy Perennials.

452 **Large-flowered, or Show**—Choicest mixed. 2s. per packet.

453 **Zonale**—Finest mixed. The ordinary single well-known Geranium. 6d. pkt.

A.S. PENTSTEMON.

Handsome herbaceous Perennials, and deservedly rising in repute as bedding plants, their long tubular flowers being very ornamental

454 **Mixed**—Height, 3 ft. 6d. per packet.

455 **Wrighti**—A lovely variety, with large brilliant scarlet flowers; one of the best, 3 ft. 1s. per packet.

S. PERILLA.

Ornamental foliage plants, very useful for beds or ribbon borders. The seed should not be sown in the open ground before September. Half-hardy Annuals.

456 **Atropurpurea Laciniata**—Similar to P. Nankinensis, but leaves finely laciniated and deeper in colour, 2 ft. 3d. pkt.

A.S.

PETUNIA.

This flower, from its beauty, fragrance, and duration in bloom, is a great favourite, and equally effective whether grown in pots or in mixed borders. 1½ ft. Hardy Perennials.

457 **Single**—Finest mixed. 6d. per packet.

458 **"Giants of California"**—A giant strain of great size, often 4 to 5 in. across. Most of the flowers are either ruffled or fringed on the edges, but their chief merits are the many



No. 458.—Petunia—"Giants of California."



No. 461.—Petunia—Fringed Yellow-Throated.

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.



No. 469.—Phlox Drummondii, Extra Choice Mixed.

A.—No. 474.—Phlox D. Grand. Splendens.

B.—No. 471.—Phlox D. Cuspidata.

C.—No. 472.—Phlox D. Fimbriata.

varieties of colours, markings, veinings, blotchings, and stripings in the most grotesque and beautiful combinations; some with charming deep throats of yellow, white, black, green, or maroon running off into intricate veins. Some of the colours are rich and gorgeous, and others of lovely delicate shades. Very fine; highly recommended. 1s. 6d. pkt.

459 **Grandiflora Fimbriata, fl. pl.**—Double fringed, large flowering, comprising many shades of colour. 2s. 6d. pkt.

460 **Giant Double Mixed**—About 30 per cent. of the seedlings yield enormous double flowers of almost globular shape, the diameter varying

between $5\frac{1}{2}$ and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. When well grown, these gigantic flowers, in spite of their size, are produced in great numbers on one plant, and it may be added that they display all the variety of colour hitherto known among Double Petunias. 1s. 6d. pkt.

461 **Intus Aurea** (Fringed Yellow-throated Varieties)—A beautiful class, with quite a number of fresh and very delicate shades, making altogether quite a wonderful display of colouring. All the beautifully fringed flowers are marked by a sharply defined golden-yellow throat. 1s. 6d. packet.

462 **Single, Large-flowered** — Superb mixed. From show flowers; unequalled. 2s. per packet.

463 **Double Striped and Blotched** — Choicest mixed, producing about 25 per cent. of double flowers. 1s. pkt.

464 **Hender and Sons' Single Fringed**—2s. 6d. per packet.

465 — **Double Fringed**—2s. 6d. packet.

(For Collections of Petunias, see p. 73.)

A.S. PHACELIA.

Very pretty, free-flowering plants, allied to the Whitlavia.

466 **Campanularia**—Flowers, rich deep blue. Hardy Annual, 1 ft. 6d. pkt.

PHASEOLUS CARACALLA.

(Snail Flower.)

(See Climbers, p. 46.)

PHEASANT'S EYE.

(See Adonis Aestivalis.)

S. PHLOX DRUMMONDI.

The several varieties of this flower are noted for the extreme richness of colour, profuseness of blossom, and length of duration in bloom; of first-rate habit, and whether in clumps or masses, look equally beautiful. No garden should be without this favourite, for if sown from August to November it will bloom continuously throughout the Summer and Autumn. Hardy Annuals.

467 **Mixed**— $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3d. per packet.

468 **Grandiflora**—Choice mixed. A great improvement on the older Phloxes, the flowers being much larger, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 6d. per packet.

469 **Extra Choice Mixed**—A selection of brilliant colours of all the tall classes. 1s. per large packet.



No. 466.—Phacelia Campanularia.



No. 468.—Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora.

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.



No. 483.—Polyanthus.

470 **Double Mixed** — Produces semi-double varieties. Very fine for bouquets, doubles best in sandy soils, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

471 **Cuspidata** (The Star-shaped Phlox) —Finest mixed. Produces flowers of a star-like form, whilst the plants are of compact habit, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.



No. 476.—Dwarf Phlox—"Cecily."

472 **Fimbriata**—Finest mixed. An elegant class, with fimbriated petals, all of which are distinctly bordered with white. A charming addition to this favourite flower. 6d. per packet.

473 **Alba**—Pure white, 1½ ft. 6d. pkt.

474 **Grandiflora Stellata Splendens** — Vivid crimson, with white eye; very fine, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

475 **Nana Compacta**—Finest mixed. A distinct section, distinguished by its dwarf and compact habit; a really handsome class, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

476 **Dwarf "Cecily," Mixed**—A splendid new large-flowering strain of very dwarf and compact growth. The flowers are as large as the "Grandiflora" type; for pot culture and for edgings it is unsurpassed, ½ ft. 1s. per packet.

477 **Decussata**—Perennial mixed. Saved from named varieties, 2 ft. Sow the seed early in Autumn. 6d. packet.

(For Collections of Phlox, see p. 73.)

S. PHYSALIS.

478 **Franchetti** (Giant Japanese Winter Cherry)—A remarkable showy Annual, the branches of which are covered with large bright red cherry-like fruits, each encased in an enormous balloon-like semi-transparent calyx, about three inches long by seven to eight inches in circumference, at first pale green, then gradually changing as they mature to orange, then finally to crimson. It is very effective in the open ground in the Autumn, or as a pot plant in the greenhouse. The fruit is edible to those who like it. 6d. per packet.

PHYSIANTHUS ALBENS.

(See Climbers, p. 46.)

A.S. PICOTEE.

479 **Choice Mixed** — Saved only from the finest stage plants. Hardy Perennials, 1 ft. 1s. 6d. per packet.

(For Collections of Picotees, see p. 73.)

A.S. PINK.

480 **Turner's Show** — Extra choice double mixed, from show flowers, 1 ft. Hardy Perennials. 1s. 6d. per packet.

S. PLATYSTEMON

481 **Californicum** — A very showy dwarf annual, with bright lemon coloured flowers, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.



No. 490.—Poppy—Shirley.

A.S. POINCIANA.

482 **Gillesi** (Bird of Paradise Flower)—A very pretty and novel shrub of easy culture. The flowers, which are produced in large trusses, are of a rich golden yellow, while the large pistils are of a bright crimson colour and spread out in fan-like form. The foliage is similar to that of an Acacia, 6 ft. Hardy Perennial. 6d. pkt.

A.S. POLYANTHUS.

Beautiful class of plants; well adapted for borders and pot culture, producing immense trusses of bloom, ¾ ft. Hardy Perennials.

483 **Choice Mixed**—6d. per packet.

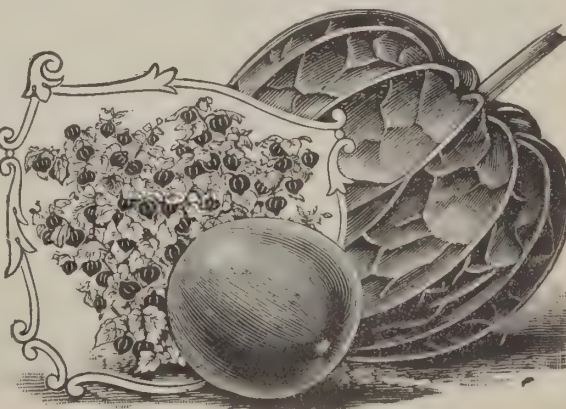
484 **Duplex** (Hose in-Hose)—Mixed colours. 1s. per packet.

485 **Gold Laced**—Mixed. 1s. per packet.

486 **Blue-flowered** — A splendid new strain, producing large trusses of flowers in different shades of blue. Highly recommended. 1s. 6d. per packet.

S. POPPY.

Gorgeously coloured plants; very effective for large mixed beds or shrubby borders. In gathering for house decoration it is most important to take a jug of water out to the bed, and as each flower is cut at once to drop it into the water, else if the white viscid juice is allowed to be come dry at the cut end the flowers are sure to fade. They should, too, be gathered early in the morning,



No. 478.—Physalis Franchetti.



No. 500.—Poppy—Oriental, Hybrids, Mixed.

and only the newly-opened or opening ones plucked. Treated thus, they will last in water two or three days well. The seed of the Perennial varieties take a long time to germinate.

A.S. ANNUAL VARIETIES,

- 487 **Double Carnation, Mixed**—The flowers are very double, and slightly fringed, $2\frac{1}{4}$ ft. 3d. per packet.



No. 495.—White Iceland Poppy.

- 488 **French Dwarf** — Finest mixed. A beautiful race of Poppies, producing bright semi-double flowers, having thin paper-like petals, 2 ft. 3d. pkt.

- 489 **Glaucum** (Tulip Poppy)—A very distinct and beautiful variety, producing flowers of the most vivid scarlet, resembling, in both shape and colour, scarlet Duc Van Thol Tulips, $1\frac{1}{4}$ ft. 3d. per packet.

- 490 **Shirley**—A fine strain of the Ranunculus-flowered family (semi-double), of marvellous beauty. The colours range through all shades of delicate rose, pink, carmine, etc.; some are edged with white, and the petals have a glossy, silk-like texture, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

- 491 **Snowdrift**—A beautiful double white fringed variety, 2 to 3 ft. 3d. pkt.

- 492 **The Mikado** (Striped Japanese Poppy)—A very attractive double fringed variety, white at the base, shading off to pink and rose above. 3d. per packet.

(For Collections of Poppies, see p. 73.)

A.S. PERENNIAL VARIETIES.

- 493 **Bracteatum Nanum Splendens** — A very fine dwarf variety, with large, single orange-scarlet flowers, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 6d. per packet.

- 494 **Nudicaule** (Yellow Iceland Poppy)—Beautiful clear yellow, 1 ft. 6d. pkt.

- 495 — **Album** (White Iceland Poppy)—This is one of the most hardy plants in cultivation, either for decorative purposes or cutting, having pure white flowers, and forming a compact plant, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

- 496 — **Aurantiacum** (Orange Iceland Poppy)—Bright orange, very beautiful and effective, 1 ft. 6d. per pkt.

- 497 **Iceland Poppies**—Mixed. 6d. per pkt.



No. 502.—Double Portulaca.

- 498 **Iceland Poppies**—Double mixed. The seed offered will produce about 50 per cent. of double flowers. 6d. pkt.

- 499 **Oriental** (The Large Oriental Poppy)—A charming, showy, Summer-flowering Perennial, producing numerous leafy stems about 2 ft. high, which are covered with deep crimson flowers, having a conspicuous black blotch on each petal, 2 ft. 6d. pkt.

- 500 — **Hybrids, Mixed** — Containing several charming colours—salmon, glowing scarlet, pink-blotched purple, reddish-orange, etc. Very fine. 9d. per packet.

S. PORTULACA.

Most brilliant class of Annuals in cultivation. Their dwarf, compact habit, and profusion of bloom, give them a highly attractive appearance. A sunny situation is best for them. Sow the seed from September to December. Half-hardy Annuals.

- 501 **Grandiflora** — Finest single mixed, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3d. per packet.

- 502 **Choicest Double Mixed** — $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 6d. per packet.

(For Collections of Portulaca, see p. 73.)

A.S. POTENTILLA.

Beautiful, hardy, herbaceous plants, with strawberry-like foliage. Excellent for mixed borders. Hardy Perennials.

- 503 **Single Mixed**—1 ft. 3d. per packet.

- 504 **Double Mixed**—1 ft. 6d. per packet.

A.S. PRIMROSE.

Well-known Spring flowers. Succeed best in a cool situation. Hardy Perennials.

- 505 **Common Yellow**—Yellow, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 6d. per packet.

- 506 **Extra Choice Mixed**—Splendid, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 1s. per packet.

- 507 **Blue**—A very distinct variety, developing many shades of blue, from pale lavender to deep violet. The flowers are freely produced on foot stalks rising well above the foliage. 1s. pkt.

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.



No. 519.—*Rudbeckia Bicolor Superba Semiplena*.

PRIMULA SINENSIS.

(See Florists' Flower Seeds, p. 35.)

A.S. PYRETHRUM.

(Feverfew.)

Excellent for bedding and edgings. Some of the varieties are excellent for cutting. Hardy Perennials.

508 *Cinerariaefolium* — Californian Insect Powder Plant, 1 ft. 3d. packet.

509 *Golden Gem*—Bright golden foliage, fine for edgings, ¾ ft. 3d. per pkt.

510 *Golden Moss*—An exceedingly beautiful variety, the foliage being prettily curled like moss; a great improvement on *Golden Gem*, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

511 *Hybridum, fl. pl.*—Very handsome herbaceous plants; a large percentage of double flowers are obtainable from seed, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.



No. 517.—Rose—Dwarf Polyantha.

512 *Roseum* — Persian Insect Powder Plant, 1 ft. 3d. pkt.

513 — *Hybridum Grandiflorum*—A fine variety, producing flowers often 4 inches in diameter. They vary in colour between light rose and deep carmine. The splendid long-stalked, ray-shaped flowers are of exceptional value for cutting, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

A.S. RANUNCULUS.

Among dwarf flowers, the *Ranunculus* is unrivalled for its lovely form and its brilliant and attractive colours. As a cut flower it is quite as useful as the Rose, while for bedding and massing in separate or distinct colours, the effect is magnificent. Easily raised from seed, and flowers the same season if sown early. Hardy Perennials, 6 inches.

514 *Asiaticus Superbissimus* — Finest mixed. 3d. per packet.

RHODANTHE.

(See Everlastings, p. 49.)

A.S. RICINUS.

(Castor Oil Plant.)

515 *Cambogiensis* (The Beautiful Cambodia Palma-Christi)—A rapid-growing foliage plant, with large, palm-like leaves, of a bronzy-red maroon colour, with large red veins. The leaf, stems, and younger growth are of a rich reddish-brown, while the main stem or trunk is of ebony black. Splendid for sub-tropical effects on the lawn or border, 6 ft. 3d. per packet.

S. ROMNEYA.

516 *Coulteri* (The great white Californian Tree Poppy)—This fine Perennial is of supreme and stately beauty. The flowers are very large, four to five inches across, pure white, with a fine bunch of yellow stamens resembling large white single Paeonies. The seed of this beautiful plant takes several months to germinate. 1s. pkt.

A.S. ROSA MULTIFLORA POLYANTHA.

(Dwarf Polyantha Rose.)

517 It produces flowers about an inch across, usually very double, but occasionally semi-double, and single, which are borne in many-flowered clusters. What is most remarkable, they grow only ten inches high, and commence blooming in a few weeks after the seed is sown. At first the flowers are isolated, but they group themselves as the plant advances, and continue year after year to bloom in uninterrupted profusion. Although they bloom the first season from seed, yet it is not until the



No. 518.—*Rudbeckia Bicolor Superba*.

second year that they present the best effect. Before sowing the seed, the pods should be broken open. 6d. per packet.

S. RUDBECKIA.

518 *Bicolor Superba*—A very fine Annual variety, growing about 2 feet in height, forming a many-branched, dense bush, producing its long-stemmed flowers in the greatest abundance. The disk is brown, the ray florets are yellow, with large velvety-brown spots at the base. Very effective, and exceedingly useful for cutting. 6d. per packet.

519 — *Semiplena*—A fine variety, growing to a height of 2 to 2½ feet, and covered with large semi-double golden yellow to brownish yellow flowers, which have a central dark brown ring and disk. On account of their long stems they are very useful for cutting. 6d. pkt.



No. 526.—*Salvia*—Bonfire.

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.



No. 522.—Salpiglossis—
"Emperor."

S. SALPIGLOSSIS.

Beautiful large-flowering plants, with remarkably handsome flowers, curiously marked and pencilled. Hardy Annuals.

520 **Grandiflora**—Finest mixed, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

521 **Multiflora, Tom Thumb**—Dwarf mixed, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

522 **Emperor**—Finest mixed. It forms only one single leading stem, which often grows as thick as a finger, and bears on its end a bouquet of the most beautiful flowers. Every one of them is richly veined with gold, and considerably larger than those of the old "Grandiflora" type. The throat is wide, open, and short. The edge of the flower is not so deeply incurved as with the old variety, which gives it a more round shape.



No. 531.—Scabiosa Japonica.

In short, this variety is so extraordinary and beautiful that everybody, even the greatest experts, pronounce it as something really of unusual excellence. 6d. per packet.

Collection of Emperor Salpiglossis, 8 distinct Varieties, 2s. 6d.

(For German Collections of Salpiglossis, see p. 73.)

S. SALVIA.

(Flowering Sage.)

Handsome free-flowering Perennials; fine for large beds. Very showy.

523 **Ingenieur Clavenad**—This is one of the earliest flowering and most graceful varieties in cultivation. The plants grow about 3½ feet high, and form dense bushes, branched from base to top. The very large and long flower-spikes of charming fiery scarlet-red flowers appear in great multitude and continuously until the frosts put an end to them. Highly recommended. 6d. per packet.

524 **Little Lord Fautleroy**—This variety grows only 18 inches high from the ground to the tips of the flower spikes, while the foliage rises no more than ten inches from the ground, the 8-in. flower spikes standing erect and clear above the handsome dark-green leaves. The plant is of very compact and bushy habit, being as broad as it is high, while the number, size, and brilliancy of the flower spikes, which are of the brightest scarlet, surpass anything ever seen in dwarf Salvias before. 1s. per packet.

525 **Patens**—Blue, 2 ft. 1s. per packet.

526 **Bonfire**—A very fine dwarf variety, producing long spikes of bright dazzling scarlet flowers. 6d. per packet.

A.S. SANVITALIA.

Dwarf-growing, free-blooming plants, suitable for rockwork and edgings. Hardy Annuals.

527 **Procumbens, fl. pl.**—Very double, golden yellow, ½ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. SAPONARIA.

Charming little Annuals, which literally cover themselves with beautiful star-like flowers; excellent for beds, rockeries, or ribbon borders. Hardy Annuals.

528 **Mixed**—½ ft. 3d. per pkt.

529 **Ocymoides**—An elegant trailing Perennial, suitable for rockeries, with pretty rose-coloured flowers. 3d. per packet.

A.S. SCABIOSA.

(Sweet Scabious.)

Well-known Hardy Annuals; are very useful for cut flowers.

530 **Mixed**—3 ft. 3d. per packet.

531 **Japonica**—A new hardy Perennial Scabious from Japan, forming large and many branched bushes of about



No. 524.—Salvia—"Little Lord Fautleroy."

2½ to 3 feet in height and breadth, with elegant light green foliage. The flowers, which are of a beautiful mauve colour, vary in size from 2 to 2½ inches across, and are produced on long wiry stems. 9d. per packet.

A.S. SCHIZANTHUS.

Beautiful showy, compact plants; suitable for beds and borders. From their curious and fantastic form, they resemble the Orchid, 1½ ft. Hardy Annuals.

532 **Papilionaceus (Butterfly Flower)**—A charming variety; the flowers resembling some varieties of Orchids. 3d. per packet.

533 **Mixed**—3d. per packet.



No. 534.—Schizanthus Hybridus Grandiflorus.

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.



No. 536.—Schizanthus Retusus Trimaculatus.

534 **Hybridus Grandiflorus, Mixed**—Very few annuals can compare with the floriferousness and the beautiful colours of this charming variety. They attain a height of about 12 inches, grow quite compact and pyramidal, and are literally covered with beautiful large flowers. 6d. per packet.

535 **Wisetonensis** — These wonderfully showy plants are of great effect in a mass, they are also most handsome individually; the ground colour is mostly white, dotted with delicate rose, while the upper lip is adorned in the centre by a spot varying in shade between golden yellow, carmine, rose, and bright brown. These lovely Schizanthus, literally covered as they are with their dainty little flowers, make excellent pot and market plants, and are unsurpassed for the decoration of apartments or cool green-houses, so much the more as they remain a very long time—6 to 8 weeks—in bloom. Hardy Annuals. 6d. per packet.

536 **Retusus Trimaculatus**—A beautiful new and interesting variety, with



No. 552.—Stock—"Excelsior."

bright attractive blossoms; each of the three upper petals bears a large bright golden yellow, dark-veined blotch, edged with purplish-carmine, presenting thus a three-blotched flower, of a characteristic marking. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **SCHIZOPETALON.**

537 **Walkeri**—A very fragrant and delicately pretty Hardy Annual. White. ½ ft. 3d. per packet.

SENSITIVE PLANT.

(See Mimosa Pudica.)

A.S. **SHAMROCK.**

538 **The True Shamrock of Ireland**—The seed should be sown thinly in the open ground, either early in Autumn or Spring. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **SILENE.**

Bright coloured, free-flowering plants; very showy, and suitable for rock-work, etc. Hardy Annuals.

539 **Pendula, Single Mixed**—Flowers bright rose; makes a fine show in early Spring, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

540 — **Double Mixed**—1 ft. 3d. pkt.



No. 569.—Auricula-Eyed Sweet William.

SNAPDRAGON.

(See Antirrhinum.)

SOLANUM.

(See Climbers, p. 46.)

A.S. **SPHENOGYNE.**

541 **Speciosa**—A very pretty plant, known also under the name of Ursinia Pulchra. Its dwarf habit, elegantly-cut foliage, and creamy-yellow flower heads, like those of a single Chrysanthemum, which are produced in long succession, render it a very desirable plant. Hardy Annual, 15 in. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **STEVIA.**

542 **Serrata**—Excellent for cutting purposes; large heads of small white flowers of graceful effect. Hardy Annual. Height 1½ ft. 3d. pkt.

STATICE.

(See Everlastings, p. 49.)



No. 546.—German Large-Flowered Ten Week Stock.

A.S. **STOCK.**

These universally known, admired, and delightfully fragrant flowers are indispensable for the flower garden; they remain in bloom for a long time, and are very useful for bouquets, etc. All the seed offered is saved from pot-grown plants.

TEN-WEEK VARIETIES.

(Hardy Annuals.)

543 **Dwarf German**—Very finest mixed, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

544 — **White**—1½ ft. 6d. per packet.



No. 542.—Stevia Serrata.



No. 571.—Tecoma Smithii.

- 545 **Giant Perfection**—Mixed. A splendid race of pyramidal growth, with long spikes of beautiful large double flowers, 2½ ft. 6d. per packet.
- 546 **Large-flowering**—Finest mixed. 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.
- 547 **Newest Perpetual**—Finest mixed. A splendid race of Stocks, of strong growth and fine branching habit, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.
- 548 **Princess Alice**—A magnificent white variety, of strong growth. Excellent for cut flowers, 1½ ft. 6d. per pkt.
- 549 **Snowflake**—Very valuable and effective Wallflower-leaved variety, the earliest of the whites; excellent for forcing; large spikes of snow-white flowers 1½ ft. 1s. per packet.
- 550 **Wallflower-leaved**—Mixed. Distinguishable from all other kinds by their glaucous foliage, 1½ ft. 6d. pkt.
- 551 **Princess May**—A fine variety, flowers most delicate primrose colour; bears immense trusses, 1½ ft. 1s. per pkt.
- 552 **Excelsior**—A fine giant white variety of remarkably vigorous growth, producing one single and absolutely straight flower spike to a height of from 24 to 30 inches. 6d. per pkt.
- 553 **Dwarf German** (Open-ground saved seed)—Mixed, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

WINTER OR BROMPTON VARIETIES. (Hardy Biennials.)

- 554 **Early Large-flowering**—Finest mixed, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.
- 555 **Giant White**—Massive spikes of pure white flowers; very fine, 2 ft. 6d. pkt.
- 556 **Cottager's Scarlet**—Splendid, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.



No. 553.—Dwarf German Ten-Week Stock.

- 557 **Empress Elizabeth**—A splendid variety, growing about 18 inches high. Both main and side stems are covered with large, rose-shaped flowers, of a beautiful carmine-rose. 9d. per pkt.
- 558 **Beauty of Nice**—This variety throws up a gigantic main flower stem about a foot in length. All around the central stem the plant sends out a number of side shoots loosely covered with uncommonly large and very fragrant flowers of nearly two inches across. The colour is a delicate shade of fleshy pink. One of the most striking features is the rapidity with which it comes into bloom, so that it may just as readily be employed as a ten-week Stock, 2 ft. 9d. per packet.
- 559 **Queen Alexandra**—A splendid variety of the "Beauty of Nice" type, with flowers of a delicate rosy lilac, a very fine shade, 2 ft. 9d. per packet.
- 560 **Crimson King**—This variety is a welcome addition to those two splendid Stocks, "Beauty of Nice" and "Queen Alexandra." It is of exactly the same habit, but the flowers are of a brilliant fiery crimson colour, a strong and very effective shade. Highly recommended. 9d. per packet.

INTERMEDIATE VARIETIES.

- 561 **East Lothian**—Finest mixed. A splendid race of Stocks, 1½ ft. Hardy Annuals. 6d. per packet.
- 562 **Queen of the Whites**—A magnificent variety. The spikes of bloom range from 6 to 9 inches in length, and the individual pips from 2 to 3 inches in diameter. 6d. per packet.
- 563 **Victoria**—A fine, pure white, Winter-flowering variety of dwarf, robust habit. For florists it is invaluable, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.
- 564 **Peach Blossom**—A beautiful rich pink colour. The plants throw up strong spikes of bloom, the individual pips being very large. 6d. per packet. (For Collections of Stocks, see p. 73.)

A.S. STOKESIA CYANEA. (Cornflower Aster.)

- 565 This is one of the most beautiful Hardy Perennials in cultivation. The plants grow about 2 ft. high, and produce from 20 to 30 handsome lavender-blue Cornflower-like flowers. One of the choicest plants for the border, and indispensable for cutting. 6d. per packet.

S. SUTHERLANDIA FRUTESCENS.

- 566 A very showy Annual, producing scarlet flowers, somewhat resembling Clanthus Puniceus. When in flower the plants look particularly attractive, the scarlet flowers contrasting admirably with the beautiful light-green foliage. 6d. per packet.

SUNFLOWER.

(See Helianthus.)

SWAN RIVER DAISY.

(See Brachycome.)

A.S. SWEET SULTAN.

- 567 **Mixed**—Fine, sweet-scented, hardy border Annuals, of easy culture, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.
- 568 **Yellow**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. SWEET WILLIAM.

(Dianthus Barbatus.)

Well-known favourites, producing large heads of rich and beautifully-coloured flowers, effective for beds or mixed borders. Hardy Biennials.



No. 583.—Viola—"Admiration."

- 569 **Dean's Auricula-Eyed**—Finest mixed, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.
- 570 **Finest Double Mixed**—1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

TACSONIA.

(See Climbers, p. 46.)

A.S. TECOMA.

- 571 **Smithii**—A most beautiful Hardy Perennial shrub, bearing large heads of orange and lemon-coloured flowers. Highly recommended; height, 12 ft. 6d. per packet.

S. TORENIA.

- 572 **Fine Mixed**—Beautiful plants for vases, baskets, etc.; also do well in the open ground in the Summer. Height, 6 to 12 inches. Perennials. 6d. per packet.

THUNBERGIA.

(See Climbers, p. 45.)

TROPÆOLUM CANARIENSIS.

(See Climbers, p. 45.)

TRUMPET FLOWER.

(See Datura.)

A.S. TULIPA HORTENSIS.

(The Tulip.)

- 573 **Mixed**—The well-known old English Tulip. 3d. per packet.

A.S. VERBENA.

- 574 **Choice Mixed**—6d. per packet.
- 575 **Mammoth**—Mixed. Produces a small percentage of plants with very large flowers. 1s. per packet.



No. 590.—Virginian Stock.

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.



No. 593.—Extra Early Parisian Wallflower.

576 **Burbank's "Mayflower"**—This Mayflower, or Fragrant Verbena, is brightly coloured in most pleasing shades of pink, and more pronouncedly fragrant than in any other strain in cultivation. While it is fully equal to any other for bedding purposes, the delightful fragrance will add a distinct value to the bright flowers when cut for bouquets. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **VINCA.**
(Madagascar Winkle.)

Compact-growing, free-flowering, evergreen shrub, with beautiful foliage and handsome flowers. Hardy Perennials.

577 **Mixed**—2 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **VIOLET.**

Great favourites, on account of their fragrance and profusion of bloom. Hardy Perennials.

578 **Admiral Avellan**—Dark purplish crimson; long stems. 1s. per pkt.

579 **Common Blue**—1½ ft. 3d. per pkt.

580 **Czar**—Large, fragrant, purple flowers, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

581 **Princess of Wales**—One of the largest and finest violets in cultivation.



No. 603.—Zinnia—"Tom Thumb."

The flowers, which are bright blue in colour, are borne on long stems. Highly recommended. 6d. per pkt.
582 **White**—Flowers pure white, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **VIOLA.**

Valuable Perennial bedding plants, profuse bloomers; excellent for bedding purposes; hybrids between a Pansy and a Violet. Height, ½ ft.

583 **Admiration**—Dark blue; splendid. 6d. per packet.

584 **White Perfection**—6d. packet.

585 **Papilio**—A splendid variety, flowers blue and white. 6d. per packet.

586 **Mauve Queen**—A very fine shade of mauve. 6d. per packet.

587 **Lutea Grandiflora**—The best yellow variety. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **VIRGINIAN STOCK.**

One of the most popular of Hardy Annuals; very floriferous, and excellent for small beds and edgings or ribbon borders; will grow freely in any ordinary garden soil.

588 **Crimson King**—Crimson, ½ ft. 3d. per packet.

589 **White**—½ ft. 3d. per packet.

590 **Mixed**—½ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **VISCARIA.**
(Rock Lychnis.)

Very ornamental and brilliant flowering Annuals, and easy of cultivation. Hardy Annuals.

591 **Mixed**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **WALLFLOWER.**

Old-fashioned English favourites; very fragrant and effective for mixed borders. Hardy Perennials.

SINGLE VARIETIES.

592 **Blood Red**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

593 **Extra Early Parisian**—The special feature of this variety is its extraordinary earliness. It produces a great abundance of golden-yellow flowers in six months after sowing the seed. Very useful for bouquets, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

594 **Harbinger**—One of the earliest Wallflowers; brown flowers, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

595 **Tom Thumb, Single Mixed**—Range in colour from light and dark yellow, light brown, chamois, violet and dark red, average in height from 6 to 8 inches. 6d. per packet.

596 **Vulcan**—A beautiful variety, producing rich velvety dark-crimson flowers of large size. 6d. per packet.

597 **Finest Mixed**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

DOUBLE VARIETIES.

598 **Tall Sorts**—Choice mixed, 2½ ft. 6d. per packet.

(For Collections of Wallflowers, see p. 73.)

A.S. **WHITLAVIA.**

Good, useful, free-blooming Hardy Annuals with pretty bell-shaped flowers.

599 **Mixed**—1 ft. 3d. per packet.

XERANTHEMUM.

(See Everlastings, p. 49.)

S. **ZINNIA.**
(Old Age.)

One of the most brilliant of Annuals, and a general favourite. The double varieties are an immense improvement upon the single. The seed should



No. 598.—Double Wallflower.

not be sown in the open ground before September. Half-hardy Annuals.
600 **Double Mixed**—Height, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

601 **Grandiflora Robusta Plenissima** (Giant Zinnias)—A very robust-growing strain, producing perfectly-formed double flowers of immense size (often 5 inches across), 2 ft. Finest mixed. 6d. per packet.

602 **Keating's Exhibition Strain**—A magnificent strain of Zinnias, which produces extra large double flowers, perfect in form, and of the most brilliant colours, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

603 **Tom Thumb**—Double mixed. Charming little plants. The seed will produce a great diversity of colours. Very free blooming; flowers as large as the ordinary Double Zinnia, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

604 **Zebra**—Double striped. The seed offered is saved from the most characteristic blooms, which produce about 50 per cent. of very fine striped varieties, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

605 **Curled and Crested**—Double mixed. Charming varieties, unique in appearance, with twisted and curled petals, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

(For Collections of Zinnias, see p. 73.)



No. 600.—Double Mixed Zinnia.

THE "VICTORIA" COLLECTIONS OF FLOWER SEEDS.



Bouquet of Flowers, raised from Brunning's "Victoria" Collection of Flower Seeds.

FERN SEEDS.

- { Greenhouse Species, Mixed—1s. per pkt.
{ Tree Varieties, Mixed—1s. per pkt.



Easily Grown from Seed. For Autumn and Spring Sowing. These Collections contain only seeds of the best quality and of the most popular varieties, and will produce an abundant supply of blooms. Specially recommended for Ladies' and Amateurs' gardens.

Post Free to any part of the World, 2s. 6d. each.

FOR AUTUMN SOWING

Contains the following:
Pkt.

- 1 Stock, German, Ten-week. Finest Mixed.
- 1 Candytuft, Mixed.
- 1 Dianthus, Mixed.
- 1 Linaria reticulata aurea purpurea.
- 1 Mignonette, Machel.
- 1 Pansy, Fine Mixed.
- 1 Carnation, Marguerite, Mixed.
- 1 Canterbury Bells, Mixed.
- 1 Foxglove, Finest Mixed.
- 1 Larkspur, Dwarf Rocket, Mixed.
- 1 Godetia, Mixed.
- 1 Chrysanthemum Burridgeanum.
- 1 Calliopsis Lanceolata.
- 1 Gaillardia, Mixed.
- 1 Antirrhinum, Tom Thumb, Finest Mixed.
- 1 Sweet Peas, Mixed.

FOR SPRING SOWING

Contains the following:
Pkt.

- 1 Aster, Finest Mixed.
- 1 Balsam, Double Finest Mixed.
- 1 Zinnia, Double, Mixed.
- 1 Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora, Mixed.
- 1 Linum Rubrum.
- 1 Calliopsis, Mixed.
- 1 Brachycome, Mixed.
- 1 Leptosyne Maritima.
- 1 Collinsia, Mixed.
- 1 Virginian Stock, Mixed.
- 1 Marigold, French, Mixed.
- 1 Cosmos, Mixed.
- 1 Salpiglossis, Finest Mixed.
- 1 Poppy, Shirley, Mixed.
- 1 Sunflower, Miniature.

CHOICE COLLECTIONS OF FLOWER SEEDS. POST FREE.

Collection A.—Price, 1s. 6d., post free. A choice assortment of twelve popular varieties.

Collection B.—Price, 2s. 6d., post free. A choice assortment of 12 varieties.

Collection C.—Price, 5s., post free. A choice assortment of 24 varieties.

Collection D.—Price, 7s. 6d., post free. A choice assortment of 36 varieties, Hardy and Half-hardy Annuals, Biennials and Perennials.

Collection E.—Price, 10s. 6d., post free. A choice assortment of 50 varieties, Hardy and Half-hardy Annuals, Biennials and Perennials.

Collection F.—Price, 21s., post free. A choice assortment of 45 varieties, Hardy and Half-hardy Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials, including Calceolaria, Cineraria, and Chinese Primrose.



Ferns.

The "Wild Flower" and Children's Garden Seed Mixture

Containing over 50 varieties of splendid flowers, which will produce a continuous supply of bloom the whole season. It comprises Mignonette, Poppies, Asters, Foxgloves, Stocks, and very many other garden favourites. This mixture will be found very useful for ornamentation in shrubberies, parks, and churchyards, and for sowing in bare spots so frequently found about nearly every country place and farm-house.

6d. per packet, 1s. 6d. per oz., Post Free.

All Flower Seeds Post Free to any part of the World.



Bouquet of Ornamental Grasses.

- 606 *Agrostis minutiflora*—A very pretty dwarf-growing grass. Splendid for bouquets, 1 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.
- 607 — *nebulosa* — Very ornamental grass of graceful habits, suitable for bouquets and vases, 1½ ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.
- 608 *Andropogon argenteus* — Majestic grass, with splendid silvery spikes, 6 ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. packet.
- 609 *Avena sterilis* (Animated Oats) — Very curious, 2 to 3 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.
- 610 *Briza gracilis*—Small quaking grass, 1 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

ORNAMENTAL

USEFUL FOR EDGINGS,
CENTRES OF BEDS,
RIBBONS, BOUQUETS, &c

GRASSES

Sow in the open border, and thin out or . . .
transplant, giving each plant plenty of room



- 611 *Briza maxima* — Large quaking grass, 1 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.
- 612 *Coix Lachryma* (Job's Tears)—Curious ornamental grass, with broad corn-like leaves and seeds of a light slate colour; valuable for the formation of Winter bouquets, in connection with everlasting flowers. Strings of beads are made from the seeds, 3 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.
- 613 *Eleusine indica*—A curiously horned grass, very effective in bouquets, 1½ ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.
- 614 *Eragrostis elegans* (Love Grass)—Very ornamental, and suitable for bouquets, 1 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. pkt.
- 615 *Erianthus ravennae*—Fine handsome grass, 5 ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. pkt.
- 616 *Eulalia japonica*—Magnificent giant grass, with pale violet panicles, 5 ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet.
- 617 *Gynerium argenteum* (Pampas Grass)—Bears magnificent plumes, greatly used for decorative purposes. Hardy Perennial, 8 to 10 ft. 3d. pkt.
- 618 *Lagurus ovatus* (Hare's Tail Grass)—Indispensable for bouquets, 1½ ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.
- 619 *Panicum plicatum*—Very graceful, 3 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.
- 620 *Pennisetum longistylum* (Villosum)—A lovely grass, excellent for anything. Highly recommended, 1½ ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.
- 621 — *ruppelianum*—A most beautiful variety; excellent for bouquets, 3 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.
- 622 *Setaria alopecuroides nigra*—A fine variety, with graceful black spikes. Splendid, 3 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.
- 623 *Stipa pennata* (Feather Grass)—It presents a most attractive appearance in borders, and when cut is elegant for bouquets, 2 ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet.
- 624 *Tricholaena rosea*—Produces magnificent feathery panicles, 2 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.
- 625 *Uniola latifolia*—Beautiful for bouquets, 3 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. pkt.
- 626 *Zea japonica gigantea quadricolor* (Giant striped Japanese Maize)—Leaves bright green, silver, white, sulphur yellow, and rose striped; most effective. 3d. per packet.
- 627 *Mixture of Dwarf and Semi-Dwarf Annual Varieties*—3d. per packet, or 2s. per oz.

Imported German Collections of Ornamental Grasses. No. 764—12 Varieties, 2s.; No. 765—6 Varieties, 1s.

Ornamental
Grasses Post Free.

Ornamental Gourds.

ALL GOURDS
Post Free.

Ornamental Gourds make excellent climbers, whilst the fruit they produce is remarkable as regards shape and markings. Whether on trellis-work or trained on walls, they never fail to excite admiration. The seed should not be sown in the open ground before the end of September. Annuals. 6d. per packet.

Japanese Climbing—A very novel variety, producing fruit about the size of a cherry; light green, striped with white.

Nest Egg—A rapid-growing climber, producing fruit exactly the size, colour, and shape of an egg; very useful for nest eggs.

Dish Cloth, or Bonnet—This remarkable Japanese Gourd will not only shade your porch with its rapid growing foliage and beautiful yellow flowers, but the matured fruit, with its peculiar lining, will furnish you a Natural Dish Cloth, sponge-like and porous, such as are sold in our prominent Chemists' shops. Excellent as a substitute for a sponge.

Sugar Trough, Syphon—The fruits make very useful household requisites.

Pear Shaped—Green, white striped.

Angora. Hercules' Club. Serpent. Double Bottle. Turk's Turban. Finest Mixed.



Imported German Collections of Gourds, 6 varieties, 1s.

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.

General Collection of Sweet Peas.

For Novelties for 1908, see Special Pages.

SWEET PEAS are not nearly so largely cultivated as their merits deserve. For cut flowers they cannot be surpassed; besides being beautiful, they are most deliciously scented. As the flowers come into full bloom or fade, they should be cut off; for if the pods are allowed to form the plants will stop blooming. To have them early the seed should be sown in April or May, in good worked enriched soil. Give the plants occasionally some liquid manure such as Albert's Plant Food.

Choice Collections

Selected from the following list:—

12	Distinct Varieties	-	-	-	-	2/-
24	"	"	-	-	-	3/3
30	"	"	-	-	-	4/-
36	"	"	-	-	-	4/6
42	"	"	-	-	-	5/6
60	"	"	-	-	-	7/6
Our Own Selection.						All Post Free.

3d. per Packet.

Except where
otherwise priced.

For Sweet Peas
of Recent In-
troduction, see
Novelty Pages.

- 628 **Admiration**—A charming and distinct variety, of a most delicately beautiful pinkish-lavender throughout, of most perfect form and size.
- 629 **Agnes Johnson**—Bright rose-pink standard, shaded cream, wings cream, flushed with bright rose-pink.
- 630 **America**—A heavy, blood-red, striped sort, the finest of the cardinal stripes; very distinct.
- 631 **Aurora**—A giant-flowered variety, the standards and wings being flaked and striped on a white ground with bright orange-salmon. Awarded first-class certificate.
- 632 **Black Knight**—Colour a deep maroon self, clear and shining, the standard bearing a bright metallic polish; flowers well expanded, also well placed on the long, stout stem.
- 633 **Blanche Burpee**—A giant-flowered, pure white variety; very fine.
- 634 **Captain of the Blues**—Bright purple and pale blue.
- 635 **Captivation**—Rosy-purple, inclining to light magenta; a distinct colour.
- 636 **Cardinal**—Crimson scarlet.
- 637 **Celestial** (syn. Princess May)—A large-flowered variety; colour tender aerial blue.
- 638 **Chancellor**—Standards bright orange, wings bright orange-pink, just a shade lighter than the standards; it is really a self-coloured flower, of intense glowing colour.
- 639 **Countess of Aberdeen**—White, margined with pale pink.
- 640 **Countess of Cadogan**—Reddish-mauve standards; wings violet-blue.
- 641 **Countess of Powis**—Glowing orange, suffused with light purple, with a beautiful satin polish. Awarded three first-class certificates.
- 642 **Countess Spencer**—The flowers are not only of extremely large size and beautifully expanded form, but are distinct from the usual "Grandiflora"

For Latest Novelties in Sweet Peas, etc., see Special Pages.

SWEET PEAS—Continued.

- type, in having the outer edges of the standard and wings beautifully crumpled or waved. The colour is a silvery white, suffused and tinted with soft rose-pink, which deepens at the outer edges. The plant is of strong, vigorous growth, and the large flowers come in threes on long, stiff stems. 6d. per packet.
- 643 **Coccinea**—A distinct new colour and "a beautiful thing," although the flowers come only two on a stem, and are not extra large. They are self-coloured in a bright rich cherry, intensely brilliant, and decidedly new.
- 644 **Dainty**—This unique new Sweet Pea has caused quite a furore in England as well as in America. Flowers are of the largest size and splendid substance, while they are borne three and four, set well at the end of long stout stems. The beautifully formed flowers, upon first opening, appear to be white, but quickly change to "white with pink edge," making a most charming contrast. There is more pink on edges of standard than on edges of wings.
- 645 **David R. Williamson**—Bright indigo-blue standards, wings rather a lighter shade of blue, flower large and of good substance.
- 646 **Dorothy Eckford**—A splendid pure white variety; the flowers are shell-shaped; and of extra large size. It is a robust grower and the vines produce an enormous mass of bloom.
- 647 **Dorothy Tennant**—Dark mauve.
- 648 **Duchess of Sutherland**—Pearl white, suffused light pink.
- 649 **Duke of Westminster**—Rosy maroon standard, wings violet-blue.
- 650 **Earliest of All**—A very early variety, fully two weeks before any other; flowers pink and white. Excellent for florists. A great acquisition.
- 651 **Fascination**—The standards are delicate magenta-mauve, flushed mauve, wings deep mauve; robust plant, long stout stems.
- 652 **Flora Norton**—A very pure bright blue, quite distinct. A great acquisition.
- 653 **George Gordon**—Bright reddish-crimson standards; with rosy-purple wings, fine bold flower.
- 654 **Gladys Unwin**—A splendid variety; the colour is a delicate pale rosy-pink, the standard is beautifully crumpled or waved. The flowers are large, and about 75 per cent. of the long stems bear four flowers. 6d. per packet.
- 655 **Golden Gate**—Pinkish-mauve and lavender; upright wings. A very novel variety.
- 656 **Gorgeous**—Erect, broadly-expanded standards of rich orange-salmon deepening in the veins. Wings quite large, of suffused orange-salmon, deeper in shade than the standard.
- 657 **Gracie Greenwood**—Creamy white, shaded pink; fine large, bold flower.
- 658 **Gray Friar**—Large shell-shaped flower, white clouded, and minutely dotted with reddish lilac.
- 659 **Hon. F. Bouverie**—Awarded two certificates of merit. Standards a most beautiful coral pink, wings slightly lighter of same colour; a charming flower of grand shape and substance.
- 660 **Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon**—Deep primrose, the deepest shade of all the yellow varieties.
- 661 **Janet Scott**—A new shade of deep pink. The unusual size of the wings, in connection with the large, substantial, hooded standard, give the flowers an appearance of enormous size.
- 662 **Jeanie Gordon**—Bright rose standards, shaded cream, wings hooded.
- 663 **Jessie Cuthbertson**—A very large, well-expanded flower. The ground colour is pale buff, boldly striped and flaked with dark rose.
- 664 **Juanita**—Large shell-shaped flower; white, delicately flaked and striped, rosy lavender.
- 665 **Katherine Tracey**—Soft carmine-pink; very fine.
- 666 **King Edward VII.**—The best red variety up to date. The magnificent large flowers are of open form, with a well shaped round standard. Most highly recommended. 6d. per packet.
- 667 **Lady Grisel Hamilton**—Pale Lavender-blue; very fine.
- 668 **Lady M. Ormsby-Gore**—Standard, primrose, delicately shaded (or overlaid) with buff and fawn; wings clear primrose. Of very vigorous growth, the large hooded flowers are borne profusely upon large stems.
- 669 **Lady Nina Balfour**—Very beautiful; mauve.
- 670 **Lord Kenyon**—A most perfect self; rose-magenta, flushed crimson, deepening towards the edges; this is a flower of splendid size and substance.
- 671 **Lord Rosebery**—"A self-coloured rosy magenta, of fine form and substance, very free flowering and robust." The large hooded flowers, borne on long stems, are of a rose-carmine, showing veins of deeper rose.
- 672 **Lottie Eckford**—Large rosy white flowers, beautifully shaded and edged with soft lavender.
- 673 **Lottie Hutchins**—White, delicately flaked with pink.
- 674 **Lovely**—Soft shell-pink. Truly most "lovely."
- 675 **Maid of Honor**—Beautiful flowers, shaded light blue on a white ground, and edged violet.
- 676 **Mars**—Bright scarlet.
- 677 **Miss Willmott**—The extra large standard measures one and one-fifth to one and three-quarter inches across, and is of the richest orange-pink, delicately shaded rose, wings also orange-pink. The enormous flowers are borne erect on stiff stems from 12 to 16 inches long.
- 678 **Mont Blanc**—The great value of this variety lies in its extreme earliness, being 14 to 18 days earlier than other white varieties.
- 679 **Mrs. Dugdale**—One of the finest and largest flowered varieties in cultivation; colour light carmine rose. A beautiful flower for cutting.
- 680 **Mrs. Geo. Higginson, Junr.** (syn. Gladys Deal)—A very distinct and pure coloured self mauve, the purest pale blue variety. 6d. per packet.
- 681 **Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain**—White, striped and flaked heavily with bright rose.
- 682 **Mrs. Knights Smith**—New shade of pink, of large size, and nearly a self colour. The standard, which is edged, has a slight inclination to curl, which adds considerably to the dainty appearance of the flower.
- 683 **Mrs. Walter Wright**—One of the largest and finest of lavender-flowered varieties. The flowers are of a pinkish-cream tint when first opening, changing to mauve, and then to a reddish-violet when fully opened. The standard is both tall and broad, with the edges heavily rolled.
- 684 **Navy Blue**—General colour, dark-blue; standards, brilliant royal purple; wings, pure violet. A most vigorous grower.
- 685 **Othello**—Deep chocolate colour.
- 686 **Pink Friar**—A large-flowered variety. Colouring a soft carmine rose, delicately suffused on a white ground. The wings are widely expanded, slightly recurved at the edges, and the whole surface is suffused in soft rosy-carmine on a crystalline white ground.
- 687 **Prima Donna**—A splendid variety; very large and finely formed; colour blush-pink.
- 688 **Primrose**—Pale primrose-yellow, novel and distinct.
- 689 **Prince of Wales**—Self-coloured flower, bright rose.
- 690 **Princess of Wales**—White, striped blue
- 691 **Queen Victoria**—Colour a soft primrose-yellow, slightly overlaid with faint purple.
- 692 **Royal Rose**—The standards are deep rosy-pink; the wings are a most charming light rosy-pink—almost a self-coloured flower, of handsome shape and immense size.
- 693 **Sadie Burpee**—One of the best giant white varieties in cultivation. Awarded four first-class awards of merit.
- 694 **Salopian**—A beautiful variety. Colour deep crimson, tinged with mulberry-red, suffused with rich orange-scarlet. Awarded four first-class certificates.
- 695 **Scarlet Gem**—The colour is almost a dazzling scarlet, beautiful, bright and clear, a colour much to be desired, both for home table decoration and for exhibition. 6d. per packet.
- 696 **Senator**—Chocolate, creamy-white, fine large well-formed flowers.
- 697 **Sensation**—This variety bears three and often four large flowers, all facing one way on the top of long stiff stems. Flowers blush-white.
- 698 **Shahzada**—Rich dark maroon, with a shade of purple; is most distinct and attractive.
- 699 **Stella Morse**—A large-flowered variety, of a delicate primrose colour. A strong grower, and profuse bloomer, splendid.
- 700 **Sunproof Salopian**—One of the finest Sweet Peas in cultivation; does not burn under a hot sun, as is the case generally with Scarlets.
- 701 **Triumph**—An enormous flower. The standard is bold and well expanded, of the most exquisite bright orange-pink; the wings white, slightly flushed with delicate purple; a perfect flower.
- 702 **Wawona**—Quite a new colour; a beautiful heliotrope, distinctly striped with white. Flowers large size, fine form.
- 703 **White Wonder**—The flowers are pure white and of large size. The stems are frequently double, that is, two stems seem to be united in growth throughout their entire length. As many as six large flowers are produced on one stem. Highly recommended.

MIXED SWEET PEAS.

- 704 **Tall Fine Mixed**—3d. packet; 6d. oz.
- 705 **Best Named Mixed**—A splendid mixture of all the best varieties. 6d. per packet; 1s. oz.

For Latest Novelties in Sweet Peas, etc., see Special Pages.

ARRANGED IN
COLOURS . . .**TALL SWEET PEAS** *In General Collection.*ARRANGED IN
COLOURS . . .**Maroon and Bronze Shades.**

- 632 Black Knight
685 Othello
698 Shalzada

Blue and Purple Shades.

- 634 Captain of the Blues
635 Captivation
640 Countess of Cadogan
645 David R. Williamson
649 Duke of Westminster
652 Flora Norton
684 Navy Blue

Mauve.

- 628 Admiration
647 Dorothy Tennant
651 Fascination
683 Mrs. Walter Wright

Crimson and Scarlet Shades.

- 636 Cardinal
643 Coccinea
666 King Edward VII.
676 Mars
694 Salopian
695 Scarlet Gem
700 Sunproof Salopian

White.

- 633 Blanche Burpee
646 Dorothy Eckford
678 Mont Blanc
693 Sadie Burpee
703 White Wonder

Lavender.

- 637 Celestial
667 Lady Grisel Hamilton
669 Lady Nina Balfour
680 Mrs. Geo. Higginson, Jr.

Bicolor.

- 639 Countess of Aberdeen
650 Earliest of All
701 Triumph

Orange Salmon Shades.

- 638 Chancellor
641 Countess of Powis
656 Gorgeous
677 Miss Willmott

Rose, Carmine and Magenta Shades.

- 653 George Gordon
670 Lord Kenyon

- 671 Lord Rosebery
679 Mrs. Dugdale
689 Prince of Wales
692 Royal Rose

Fancies.

- 629 Agnes Johnson
657 Gracie Greenwood
662 Jeanie Gordon
673 Lottie Hutchins
699 Stella Morse

Picotee-edged.

- 644 Dainty
655 Golden Gate
672 Lottie Eckford
675 Maid of Honour

Pink.

- 642 Countess Spencer
654 Gladys Unwin
659 Hon. F. Bouverie
661 Janet Scott
665 Katherine Tracey
674 Lovely
682 Mrs. Knights Smith
687 Prima Donna

Yellow and Buff Shades.

- 660 Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon
663 Jessie Cuthbertson
668 Lady M. Ormsby-Gore
688 Primrose
691 Queen Victoria

Striped and Flaked.
(Rose and Scarlet.)

- 630 America
631 Aurora
681 Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain
686 Pink Friar

Blush.

- 648 Duchess of Sutherland
697 Sensation

Striped and Flaked.
(Purple and Blue.)

- 658 Gray Friar
664 Juanita
690 Princess of Wales
696 Senator
702 Wawona

Dwarf "Cupid" Sweet Peas.

COLLECTION OF 6 CUPIDS, 1/3 }
" 12 " 2/- } Post Free.
" 15 " 2/3 }

A splendid race of Sweet Peas, growing only from six to seven inches high, and covering a circumference of about eighteen inches. They throw up innumerable short branches of green foliage, which soon become studded with flowers equal in form and beauty to those of the tall varieties. They are easily cultivated, and for pot culture, edgings, and small beds they are unique and beautiful.

PRICE—3d. per packet.

- 706 **Alice Eckford**—The standards are a rich creamy-white, suffused or blended with a delicate shading of soft flesh-pink; the wings are silvery-white, with a faint pink blush in the centre portion.
707 **Apple Blossom**—The flowers are of a fine form and large in size, coloured in the same combination of exquisite shades of pink and silvery white as the original tall variety of the same name.
708 **America**—The standard and wings are very broad and spreading, being of the true Grandiflora form, showing effectively the bright blood-red stripings on silvery-white ground. The colour is most showy and pleasing.

- 709 **Beauty**—Standard delicate rose colour, lightening to nearly white at the edges, and slightly striped with carmine at the base. The wings are suffused rosy-carmine, deepening at the edges.

- 710 **Boreatton**—Self-coloured in a rich



Dwarf "Cupid" Sweet Peas.

wine-brown, with heavier veinings of a darker shade.

- 711 **Captain of the Blues**—An improvement on the tall variety "Captain of the Blues" as to the flowers, which are larger and finer.

- 712 **Countess of Radnor**—Standard large and delicate lavender, suffused in centre with soft rose. Wings broad, widely spread—not recurled—of a clear, light lavender throughout.

- 713 **Firefly**—Standard large and erect, of pointed form when fully open, and of deep glowing scarlet. Wings large, and curling close to keel, and of a rich rose colour.

- 714 **Her Majesty**—The flowers are the same in form and colouring as those of the tall "Her Majesty," and are even larger in size, the standards being much broader at the base. They are self-coloured in a soft

shade of rosy-crimson, slightly deeper in the wings than in the standards.

- 715 **Lottie Eckford**—The flowers are of large size, with broad, slightly rolled standard, and the broad wings widely spreading. Both standard and wings are clear silvery-white, outlined or edged with rich purple-lavender, with fainter shadings of the same colour frequently shading the inner portions.

- 716 **Pink**—Standard bright rose-pink; wings either pure white or blush.

- 717 **Primrose**—Rich creamy-white.

- 718 **Royalty**—Deep rosy pink standards, light pink wings; a most beautiful variety.

- 719 **Stella Morse**—The ground colour is a rich creamy buff, tinted apricot in centre of the standard, the inner part of the wings shaded rosy carmine.

- 720 **White**—Pure white.

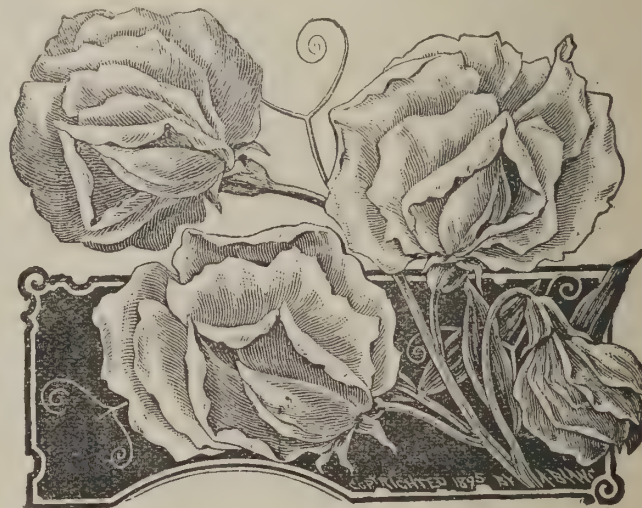
- 721 **Cupids, Mixed** (50 varieties).

[TESTIMONIALS.]

Dear Sirs,—I won your prize of 10s. 6d. worth of Seeds for Collection of 6 Ferns at our local Show on the 13th of this month. I may also state I won it last year, and with the seeds you sent me I won first and second for Petunias and second for Pansies at our Show on the 13th; and at Morwell Show, on the 21st of this month, I gained first for Double Petunias and first for Single, also first for Collection of Sweet Peas, first for best three Pansies, and second for best Collection of Pansies, all from your seed. —(Signed) (Mrs.) E. WAITE, Grey Street, Traralgon. (25th November, 1907.)

I have pleasure in stating that the Sweet Peas (1907 Novelty) sent by you have given me a great number of excellent blooms. I thank you for the A I seed you supplied.—H. A. LAHEY, Saw Mills, Beaudesert, Queensland. (25th September, 1907.)

For Latest Novelties in Sweet Peas, etc., see Special Pages.



No. 722.—Double Sweet Peas.

Double Sweet Peas.

A fine race of great beauty. The plants are of very robust growth, with richly fragrant flowers; the flowers are extra large, frequently measuring over two inches across. They have from two to three standards, and frequently three wings. All of the petals composing the flower are beautifully incurved and daintily frilled. The effect of the extra number of petals is to throw tinted and varying shadows into the depths of the flower, intensifying the colouring, and bringing the high lights into strong relief. The seed offered will produce about 30 per cent. of Double flowers.

722 Double Mixed—Price, 3d. per pkt.

Bush Sweet Peas. 3d. per packet.

The Bush Sweet Peas grow in perfect bush form. They require no trellis like the tall Sweet Peas; neither do they hug the ground, verbenalike, as does the Cupid race. An average bush grows 16 to 18 inches high, by from 12 to 14 inches wide. One of the largest plants measured was 17 inches high, and branched so vigorously that it measured 24 inches across. All the flowers are borne on the top of the plant, and the proper way to treat this type is to plant the seed in a row, to make a neat, even hedge, when no supports whatever will be required. Grown as separate, individual plants, the slight

support of a light stick should be furnished, just such as would be required for a dwarf bushy Marguerite Carnation.

723 **Blanche Burpee**—Superb, pure white; immense size; perfect form.

724 **Gray Friar**—Beautiful greyish lavender on white ground.

725 **Monarch**—Fine large flowers of a deep claret or wine-brown colour.

726 **Prima Donna**—Flowers of a beautiful soft pink tint.

727 **Senator**—Flowers silvery grey, heavily striped with brownish claret, changing to a violet-purple as the flowers remain open.

728 **Bush Varieties, Mixed** (48 varieties).



Bush Sweet Pea.

Collections of Choice German Seeds.

Imported from the best German Firms and sold in their original sealed packets as received.

Please give the Marginal Numbers only, and Date of Manual.

Asters—			Per Collection.			Larkspur—			Per Collection.			Portulaca—			Per Collection.		
			s.	d.					s.	d.					s.	d.	
729 Comet		6 varieties	2	0	756 Dwarf Rocket	12 varieties	2	0	780 Single		8 varieties	1	6				
730 Dwarf Chrysanthemum-flowered	12	"	2	6	757 "	6	"	1	0	781 Double, Large-flowered		8	"	2	0		
731 Paeony-flowered Perfection	12	"	2	6	758 Tall Rocket	12	"	2	0								
732 Paeony-flowered Perfection	6	"	1	6	759 Lobelia	6	"	1	6	Stocks—							
733 Quilled German	12	"	2	0	760 Marigold, French and African	12	"	2	0	782 Autumnal East Lothian		4	"	1	6		
734 Quilled German	6	"	1	0	761 Mignonette	6	"	2	0	783 Dwarf German Ten Week		12	"	2	6		
735 Victoria	6	"	1	6	762 Nemophila	12	"	2	0	784 Dwarf German Ten Week		6	"	1	6		
736* White flowering	6 classes	2	0		763 Ornamental Gourds	6	"	1	0	785 Giant Perfection Ten Week		12	"	2	6		
737* Mixed Colours	12	"	3	0	764 " Grasses	12	"	2	0	786 Giant Perfection Ten Week		6	"	1	6		
738* Mixed Colours	6	"	2	0	765 " "	6	"	1	0	787 Large-flowered Ten Week		12	"	2	6		
*Highly recommended.					766 Ornamental-leaved Plants	12	"	3	0	788 Wallflower-leaved Ten Week		12	"	3	0		
Antirrhinum—					Phlox Drummondii—					789 Brompton (Biennial)		12	"	3	0		
739 Tall (Snapdragon)	12 varieties	2	6		767 Grandiflora (large-flowered)	18	"	4	6	790 Brompton (Biennial)		6	"	1	6		
Balsams—					768 Grandiflora (large-flowered)	12	"	3	6	791 Large-flowering Emperor (Biennial)		12	"	3	6		
740 Improved Camellia-flowered	6	"	2	0	769 Grandiflora (large-flowered)	6	"	2	0	792 Large-flowering Emperor (Biennial)		6	"	2	0		
741 Camellia-flowered or Spotted	12	"	3	0	Pansy—					793 Salpiglossis		10	"	2	0		
742 Rose-flowered	6	"	1	6	770 Pansy	18	"	4	6	794 Verbenas		6	"	2	0		
743 Calliopsis	12	"	2	0	771 Pansy	12	"	3	6	795 Wallflower, Double		12	"	3	6		
744 Carnation	6	"	1	6	772 Pansy	6	"	2	0	796 " "		6	"	2	0		
745 Centaurea (Cornflower)	6	"	1	0	Petunia—					797 " Single		6	"	1	0		
746 Climbing Plants	6	"	1	6	773 Large-flowered, Single	12	"	3	6	Zinnia—							
747 Coleus	6	"	2	0	774 Large-flowered, Single	6	"	2	0	798 Zinnia Elegans, fl. pl., Double		12	"	2	6		
748 Dianthus	12	"	2	0	775 Fringed, Double	12	"	4	6	799 Zinnia Elegans, fl. pl., Double		6	"	1	6		
749 " "	6	"	1	0	776 Fringed, Double	6	"	2	6	800 Zinnia Elegans, fl. pl., Dwarf Double		6	"	2	0		
750 Everlastings	18	"	3	0	777 Picotee	6	"	1	6	801 Annuals for Bees		12	"	2	0		
751 " "	12	"	2	0	778 Poppy, Dwarf French	6	"	1	6								
752 Hollyhock, Double	18	"	3	6	779 Plants for Hanging Baskets	6	"	2	0								
753 " "	12	"	2	6													
754 " "	6	"	1	6													
755 " Chater's Superb Double	6	"	2	0													

For Latest Novelties in Sweet Peas, etc., see Special Pages.

GENERAL LIST OF Bulbs, Tubers, &c., for 1908

NOTE.—Any Variety not offered in this List can be supplied at current Catalogue Rates.

POSTAGE Charged Extra on all Bulbs.

Agapanthus (Great African Lily).

These are perfectly hardy in any common garden soil. The flowers are produced in immense clusters, on flower stalks 3 to 4 ft. high. They require plenty of water during the Summer. Excellent flowers for buttonholes. Highly recommended for any garden.

Umbellatus, Albiflorus, White—1s. each

„ **Blue**—1s. each.

„ **Flore Pleno**—A fine variety, with large umbels of double blue flowers. 1s. each.

„ **Folius Variegatus**—1s. 6d. each.

„ **Maximus**—The leaves and flowers are much larger than the old varieties; immense heads of blue flowers, a foot across. 1s. each.

Obtainable from April to September.

Amaryllis.

Owing to their large, handsome, and attractive bell-shaped flowers, added to the ease with which they can be cultivated, they are most desirable for decorative purposes.

Belladonna (Belladonna Lily)—Pink, sweet-scented. 6d. each.



Anemones—Single and Double.

Belladonna Blanda—Noble umbels of white blossoms; most charming variety. 1s. each.

„ **Spectabilis Bicolour**—White, carmine stripes. 1s. each.

Formosissima (Sprekelia Formosissima, Jacobaea (Lily))—Blood crimson; a beautiful flower; hardy. 1s. each.

Purpurea (Valotta Purpurea)—Sanguine red; extraordinary free-blooming, very beautiful; easy of cultivation. 1s. 6d. to 2s. each. (See cut.)

Obtainable from November to February.

Anemones (Windflower).

The Anemone takes a foremost place among the Spring-flowering bulbs. It succeeds well in this State, in almost any soil which is well drained. Plant two and a half to three inches deep, by four to five inches apart. These flowers are exceedingly beautiful, the growth neat and compact, and when planted in groups, arranged either in distinct colours or mixed, they produce a unique effect. The single varieties are somewhat similar to single Poppies, only that they possess tints of colour unknown in the Poppy.

Double Chrysanthemum-flowered

Mixed—This beautiful class differs entirely from the other Double Anemones, the petals, all of the same shape, being regularly imbricated, like those of the Chrysanthemum-flowered Chinese Aster; the plants are vigorous and very floriferous. 2s. 6d. per doz.

Double Named Varieties—2s. per doz.

Double Mixed—1s. 6d. per doz.

Single Blue—1s. 6d. per doz.

Single Mixed—1s. 6d. per doz.

Single Scarlet—1s. 6d. per doz.

Single White (The Bride)—1s. 6d. per doz.

St. Brigid (Crown), Mixed—A beautiful strain, with large, handsome double and semi-double flowers. Very interesting. Highly recommended. 2s. per doz.

Obtainable from February to May.

Anemones, Various

Fulgens (Scarlet Windflower)—Brilliant crimson; splendid and grand acquisition to the Spring-flowering tubers; very hardy, and blooms profusely. 2s. 6d. per doz.

Fulgens, fl. pl.—Fine double form of the fiery Anemone, of great merit. 2s. 6d. per doz.

Hortensis (Star Windflower) Stelata—Single mixed. 2s. 6d. per doz.

Hortensis, fl. pl.—Double scarlet. 2s. 6d. per doz.

Obtainable from February to May.



Valotta Purpurea.

Babianas.

A most charming species, dark green hirsute foliage, and showy spikes of the most brilliant flowers, produced in the utmost profusion, and many of them are sweetly scented. One of the most desirable of the Cape bulbs.

Mixed Varieties—1s. 6d. per doz.

Obtainable from February to April.

Choice Collections of Bulbs from 5s. to £4 4s.

— Convallaria —

Fortunei (Lily of the Valley)—A large-flowered variety. 1s. each.

Majalis Alba (Lily of the Valley)—Beautiful small white bell-shaped flowers, sweet scented; a great favourite. (See cut.) In pots, 1s. each; strong tubers out of the ground. 6s. per dozen.

Majalis Rosea (Rose-coloured Lily of the Valley)—Flowers rosy white. 1s. each.

Polygonatum (Solomon's Seal)—Flowers cream coloured, tipped with green. 1s. each, or 8s. per dozen.

Obtainable from April to August.

. . . Crocus . . .

One of the prettiest of our early blooming flowers. It is a genuine favourite, and easy of culture. They grow in nearly any soil or situation, and must be planted about three inches deep and two inches apart. (See cut.)

Mixed Varieties, 2s. 6d. per dozen.

Obtainable from February to April.

Freesias.

One of the most popular flowers ever introduced. Their beautiful flowers last for a long time when cut. All the varieties of Freesias have their own distinct perfume. It is quite surprising what power these plants have in perfuming a room, and yet their fragrance, though strong, is never overpowering.



Crocus.



Lily of the Valley (Convallaria Majalis Alba).

Armstrongi—A beautiful variety; the flowers are a lovely shade of pink. 6d. each. 5s. per doz.

Leichtlini—White, passing to primrose, with orange veinings; strongly scented. 1s. per dozen.

Refracta Alba—White, sweet scented. (See cut.) 1s. per doz.

Obtainable from February to April.

— Gladioli —

No class of hardy flowers of the present day can equal the brilliancy and diversity of colour of this beautiful genus, comprising as they do almost every shade of white, pink, scarlet, violet, etc. They do exceedingly well in our climate, and their culture is very easy, merely requiring to have the soil well broken up, and a liberal quantity of decayed manure forked in, planting the bulbs three inches deep. As cut flowers, too, they have much to recommend them, and will continue in all their brilliancy for ten days or a fortnight in water, developing every un-

opened bud. Where it is required to have a succession of flowers, they may be planted at intervals, from August to January. The new varieties we have added to our collection during the last five or six seasons are simply grand; we imported them direct from Europe, being the finest procurable, and having worked up a nice stock, we have considerably reduced the prices.

12 Very best Named Varieties, 15s. 12 Good Distinct Named Varieties, 10s.

Gladioli (Various Species).

Colvilli Albus—"The Bride"—A miniature variety; flowers creamy white, of medium size; magnificent bouquet flower. A variety that should be in every garden. 3d. each, or 2s. 6d. per dozen.

Obtainable from February to April.

Lemoinei—A beautiful large-flowered class, very distinct. 1s. each, or 12s. per dozen.

Nanceianus ("Butterfly" Gladiolus)—The newest, largest, and most brilliant Gladiolus ever introduced. In varieties. 1s. 6d. each, or 15s. per dozen.

Obtainable from May to August.

— Hyacinths —

The Hyacinth is a most valuable and beautiful flower. It thrives well in the open ground; is hardy, free blooming, deliciously perfumed, and effective for masses. They do well in any light garden soil. Turfy loam, with a plentiful admixture of sand and well-decayed manure, is perhaps the best of soils for them; and if the natural soil be so stiff and adhesive as to require modifying, these are the materials that should be used. The bulbs should be planted with their crowns four inches below the surface, covering the ground after planting with two inches of loose pulverised manure. Hyacinths planted out of doors seldom require any water.

Named Single Varieties, 9s. per dozen.

Named Double Varieties, 9s. per dozen.

Good Mixed Varieties, 4s. per dozen.

Obtainable from February to May.



Freesia—Refracta Alba.

Choice Collections of Daffodils from 5s. to £5.

IRIS.

- Acutiloba**—Very pretty, small-growing sort; a neat cushion variety. 1s. 6d. each.
- Alata (Scorpoides)**—Flowers pale blue; a very remarkable and pretty variety. 2s. each.
- Aurea**—Golden yellow, from Cashmere; very fine. 1s. each.
- Bracteata**—Flowers yellow and lilac; glossy foliage. 1s. each.
- Californica**—Flowers purplish blue. 1s. each.
- Fimbriata**—A fringed variety of most delicate beauty; flowers mauve. 1s. each.
- Germanica (German Iris)**—A grand section, which should be in every garden; exceedingly free blooming, and very beautiful; varieties. 1s. each.
- **Bergiana**—Yellow.
- **Innocensa**—Ivory white; extra fine.
- **Kochi**—Blue and purple.
- **Kharput**—Violet-purple; extra large.
- **Madame Chereau**—Lilac.
- **Maori King**—Velvety crimson and gold.
- **Macrantha**—Pale blue and indigo; very large.
- **Purple King**—Deep purple; very handsome.
- **Queen of May**—Pale rose.
- Hartwegii**—Flowers light yellow; grassy foliage. 1s. each.
- Iberica**—Satiny white, lower petals crimson-purple, spotted black; flower very large. 1s. 9d. each.
- Kaempferi (Giant Japanese Iris)**—Very beautiful; the colours range from finest white, through various shades of violet blue, to the darkest purple, several being what may be called selfs. 1s. 6d. each, 12s. per dozen. (See cut.)
- Lorteti**—The pink variety of Susiana; flowers of large size; very novel. 3s. 6d. each.
- Mariae**—A charming variety; flowers rosy purple. 1s. 6d. each.
- Monnieri**—A tall variety, with lemon yellow flowers. 1s. 6d. each.
- Ochroleuca**—Large white and yellow blooms; three to four feet high. 1s. 9d. each.
- Parvar**—A splendid new hybrid variety. 1s. 6d. each.
- Pavonia (Peacock Iris)**—Flowers pure white, with three bright blue spots, one on each petal; exceedingly beautiful; a general favourite. (See cut.) 3d. each, or 2s. per dozen.
- Purdyi**—Flat creamy-white flowers lined with purple. 1s. each.
- Reticulata**—Of exquisite beauty; very early sweet-scented sort, of a fine purple-blue colour, lower petals of a darker shade, with yellow and white stripes, spotted black. 1s. each.



Iris—Susiana.

For Choice
Collections of
Bulbs
—See Page 80.

—IXIAS.—

For their refined colouring and graceful habit, Ixias never fail to win the admiration of those who possess a cultivated taste. The growth is in spikes, with blossoms facing one way, somewhat after the fashion of a Gladiolus on a miniature scale. Wherever these flowers are once grown, they become established favourites. Excellent for cut flowers. They prefer a sheltered, sunny position, where the delicate flowers will not get damaged by the high winds. (See cut.)

Mixed Varieties, 1s. 3d. per doz. Obtainable from February to April.



Ixias.

Jonquils, or Scented Daffodils.

Most excellent for early blooming; charming large golden and deliciously perfumed flowers freely produced; of the finest effect for the open garden. May be successfully grown by everyone.

Campernelle—The original variety; fine yellow. Excellent for cutting; used greatly by florists. 3d. each, or 1s. 3d. per dozen.

Queen Anne's Double Jonquil—Yellow; very double, and extremely pretty. 4d. each, or 3s. 6d. per dozen.

Rugulosus—One to three flowered. Very rich in colour, and greatly prized for forcing and cutting. 3s. per dozen.

Single, Sweet-scented — Bright yellow. 3d. each, 2s. 6d. per dozen.

Tenuior—The Silver Jonquil. Perianth sulphury white; cup yellow; in neat, compact clusters, richly perfumed. 3d. each, or 2s. 6d. per dozen.

Obtainable from February to May.



Giant Japanese Iris.

Choice Collections of Bulbs from 5s. to £4 4s.



Iris Pavonia (Peacock Iris).

Spanish—Flowers of the most distinct shades of purple, blue, white, yellow, and violet-purple. Separate colours, 3s. per dozen; mixed, 3d. each, 2s. 6d. per dozen.

Spurea—Very fine, tall variety, neat blue flowers. 1s. each.

Stylosa—Fine foliage; loveliest blue, golden bands and blotches; very sweet scented. 4d. each.

Stylosa Alba—A white flowering variety of above. 1s. each.

Susiana—Grows two feet high, and produces flowers of great size of a fine greyish blue, richly netted with chestnut lines; very fine. 1s. 9d. each. (See cut.)

Tenax—A lovely reddish lilac variety of refined form. 1s. each.

Tingitana—A very fine Iris of strong growth, large blue flowers. 4d. each.

Tuberosa (The Snake's Head Iris)—Very early; fantastic flower, the interior petals green, the exterior velvety black, edged with deep green; curious. 1s. each.

Watsoniana—A tall-growing variety; flowers purple. 1s. each.

Obtainable from February to June.

***Lachenalias* (Cape Cowslips).**

Very pretty plants, with spotted leaves, and spikes of pendant, bell-shaped flowers of lively colours; well suited for pot culture. They should have abundance of water, when they will produce leaves two inches across, and spikes of flowers double the size of those commonly met with. (See cut.)

Aurea—Pure yellow, fine. 6d. each, or 4s. 6d. per dozen.

Bicolor—Yellow-edged purple, spotted leaves. 4d. each, or 3s. per dozen.

Pendula—Yellow; splendid. 4d. each, or 3s. 6d. per dozen.

Obtainable during February and March.

***Lilies* (*Lilium*).**

No class of plants capable of being cultivated out of doors possess so many charms. Rich and varied in colour, stately and handsome in habit, profuse in variety and of delicious fragrance, they stand prominently out from all other hardy plants. Nearly all of them are deliciously fragrant, and as cut flowers are most excellent for the table. Plant about eight inches deep. They can be had in flower from September to April. This list contains all the best and rarest varieties.

Auratum (Golden-rayed Japan Lily)—A beautiful large-flowered variety, white, with yellow-striped and brownish-red spots, of powerful and delicious fragrance. 2s. to 2s. 6d. each.

Candidum (Common White Lily)—Has a strong upright stem, about three feet, with large, diverging odorous blooms; most beautiful; the Madonna Lily of the Italians. 1s. each.

Elegans—A charming dwarf variety, flowers bright crimson, very early and free flowering. 1s. each.

Excelsum—A very fine variety. The flowers are of a lovely Nankeen yellow colour. 3s. each.

Giganteum—With good cultivation the plants will grow 10 ft. high. The flowers are white. 5s. each.

Hansoni—A very distinct variety, producing thick golden yellow flowers. Very fine. 3s. 6d. each.

Lancifolium Album—Pure alabaster-white blooms. 1s. each.

Lancifolium Rubrum—White, spotted and shaded crimson. 1s. each.

Longiflorum Harrisii (Bermuda Easter Lily)—A splendid and desirable variety, differing from the type in being more floriferous, and producing larger flowers of finer substance. The flowers are pure white, of most delicious fragrance, averaging four to five inches in length, and well opened at the mouth; excellent for forcing. 1s. each.

Pardalinum—Orange spotted. 1s. each.

Sulphureum—Large yellow trumpet-shaped flowers. 3s. each.

Thomsonianum—Delicate rose blooms, charming and free blooming; highly recommended. 1s. each, or 9s. per dozen.

Thunbergianum—Varieties. 1s. to 1s. 6d. each.

Tigrinum, fl. pl.—Large flowers, nearly six inches across, very double, deep scarlet, large black spots; magnificent. 1s. 6d. each.

Tigrinum Splendens—Very fine, large rich scarlet and black spotted blooms. 1s. each.



Lachenalias.

Obtainable from May to July.

For Choice
Collections of
BULBS,
See Page 80.

DAFFODILS MAGNI-CORONATI GROUP **Ajax or Single Trumpet Daffodils.**

For Choice
Collections of
BULBS,
See Page 80.

SELF YELLOW VARIETIES.

Emperor—A splendid variety, with pale yellow outer petals and bright orange trumpet-shaped centre; one of the finest Daffodils in cultivation. (See cut.) 4d. each, 3s. per dozen, 20s. per hundred.

Golden Spur—In the way of Trumpet Maximus, rich yellow in colour. One of the largest and finest Daffodils in cultivation. 6d. each, 5s. per dozen.

Henry Irving—Broad yellow perianth, large yellow trumpet; of grand substance and habit. 6d. each, or 5s. per dozen.

Johnstoni (Queen of Spain)—Very distinct from all other bulbs both in colour and outline. Perianth and trumpet rich sulphur. 1s. each, or 10s. per dozen.

Maximus (Hale's Vase of Beaten Gold)—One of the best Daffodils in cultivation, with its bold rich orange-coloured appearance, both in perianth and trumpet. 8d. each, 6s. per dozen.

M. J. Berkeley—Deep, full yellow, larger than Maximus; very handsome. One of the finest varieties in cultivation. 9d. each, or 6s. per dozen.

YELLOW TRUMPETS.

Glory of Leiden—Very bold trumpet, rich yellow. 2s. each.

John Nelson—Large round drooping flower, soft yellow. 2s. each.

Minimus—The smallest Daffodil, but of perfect shape, rich yellow. 3d. each, 2s. per dozen, 12s. per hundred.

Choice ❀ ❀ ❀
Collections of
DAFFODILS.



- 12 Long Trumpet Varieties (good sorts), 5s.
- 12 Long Trumpet Varieties (extra fine sorts), 7s. 6d.
- 12 Short Trumpet Varieties (good sorts), 5s.
- 12 Short Trumpet Varieties (extra fine sorts), 7s. 6d.
- Other Choice Collections, 10s., 21s., 30s., 40s., 60s., 80s., and 100s. each.

All Collections to the value of 10s. and upwards delivered CARRIAGE FREE to any Railway Station in Victoria.

Choice Collections of Bulbs from 5s. to £4 4s.

DAFFODILS—MAGNI-CORONATI GROUP—Continued.



Daffodils—Emperor and Empress.

Obvallaris (the famous Tenby Daffodil)—Quite distinct from all others; very early. Trumpet and perianth bright yellow; fine for cut bloom. 4d. each, 2s. 6d. per dozen, 17s. 6d. per hundred.

Spurius—Very distinct, self yellow, with a broad, imbricated, hooded perianth, large expanded trumpet. 3d. each, 2s. 6d. per dozen.

WHITE-WINGED BICOLOR VARIETIES.

The meaning of the word bicolor is that the perianth or petal is distinct in colour from the tube.

Empress—Somewhat similar to "Horsefieldi," but a larger and stronger grower; white perianth, extremely stiff in substance; trumpet rich yellow, serrated and flanged at the edges; most excellent and beautiful variety for cutting. (See cut.) 4d. each, 3s. per dozen, 20s. per hundred.

Grandis—Pure white perianth, finely imbricated, large yellow trumpet; a fine variety, and one of the best in this section. 4d. each, 3s. per dozen, 20s. per hundred.

Madame Plemp—Large, erect flower, solid white twisted perianth, long golden yellow trumpet. 1s. each, 10s. per dozen.

Michael Foster—Large sulphury-white perianth, thick-set and very firm in quality, trumpet yellow. 6d. each, 5s. per dozen.

Mrs. Walter Ware—A splendid bicolor. 1s. each.

Muriel Dobell—Moderate size, but very neat and pretty. 1s. each.

Princes—Perianth sulphur-white, trumpet yellow, large flower; early and showy; one of the best for cutting. Very largely grown by florists. 3d. each, 1s. 3d. per dozen; twenty-five, 2s.; per hundred, 6s.

Victoria—A grand flower, perianth creamy white, trumpet a rich clear yellow. 2s. each.

WHITE AND SULPHUR VARIETIES.

Madame de Graaff—The best of this section; quite perfect in every way. 4s. 6d. each.

Moschatus—Perianth and trumpet first opening a straw colour, changing to pure white; a handsome flower. 6d. each, 5s. per dozen.

Mrs. J. B. M. Camm—Perianth white and elegant, trumpet sulphur-white, very graceful and distinct; extra. First-class Certificate, R.H.S., England. 2s. 6d. each.

Mrs. F. W. Burbidge—Perianth white, trumpet straight, primrose, passing to snow-white. 1s. each.

Princess Ida—Very elegant white trumpet, brim flanged and edged yellow. 1s. each.

W. P. Milner—A dainty sulphur variety, very elegant. 9d. each.

Wm. Goldring—Long snow-white perianth, trumpet primrose; very fine. 6d. each, 4s. 6d. per dozen.

DAFFODILS—Medio-Coronati Group.

Incomparabilis, Peerless, and Chalice-cupped Daffodils (Star Narcissi).

Autocrat—Cup yellow, and well expanded; a fine flower. 4d. each, 3s. per dozen.

Beauty—One of the best varieties, perianth sulphur-yellow, cup yellow, margined orange-scarlet. 6d. each, 4s. 6d. per dozen.

C. J. Backhouse—A great favourite, yellow perianth with long cup, stained rich orange-red; a splendid variety. 1s. 6d. each.

Figaro—Perianth yellow, cup large-spreading and stained orange-scarlet; flower large and well formed. 6d. each.

Goliath—Large white perianth, barred yellow, large yellow cup. 6d. each.

King of Netherlands—Sulphur perianth, large cup, stained orange. 6d. each, 4s. 6d. per dozen.

Lorenzo—Large primrose perianth, changing to white, cup yellow; a very distinct, beautiful variety. 4d. each.

Mary Anderson—A medium-sized flower, divisions white, with bright scarlet cup; very pretty. 9d. each, 7s. 6d. per dozen.

Princess Mary—Perianth creamy-white, broad and well imbricated, cup yellow, stained orange-scarlet; large, very much expanded; the cream of the Peerless Daffodils. 9d. each, 7s. 6d. per dozen.

Queen Bess—Pure white perianth, large light yellow cup, much expanded; very fine and early. 6d. each, 4s. 6d. per dozen.

Sir Watkin (Giant Welsh Chalice Flower)—A magnificent large-flowered variety, of rich sulphur; very fine. (See cut.) 4d. each, 3s. per dozen, 20s. per hundred.

BARRI VARIETIES. Shortened Chalice-cupped Daffodils.

Conspicuus—Large broad-spreading yellow perianth, broad short cup, conspicuously edged bright orange-scarlet; a flower of great beauty and refinement. Awarded First-class Certificate, R.H.S., England. 3d. each, 2s. 6d. per dozen, 15s. per hundred.

Dorothy Wemyss—Large white perianth, canary cup, edged orange-scarlet, a beautiful variety. 3s. each.

Flora Wilson—Perianth white, cup stained orange; very fine. 1s. 6d. each.

Mrs. C. Bowley—White perianth, orange-red cup; extra fine. 6d. each, 4s. 6d. per dozen.

Orphee—Perianth primrose, cup edged orange-scarlet. 6d. each.

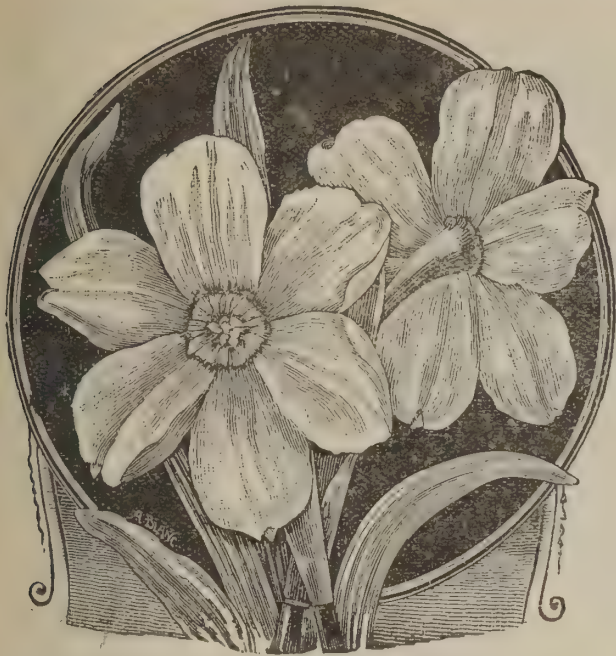
Sensation—Perianth pure white, canary cup, edged scarlet. 1s. each.

[TESTIMONIAL.]

The Bulbs arrived safely, for which many thanks; I am very pleased with them. The Ailsa Craig Onion seed that I had from you last year did extra well; fine solid bulbs.—W. S. MACPHERSON, Port Fairy. (11th April, 1907.)



Daffodil—Sir Watkin.



Narcissus Poeticus—Pheasant's Eye Daffodil.

Poeticus—White, crown margined red; fine. (See cut.) 3d. each, 1s. 3d. per dozen; 2s. 2s.; per hundred, 6s.

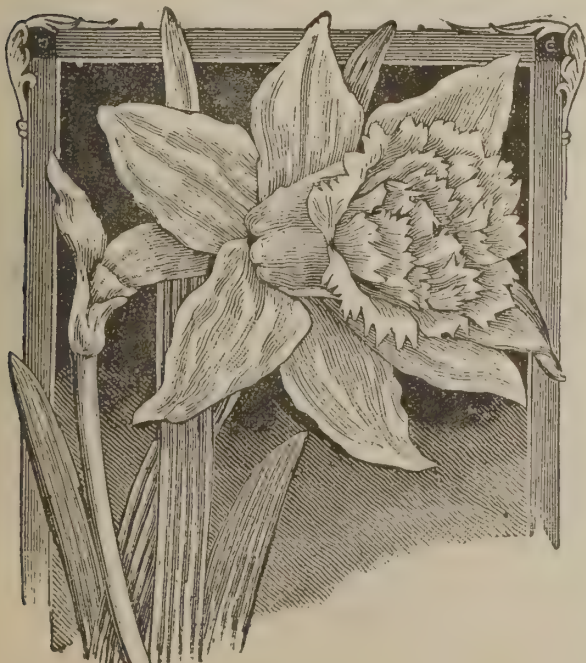
NARCISSUS BURBIDGEI.

- Burbidgei**—Cup edged bright scarlet; early. 3d. each, 2s. per dozen.
Ellen Barr—Snow-white perianth, cup citron, stained orange-scarlet. 4d. each, 3s. 6d. per dozen.
Little Dirk—A dainty variety, cowslip yellow cup, edged orange-red; very pretty. 6d. each, 4s. 6d. per dozen.
Model—Compact white perianth, cup frilled, stained orange-red; a fine flower. 6d. each, 4s. 6d. per dozen.
Robin Hood—Perianth white, cup lemon, stained orange. 6d. each, 4s. 6d. dozen.
Vanessa—Compact perianth, cup expanded, colour all yellow, perfect shape. 6d. each, 4s. 6d. per dozen.

DOUBLE DAFFODILS.

Note.—Double Daffodils are rather shy bloomers, and can never be relied on to produce flowers.

- Butter and Eggs (Golden Phoenix)**—Rich yellow, with orange nectary. 3d. each, or 2s. per dozen.
Codlins and Cream (Sulphur Phoenix)—The true variety. Large full creamy-white, excellent for wearing; very fine. 4d. each, or 3s. 6d. per dozen.
Eggs and Bacon (Orange Phoenix)—Large white, with orange centre; fine. 3d. each, or 2s. per dozen.
Poeticus Plenus (Gardenia Daffodil)—Extra fine, with immense flowers like white roses; fragrant; a great favourite. (See cut.) 3d. each, or 2s. 6d. per dozen.
Van Sion, or Telamonius Plenus—The Dutch variety, golden-yellow. (See cut.) 3d. each, or 1s. 3d. per dozen.



Double Daffodil—"Van Sion."

DAFFODILS—Continued.

LEEDSII VARIETIES. Leeds' Eucharis-flowered Chalice-cupped White Daffodils, most fragrant.

- Beatrice**—Fine Campanulate perianth, cup globular and very elegant, all of the purest white; very fine. 1s. each.
Duchess of Westminster—The 'queen of this section, perianth pure white and spreading, long, canary-coloured cup. 6d. each, 5s. per dozen.
Elegans—Drooping white perianth, long white cup; very distinct. 8d. each.
Katherine Spurrell—Broad Campanulate white perianth, delicate canary cup; very fine. 1s. 6d. each.
Minnie Hume—Large white perianth, cup large and spreading, passing from canary to white; a very handsome flower. First-class Certificate, R.H.S., England. 6d. each.
M. Magdaline de Graaff—Perianth white, expanded primrose cup; very distinct. 6d. each, 5s. per dozen.
Mrs. Langtry—Perianth white and broad with large white cup, edged bright canary yellow, beautiful; very free bloomer. 4d. each, 3s. 6d. per dozen.
Princess of Wales—Small, neat white perianth, large spreading, elegantly filled white cup; a gem. 9d. each, 7s. 6d. per dozen.

DAFFODILS—Parvi-Coronati.

- NARCISSUS POETICUS, or the Poet's Daffodil.** Excellent for cutting.
King Edward VII.—A fine new variety, perianth broad, cup margined deep red. 2s. 6d. each.
Ornatus—Pure white perianth and beautifully formed, eye rosy scarlet; three weeks earlier than Poeticus. 4d. each, or 2s. 6d. per dozen.
Poetarum—Pure white, crown margined crimson, deliciously perfumed; a charming variety. 1s. each, 9s. per dozen.



Double Daffodil—"Poeticus Plenus."

Tazettas or Cluster Varieties.

We can supply upwards of 50 varieties of Tazettas.

Commonly called Polyanthus Narcissus, on account of having a number of flowers borne on one stem, in the same manner as a Polyanthus.

Beautiful, sweet-scented, free-flowering bulbs of the easiest culture. They do well in any soil, and are very effective when planted in groups and lines; yielding an endless amount of cut bloom when flowers are scarce, and, being hardy, with no trouble.

- Double Roman**—Double white, in clusters, with yellow crown; grown in enormous quantities for Covent Garden Market, England. 3d. each, or 1s. 6d. per doz.
Paper White Grandiflora (Large-flowered)—Very fine; flowers much larger than Paper White (True). 3d. each, 1s. 6d. per dozen.
Queen of the Netherlands—Very fine white, with yellow cup; fine large handsome truss. 3d. each, or 1s. 6d. per dozen.
Soleil d'Or—Rich yellow, with deep reddish orange-cup; a favourite variety; largely grown for cut flowers. 3d. each, or 1s. 6d. per dozen. Obtainable from February to April.

RANUNCULUS.

Among the dwarf flowers the Ranunculus is unrivalled for its lovely form and its brilliant and attractive colours—white, crimson, yellow, purple, and black. They represent nearly a round of the most gorgeous colours, combined with a compactness and symmetry unequalled in any other flower.

As a cut flower it is quite as useful as the Rose, while for bedding and massing in separate or distinct colours the effect is magnificent. The roots should be planted about two inches deep and six inches apart. The claw extremities should be pressed firmly into the earth. They do well in any ordinary garden soil. (See cut.)



Scotch—A truly gorgeous section of this grand family. Most floriferous, and in beauty of form and brilliancy of colouring leave nothing to be desired.
Mixed Varieties, 2s. per dozen. Obtainable from February to May.

Snowflakes (*Leucojum*.)

A good substitute for the old English Snowdrop; producing spikes of snow-white blossoms tipped with green; very hardy; will do well in any soil or situation.

L. Venum (Spring Snowflake)—1s. per dozen.

L. Pulchellus Major—The largest white-flowered variety in existence; nearly twice the size of the others; a great acquisition. 3d. each, or 2s. per dozen.

Obtainable from February to April.

Sparaxis.

They are mostly low-growing Ixia-like plants, of gorgeous colours and rich markings. They are perfectly hardy and easy of cultivation. (See cut.)

Mixed Varieties, 2s. per dozen.

Pulcherrima—Rose. A beautiful variety. 9d. each, or 7s. 6d. per dozen.

Obtainable from February to May.

Tuberoses.

Produce tall spikes of wax-like flowers, deliciously scented. Excellent for cut flowers, and, like the Gladiolus, every bud will bloom if the spike be placed in water. **Single or Double White**, 6d. each, out of the Ground.

The Pearl—A splendid variety of recent introduction. 9d. each.

Dry Bulbs obtainable from May to July.

Tigridias (*The Tiger Flower*.)



Tigridia Grandiflora Alba.

Produce exceedingly large and beautiful tiger-spotted-like flowers, about 4 inches in diameter; very peculiar. A single plant frequently shows a new flower every day for three weeks or a month. Considering the great beauty of these highly-coloured Iridaceous plants, the wonder is that they are not more generally grown in gardens, being very hardy, gorgeous, and attractive.

Alba Immaculata—A pure white variety, very fine. 1s. 6d. each.

Canariensis—A beautiful light yellow variety. 1s. each.

Carminia—A splendid new variety. The flowers are of a lovely orange Nankeen colour. 1s. 6d. each.

Conchiflora Grandiflora (the Shell Plant)—Yellow and red spotted. 1s. each.

Grandiflora Alba (the White Tiger Flower)—White, spotted crimson; a splendid variety; large and beautiful. 1s. each. (See cut.)

Lutea Immaculata—A new pure yellow variety; very fine. 1s. 6d. each.

Pavonia—Scarlet and orange-yellow, spotted. 6d. each, or 4s. per doz.

Obtainable from May to August.



Sparaxis, Mixed.

RANUNCULUS—Continued.

Turban, 11 Varieties (named). 2s. per doz.

Turban Named Varieties (mixed). 1s. 6d. per doz.

Persian—A very useful class of this grand family, either for beds or mixed borders. The flowers, whether variegated or self-coloured, are finely formed, borne in great profusion, and brilliant in colour.

Named Varieties, 2s. doz.

Mixed Varieties, 1s. 6d. doz.

Giant French—A vigorous and free flowering class of very rich colours, and although not always so double, they are more showy than the Scotch and Persian varieties.

Mixed Varieties, 1s. 6d. doz.

Choice Collections of Bulbs.

SPLENDID VALUE.

OUR OWN SELECTION.

5/-, 7/6, 10/6, 21/- upwards.

Post or Rail Free.

Purchasers of these Collections save 20 to 25 per cent. on Catalogue prices. They contain good flowering Bulbs of the most popular varieties, specially selected to produce a succession of bloom.

Postage Charged Extra on all Bulbs.

TRITELIAS.

Uniflora—Very exquisite little plants; flowers vary, white, tinged blue or purple mauve, of a beautiful waxy texture; sweet scented. The flowers are of long duration, and the plant is quite hardy. 1s. 6d. per dozen.

Uniflora Alba—Pure white. 1s. 6d. per dozen.

Obtainable from February to April.



Double and Single Tulips.

TRITONIAS.

A group of Iridaceous plants allied to Ixias. Exceedingly free-blooming and bright. Succeed under the same treatment as Ixias and Sparaxis.

Mixed Varieties, 2s. per dozen.

Obtainable from February to April.

TULIPS.

For beauty of form and brilliancy of colour, Tulips put all other Spring flowers into the shade. Nothing can equal, much less excel, their gorgeous appearance in beds or groups. In form they are the most perfect of all florists' flowers, whilst their wealth of colours, and the purity and variety of their markings, furnish abundant evidence of their extreme beauty and effectiveness in any and every position in which they may be placed. As they succeed well in any ordinary soil, we can recommend them with the greatest confidence. In planting, the crown of the bulb should be three inches under the surface.

Early Double, Named Varieties—
3s. 6d. per dozen.

Double Mixed—3s. per dozen.

Parrot—A most interesting section. The flowers are of immense size, and extravagantly showy, and present occasional shades and markings that are marvellous. They are worth growing for the interest their flame-like flaunting flowers will afford.

Named Varieties, 4s.; Mixed, 3s. 6d. per dozen.

Obtainable from February to April.

Early Single, Named Varieties—
3s. per dozen.

Early Single Mixed—2s. per dozen.

WATSONIAS.

A genus of hardy plants, deserving of more extensive cultivation on account of their stately appearance and brilliant colours. They succeed well in the open border, in any ordinary garden soil.

Alba—One of the most lovely of all bulbs, long spike of pure white flowers; will grow anywhere. A splendid variety. 4d. each, or 3s. per dozen.

Rosea—Rose, fine, 2 ft.; tall and handsome. 4d. each, or 3s. per dozen.

Spicata—Lilac, very fine. 6d. each.

Obtainable during February and March.

MISCELLANEOUS

BULBS, TUBERS, &c.

Allium Neapolitanum—Pure white flowers in large umbels; splendid for cutting. 3d. each, or 2s. per dozen. Obtainable from February to April.

Alstroemeria Aurea—Golden-yellow; flowering several times in the season. 1s. each. Obtainable from April to June.

Peregrina—Flowers large and handsome; outer petals pale purple, the inner white suffused with yellow and spotted with purple. 1s. 3d. each. Obtainable from April to June.

Pulchella—A very pretty variety, spotted with various colours. 6d. each. Obtainable from February to April.

Anemone Robinsoniana—A very pretty blue Wood Anemone. 6d. each. Obtainable from February to April.

Palmata (The Cyclamen-leaved Anemone)—Glistening yellow flowers, very distinct. 1s. 3d. each.

Anemone Alba—Similar to Palmata, except in colour of flower, which is white. 1s. 3d. each.

Nemerosa—A charming white variety. Requires a rather moist situation. 1s. each.

Alba—Double white. 1s. each.

Anomatheca Cruenta—A charming little Irid, with Ixia-like foliage, and a profusion of brilliant red flowers. 3d. each, or 2s. 6d. per dozen. Obtainable from February to March.

Anthericum Bovei—White, lily-like flowers, very pretty. 1s. each. Obtainable from February to April.

Lilastrum—A very graceful variety, with white flowers. 1s. each. Obtainable from February to April.

Arum—An interesting class of plants, with ornamental foliage and striking flowers. Obtainable from February to April.

Crinitum—Rosy pink. 2s. each.

Dracunculus—A very fine flower of a deep claret colour. 1s. 9d. each.

Arum Sanctum (The Black Calla)—Fine, flowers purple; sweet scented. 1s. 6d. each.

Bravoa Geminiflora—Pretty crimson flowers on stems two feet high. 1s. 6d. each. Obtainable from March to May.

Bletia Hyacintha—A most lovely violet orchid, will grow anywhere in the open ground; splendid for button-holes. 1s. 6d. each. Obtainable from February to April.

Brodiaea Grandiflora—Dwarf blue; requires to be grown in the shade. 6d. each, or 5s. per dozen.

Lactea—A pretty species, with close umbels of white and green flowers. 6d. each.

Peduncularis—Immense umbels, 18 inches across, porcelain-blue. 1s. each.

Purdyi—Pink, very pretty. 1s. each. Obtainable from February to April.

MISCELLANEOUS BULBS, TUBERS, Etc.—Continued.

- Brunsvigia Josephine**—Produces a spike containing from fifty to sixty flowers three inches in width; bright crimson inside, exterior purplish-orange. 6s. each. Obtainable from February to April.
- Calochortus** (Butterfly Tulips) — These are amongst the most beautiful of flowers, really looking like butterflies. Obtainable from February to April.
- **Venustus, White**—2s. each.
- **Red**—2s. each.
- **Yellow**—2s. each.
- Camassia Esculenta**—Flowers purplish-blue. 1s. each. Obtainable from February to April.
- Chionodoxa Luciliae** (Glory of the Snow)—Blue, white centre; requires to be grown in the shade. 1s. each. Obtainable from February to April.
- Chlidanthus Fragens**—Yellow flowers, four to five inches in length, very fragrant. 4d. each, or 3s. per dozen. Obtainable June to August.
- Colchicum Speciosum**—The best of this family, producing its large purple flowers late in the Summer. 2s. each. Obtainable December to April.
- Cooperia Pendunculata**—The charming crocus-like flowers are produced for months. 1s. each. Obtainable from April to June.
- Cummingia Trimaculata**—One of the prettiest of bulbs, its hanging bell-shaped flowers being spotted with chocolate blotches. 2s. each.
- Crinum Capense**—White, free blooming, and large; very beautiful. 1s. each.
- **Moorei**—This variety produces long spikes of beautiful blush-coloured flowers, very handsome. 2s. each.
- **Natalense** (The Natal Lily)—Pink-rayed, tall, free-flowering, noble plant. 1s. 9d. each.
- **Powellii Album**—Pure white, extra fine. 2s. 6d. each.
- **Yemense**—The flowers are of the purest white, and borne in large spikes. 2s. 6d. each. Obtainable from May to July.
- Cyclobothra Alba** (Alabaster Star Tulip of California)—White, beautifully fringed. 2s. 6d. each.
- **Pulchella** (The Golden Star Tulip)—Fine golden-yellow. 2s. 6d. each. Obtainable from February to April.
- Cypella Herberti**—Like a Tigridia; bright orange-yellow flowers. 9d. each. Obtainable from April to June.
- Dicentra Spectabilis** (Dielytra) — Sometimes called Bleeding Heart; bears heart-shaped deep pink flowers, a dozen or more being borne on a graceful drooping raceme a foot or more in length. Price, 1s. 6d. each. Obtainable from May to August.
- Dietes Iridoides**—The flowers are white, lilac and yellow. 1s. each. Obtainable March to August.
- **Spathacea**—A very pretty yellow variety, very fragrant. 1s. each. Obtainable March to August.
- Elisena Ringens**—A very grand bulb, flowers dazzling white, large and curious in shape. 2s. each. Obtainable from April to June.
- Eremurus Himalaicus**—A noble plant; spikes up to 8 ft. high, one-third of which are covered with fine white flowers. 3s. 6d. each.
- Funkia Lineata Alba** — Flowers pure white and very sweetly scented; very hardy. 1s. 9d. each. Obtainable from April to June.
- Habranthus Brachyandrum** — A fine flower, measuring 3 inches in length, of a lovely lilac-pink shade. 4s. each.
- **Pratensis**—Will grow in any dry place; flowers red. 1s. each. Obtainable from April to June.
- Hemerocallis Flava** — Yellow; sweet-scented. 1s. each.
- **Fulva, fl. pl.**, Yellow (Beautiful Day Lily)—A very showy border plant; easily cultivated. 9d. each. Obtainable from March to May.
- Hyacinthus Candicans** (Galtonia) — Produces spikes 5 ft. long, covered with bell-shaped white flowers. 1s. each.
- Hymenocallis Harrisiana**—Fairy lily, very pretty flowers, white. 2s. each.
- **Speciosa**—White, very fine. 2s. each. Obtainable May to June.
- Hypoxis Alba**—A lovely little plant, with white flowers. 6d. each.
- **Speciosa**—The finest variety, very showy. 1s. each.
- **Stellata**—Flowers yellow and black. 6d. each. Obtainable February and March.
- Incarvillea Delavayi** — A magnificent tuberous-rooted plant, with splendid bignonia-like, rosy carmine flowers. 2s. each. Obtainable from April to June.
- Ismene Amancaes**—One of the finest bulbs in cultivation. Produces very large yellow flowers, with a green stripe; requires a warm situation. 7s. 6d. each.
- **Calathina**—A large pure white variety. 1s. 6d. each.
- Lycoris Aurea** (The Golden Lily)—From China; beautiful golden flowers. 1s. each.
- **Radiata**—From Japan; rich crimson; one of the finest bulbs in cultivation. 9d. each. Obtainable from February to April.
- Montbretia Feu d'Artifice**—Crimson. 6d. each.
- **Pottsi**—Fine golden-orange and scarlet flowers. 6d. each. Obtainable from May to July.
- Morea Aurea**—A fine Irid, with yellow flowers. 1s. each.
- **Pavonia**—Red. 1s. each.
- **Edulis**—Light yellow. 1s. each. Obtainable from February to April.
- Nerine Corusca**—Brilliant scarlet. 1s. 6d. each.
- **Elegans**—A lovely soft pink. 2s. 6d. each.
- **Alba**—Pure white. 2s. 6d. each.
- **Erubescens**—Fairy-like flowers, produced on long stems. 1s. 6d. each.
- **Excellens**—Beautiful flowers, of a delicate carmine rose. 1s. 6d. each.
- **Filifolia**—Grassy foliage, red flowers. 6d. each.
- **Flexuosa**—Dark red. 1s. 6d. each.
- Nerine Fothergilli**—Larger than the Guernsey Lily, and of a deep vermillion-scarlet colour. 1s. 6d. each.
- **Novelty**—Very fine bell-shaped flowers. 1s. 6d. each.
- **Pudica**—White, striped pink. 1s. each.
- **Sarniensis** (Guernsey Lily)—A well-known variety, producing flowers of a rosy-crimson colour. 1s. each. Obtainable from October to January.
- Ornithogalum Arabicum** (Star of Bethlehem)—White, black eye; fragrant. 6d. each, or 4s. per dozen. Obtainable from February to April.
- Ostrowskya Magnifica**—One of the finest novelties, producing light blue bells, four inches across. 3s. each. Obtainable from February to April.
- Pancratium Maritimum**—White, very beautiful, hardy, requires plenty of water when commencing to bloom. 1s. each.
- **Illyricum**—One of the finest white bulbs, very fragrant. 1s. each.
- **Littorale**—Splendid species, pure white. 1s. each. Obtainable from April to June.
- Richardia Alba Maculata**—The leaves are of a lovely green, distinctly marked with oblong blotches of clear, transparent white. 1s. each.
- **Aurata**—Splendid light yellow flowers. 1s. each.
- **Elliottiana** — Beautifully spotted leaves, with rich deep yellow flowers. 2s. each.
- **Hastata**—Neat yellow and black flowers. 1s. each.
- **Nelsoni**—Very neat creamy-white flowers with black centre. 2s. each. Obtainable from May to July.
- Schizostylis Coccinea**—One of the most brilliant Autumn and Winter flowering bulbs, the flowers are a beautiful scarlet crimson. 6d. each. Obtainable from February to July.
- Scilla Hyacinthoides** (Nutans) **Coerulea** (Bluebell)—Fine blue, showy. 3d. each, or 2s. per dozen.
- **Alba**—Fine white free-flowering. 3d. each, or 2s. per dozen.
- **Rosea**—Distinct flesh colour. 4d. each, or 3s. per dozen. Obtainable from February to April.
- Snowdrops** (English)—These should be planted in clumps in shady, moist places, and left alone for years.
- **(Galanthus Nivalis)**—Single. 6d. each, or 5s. per dozen.
- **(Galanthus Elewisi)**—A great improvement on the old variety, the flowers being nearly twice as large. 1s. each, 9s. per dozen. Obtainable from February to April.
- Tricyrtis Hirta**—A curious plant; hairy purple flowers with many spots. 2s. each. Obtainable from May to July.
- Tritoma Uvaria** (Queen's Lily)—Brilliant carmine-orange flowers, makes a fine effect in the garden. 6d. each, or 3s. per dozen. Obtainable from April to June.
- Zephyranthes Carinata** — Flowers 3 inches across; deep rich rose and white; free-blooming. 1s. 6d. each. Obtainable from May to June.

Agricultural Seeds

Samples and Prices for
large quantities,
Post Free on Application.

FORAGE CROPS

Our Leading Specialty.

When writing for Samples
and Prices, please
state approximate quantity
required.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—As we deal very largely in Agricultural Seeds of All Descriptions, and make them one of our specialities, we are enabled to supply large purchasers on unusually favourable terms, and will be pleased to give any information regarding cultivation, sowing, etc.

NOTE.—A Special Price List of Agricultural Seeds, published in September, Post Free on Application.

AUSTRALIAN SALTBUCH.—*Atriplex*.

This is one of the most valuable of our native fodder plants. It is particularly adapted for a dry hot climate like ours. The plants grow from two to five feet high, are of a salty flavour, and very succulent. It continues green after all the natural grasses have been dried up, and affords feed for stock in the middle of Summer, when it is so scarce. It is a well-known fact that Saltbush is one of the most fattening of plants, and stock fed on it are always kept in good health.

CULTIVATION.—As the seeds of all the varieties are very light, it is a most difficult matter to sow them without being blown away; therefore, the best method to adopt is to place, say, about six seeds in a patch, at distances of about ten yards apart, and cover with about a half-inch of soil. The seed should be sown, if possible, before a rain, and the soil should be well pulverised. All the varieties can be easily propagated by cuttings, made into lengths of about one foot, and planted when the ground is sufficiently moist, early Spring or early Autumn being the best time.

The following descriptions are extracted from Baron Ferd. von. Mueller's work, "Select Extra-Tropical Plants":—

Angulata—This is absolutely the hardiest of all the annual varieties. It will thrive on almost any kind of soil. It is used extensively for reclaiming wind-blown and scalded patches of country, for which it cannot be surpassed. All stock eat it readily. 3s. 6d. per lb.

Campanulata—A soft-wooded variety, of a creeping habit. It does not seem to thrive well off the sand hills or loamy ridges. It is splendid feed, horses being particularly fond of it. 3s. 6d. per lb.

Halemoides—One of the best dwarf species for saltbush pastures. Stands the most extremes of drought. 3s. 6d. per lb.

Leptocarpum—This is another of the perennial saltbushes which render many of our dry, sterile tracts valuable for sheep pastures. It will bear a great amount of drought. 3s. 6d. per lb.

Nummularium (Old Man Salt Bush)—One of the tallest, most fattening, and wholesome of Australian pastoral saltbushes, but not so much relished by grazing animals as some of the smaller species. Sheep and cattle pastured on saltbush country are said to remain not only free from fluke, but to recover from this distoma disease and other allied ailments. 3s. 6d. per lb.

Semibaccatum—A perennial creeping variety, very much liked by sheep, considered among the best of saline herbage of the saltbush country. 3s. 6d. per lb.



TAGASASTE.

(Commonly called Tree Lucerne.)

Tagasaste, commonly called Tree Lucerne, is a very vigorous fodder shrub, and one that will stand the severest frost or drought. Cattle and horses are very fond of it, eating it greedily and fattening upon it very quickly. If it is intended for feeding purposes, it should never be allowed to grow into a tree. It succeeds well on poor land, but care should be taken that the land is well drained, for wet at the roots kills it. The seed should be sown early in the Spring or Autumn. As the young plants do not stand transplanting very well, it is advisable to sow the seed thinly where it is to remain, and if they come up too thickly, the surplus may be transplanted without damaging the others. The seed, which is very hard, should be steeped overnight in boiling water before sowing. The trees should stand ten to

fifteen feet apart. In New South Wales it grew twelve feet high in six months from the time of sowing the seed. Besides its value as a fodder plant, it is exceedingly useful for shelter purposes. It is very ornamental in appearance, being covered with deliciously-scented white flowers, which are very attractive to bees. The seeds are valuable for feeding poultry. About 4 lbs. of seed is sufficient to sow an acre. 6d. per oz., 1s. ¼ lb., 1s. 6d. ½ lb., 3s. lb.

VELVET or MAGNET BEAN.

A forage plant of recent introduction to this State. Stock are said to readily eat the vines and leaves, and the Beans when ground with or without the pod are used in place of oats or corn. As a fertiliser it is unequalled. It should be sown in the Spring, when all frosts are over, in hills, four feet apart each way, three to five Beans to a hill. About 10 lbs. required to sow an acre. 1s. lb.

SHEEP'S BURNET.

This is a most valuable fodder plant, and should be more largely cultivated. It will thrive on the poorest chalk soils, where Sainfoin will not succeed. It is greatly liked by cattle, if sown with other grasses and clovers. Seed almost unobtainable in Europe. Price on application.

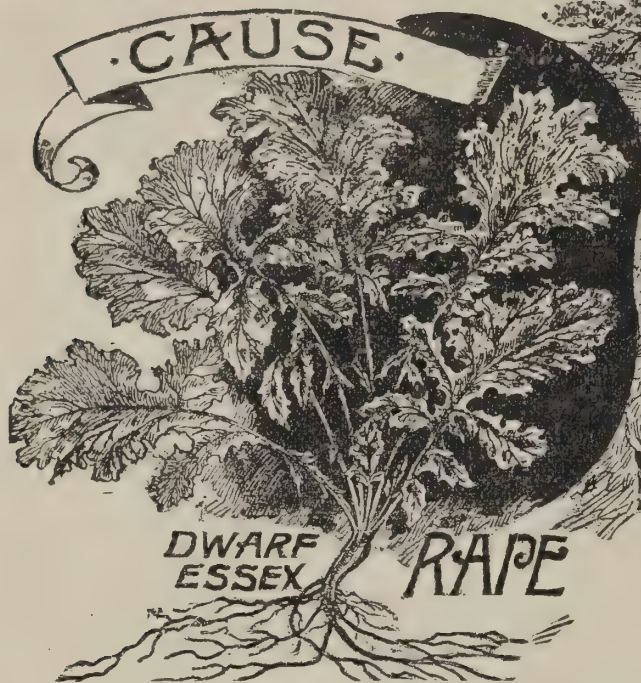
SULLA.

Hedysarum coronarium.

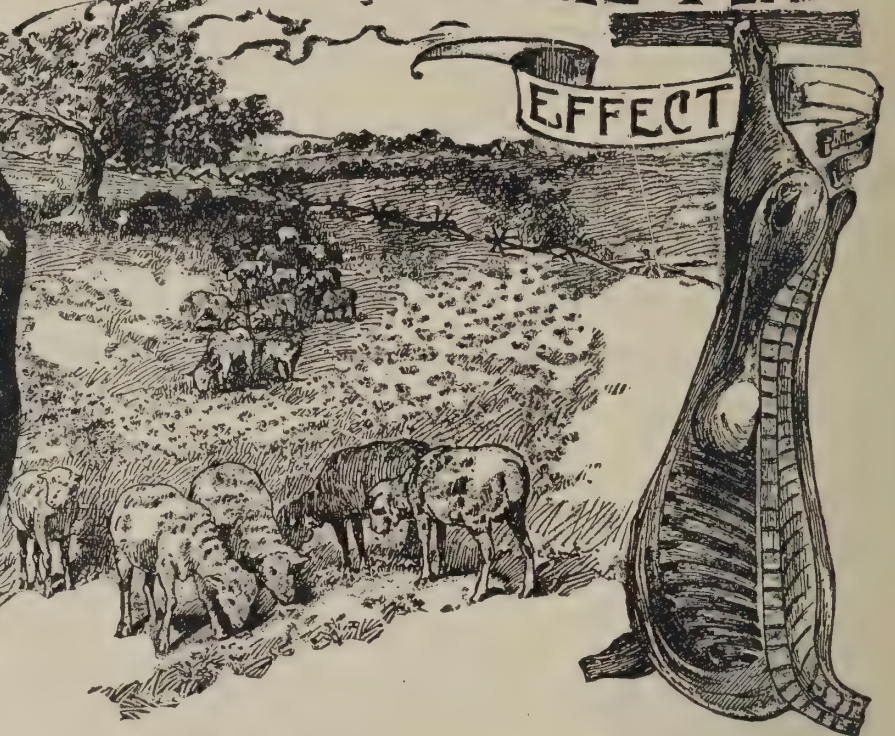
A splendid forage plant of very nutritious qualities, greatly liked by cattle, both in the green and dry state. It is very largely grown in Italy, where it is highly thought of. It requires a calcareous-argillaceous, heavy and good deep soil, with sufficient but never stagnant moisture, and a great deal of warmth. These conditions are essential in order to obtain a good result. The plant grows very bushy, and attains a height of about four feet.

Shelled seed, 2s. per lb.

RAPE A WEALTH PRODUCING PLANT.



DWARF
ESSEX RAPE



Every Sheep Farmer
Should Try it.

SOWING RAPE. IMPORTED DWARF ESSEX.

The Great Feed
for Sheep.

Rape is without doubt one of the most useful plants for fattening sheep, containing as it does about eight per cent. of carbo-hydrates, two per cent. of albumen, and a little fat. It succeeds best in the cooler districts during the Summer, and in the warmer districts during the Winter. It likes well-cultivated land, fairly moist, and, if sown in August or September, will give a good Summer crop. If sown early in April, just after the first Autumn rains, it will provide good Winter feed. The seed should be sown broadcast on a finely harrowed surface, and the roller passed over it. This is sufficient covering, for if buried too deeply it will not germinate. Stock should never be turned into rape when hungry, otherwise they will become blown, and many will die. One acre will fatten about a dozen lambs. If not eaten too bare, its broad foliage enables it to smother the weeds; and by judicious grazing it will last throughout the season, and leave the land in good condition. It is also exceedingly valuable as green manure, for which purpose a top dressing should be given immediately after harvest, worked into the land with a scarifier, and the seed sown broadcast. It may be ploughed in as soon as large enough, or a flock of sheep may be fed on it for a few days previous to the ploughing. 4 to 6 lbs. required to sow an acre.

NOTE.—Price according to market.

KIDNEY VETCH, or YEL- LOW SAND CLOVER.

Anthyllis vulneraria.

The Kidney Vetch, or Yellow Sand Clover, is a deep-rooted, herbaceous, hardy Perennial, a native of Britain. It is exceedingly valuable for dry sands and poor soils, where nothing else will thrive. Sheep, cattle, and horses are very fond of it. It flourishes during the most severe droughts, and should be included in all mixtures for dry soils, as it produces an abundance of hay. 1s. 6d. lb.

TARES OR VETCHES.

The Tare or Vetch is a most valuable forage plant, and also makes excellent green food. The crop should be sown in Autumn as early as the seed is able to germinate. It is most commonly sown with Barley or Rye (which helps to support it, and thus adds to its productiveness) at the rate of a half-bushel (60 lbs. bushel) to the acre, or singly, 2 bushels.

Golden, Grey, or Black—Very scarce.



Kidney Vetch, or Yellow Sand Clover.

THE VILLOUS OR HAIRY VETCH.

Vicia Villosa.

An excellent forage plant, which can be sown at almost any time, hardy, and succeeding well in all soils, and withstands drought well. It is highly thought of by German and Austrian farmers, and is very largely cultivated by them. It is valuable for feeding green, or for cutting for silage. About 30 lbs. required to sow an acre. 1s. per lb. Cheaper in quantity.

GIANT SPURRY.

Spergula maxima.

The Spurry is an Annual plant which is largely grown in Russia for making hay. It is said that milch cows fed on it give superior milk and butter, and sheep excellent mutton. It grows well on poor dry sandy soil, almost too poor to grow any other crop. Its value as a manurial plant on light soils is pronounced. It is readily eaten by cows and sheep. 15 lbs. required to sow an acre. 1s. per lb.

Samples and Prices of Agricultural Seeds Post Free on Application.

SACALINE.*Polygonum Sacchalinese.*

This Perennial Fodder Plant, which is a native of the Island of Sakhalin, situated between Japan and Siberia, is likely to prove a valuable acquisition, as it is capable of withstanding drought and resisting great cold. It is easily cultivated, requiring no manure, and being a very vigorous grower, yields immense crops. Sheep, cattle and horses are exceedingly fond of it. In France it succeeded well during the great drought of 1893.

Clean seed, without the husk, 1s. per packet, 2s. oz.; per post, 2s. 1d.

SAINFOIN or ESPARCETTE.*Hedysarum enobrychis.*

New Double Cutting.

Cattle are very fond of Sainfoin or Esparcette, whether in its green state or made into hay. It is especially valuable for dry climates, and yields two crops a year. Sainfoin is a Perennial; it grows upright, reaching a height of from two to three feet, and bearing a broad flesh-coloured flower. If the crop is intended to stand for more than one season, the ground should be clean and well-worked. 20 lbs. required to sow an acre. 1s. per lb.

SCOTCH BROOM.*Genista scoparia.*

The young growth of this shrub is chiefly valuable as food for sheep and other animals in Winter. It is also employed for the making of coarse brooms. 1s. 6d. per lb.

LUPINS.

One of the best plants known for soil-ing. Succeeds well in poor sandy soils, and enriches the soil by being ploughed in as manure. The seed when burned is said to be excellent manure for oranges and olives. They may be sown in Autumn or Spring. 150 lbs. required to sow an acre. 6d. per lb.

Blue, White, and Yellow.

LUCERNE.**The King of the Fodder Plants.**

Excellent for Cattle, Horses, Sheep, etc.
Every Farmer Should Grow Some.

OUR GREAT SPECIALTY.**AMERICAN. HUNTER RIVER.
HUNGARIAN.**

The droughts which have been experienced in many parts of Australia during past seasons should awaken those who have not already prepared for such emergencies by taking time by the forelock, and laying down a certain portion of land in Lucerne, as, owing to its deep-rooting qualities it withstands drought excellently, and with only a shower or two of rain produces an abundance of fodder, which is eaten by horses, cattle, and sheep with great relish. It can be depastured on during the Winter months, if cut during the Summer, without destroying its permanence. It excels all other fodder plants for the purpose of hay, our climate and rich deep soil being especially adapted to its growth. In

a very favourable season it will produce four or five cuttings from the beginning of August to the latter end of March, each cutting producing from one to two tons per acre, according to the character of the soil. This seed should be sown in good, deep, rich land, as the roots penetrate to a great depth. The more the land is worked, the better chance there will be of producing a crop. It should be subsoiled during the Summer to as great a depth as possible. After this, cross plough, harrow, and roll, until staple is as well pulverised and the surface as smooth as it is possible to get it. Care should be taken to eradicate all couch grass from the land before the seed is sown, as it is very injurious to a Lucerne crop. The thicker the crop, the finer and better will be the quality of the hay. The seed should be sown in Autumn or Spring. 8 lbs. in drills, or 10 to 12 lbs. broadcast, required to sow an acre.

Price on application.

TURKESTAN LUCERNE.

(True.)

Valuable as a fodder plant for dry, arid soils. Perfectly hardy—withstands drought, heat, and cold—yields the heaviest and richest crops of fodder. The best Clover for permanent pastures and hay.

At the Experimental Station, Brookings, United States, America, with a minimum temperature of 40 degrees below zero, with the ground bare, common Lucerne was killed, while Turkestan came through unharmed. At the Wyoming Experimental Station, United States, the Turkestan Lucerne was exposed to a minimum temperature of 45 degrees below zero without harm. 1s. per lb.

[TESTIMONIAL.]

Turkestan Lucerne is a great Frost Resister, and stood all last Winter when the other Lucernes were cut down with frost. —E. WHEELDON, Canterbury Road, Tunstall. (13th Sept., 1907.)



Lucerne.

MELILOTUS.

(King Island Melilot.)

This fodder plant flourishes on poor, sandy, or dry clayey soil, where other plants will not thrive. Melilotus, which is an annual, is also useful for green manuring, and for increasing the humus contents of poor virgin soil. If the crop is intended for green manure, it should be ploughed in before the earliest seeds have ripened, otherwise it is apt to foul the land. As food for milch cows, we advise a mixture of oats or some other such fodder fed as hay, as there seems to be a doubt in regard to the Melilotus, when used to excess, imparting an unpleasant taste to butter and milk, especially when fed green. Baron Ferd. von Mueller says in his work, "Select Extra-Tropical Plants," that when grown on the sea coast it becomes less odorous. A splendid honey plant. 6d. per lb.; 42s. per cwt.

[Extract from the "Age," 20th December, 1907.]

▲ USEFUL FODDER PLANT.

KING ISLAND MELILOT.

DR. CHERRY IN DEFENCE.

A correspondent in the "Age" on Tuesday, under the nom de plume of "Onlooker," quoted from the New South Wales "Agricultural Gazette" a condemnation of the herb known as the King Island Melilot, the cultivation of which in certain circumstances was recommended by the Victorian Director of Agriculture. Dr. Cherry stated, when the letter was brought under his notice, that the plant grows in the sand lands along the Victorian coast from beyond Port Fairy to the other side of Wilson's Promontory, and makes good fodder. It also grows in the cinder ballast along the railway lines. Noting these two facts, he concluded that it would be a good fodder plant to grow where nothing else would exist. This was precisely the condition of King Island before the Melilotus plant was introduced. The island was absolutely bare of nutritious fodder. Since the advent of the plant the farmers on King Island had become one of the most prosperous agricultural communities in the world. They had a butter factory, and made regular shipments of fat bullocks. Where the Melilotus was best established in Victoria—between Geelong and the mouth of the Barwon—large quantities of hay, consisting of a mixture of oats and Melilotus, were harvested. The hay was sold at top market prices during the months of July, August, and September. He instructed the departmental supervisors of dairies in the district to get all the information they could about the hay. They reported that the cows and horses were very fond of it, and threw on it exceedingly well, and that no unpleasant taint was noticeable in the butter. The department had received no complaint from any butter factory manager about cows feeding on this herb. At Port Fairy it was growing luxuriantly on the sand hills within a few yards of the breakers, and the cattle grazing on the Port Fairy common had evidently found it very much to their taste, for the plants were always kept closely grazed. He had inquired wherever the plant was established, and found no complaint about flavour in milk, so that whatever was the botanical name of the plant—whether it was Melilotus parvidora or Melilotus officinalis—the so-called weed seemed to be a practical success. It had not been advocated as a rival of lucerne, but on account of its power to establish itself on sandy land where nothing else would grow. Where it was established it was found that other clovers and similar plants followed in the wake of the Melilotus.

With regard to the statement that the Melilotus was a troublesome weed in wheat, as it was difficult to separate the seed from the grain, Dr. Cherry said that was an extract from the old text books written from European experience before modern appliances had been invented for screening and cleaning wheat, and had no force to-day. There was no difficulty whatever in keeping it in check on a wheat farm.

FORAGE CROPS—Continued.



Soy Bean.

TEOSINTE REANA LUXURIANS.

This is a highly valuable Summer forage plant, and one that will succeed in all the warm districts of this State. It yields an immense crop of succulent fodder, one seed producing forty to sixty stalks, growing to a height of twelve to eighteen feet. It is excellent feed for cows, and when better known will be largely cultivated.

¼ lb., 9d.; ½ lb., 1s. 3d.; 1 lb., 2s. 6d.
3 lbs. required to sow an acre.

TREE LUCERNE. THE TRUE VARIETY.

Medicago arborea.

Quite distinct from the Tagasaste.

The *Cytisus proliferous albus* was introduced some years ago, and called by the name of Tagasaste, or Tree Lucerne, which is a misnomer, causing it to be confounded with the true variety, Medi-



Teosinte Reana Luxurians.
(From a Photograph.)

cago arborea, which is in every respect far superior to it as a fodder plant.

A correspondent in Italy wrote us as follows:—"It thrives well in any soil, resisting drought, salt air, etc., and grows to a height of about 6 feet. The plant is covered with small leaves, like those of the Lucerne, and bears nice yellow flowers. It is an excellent fodder plant, and as rich as the Lucerne in nutritive substances." 3s. per lb.

FENUGREEK.

Trigonella Foenum-graecum.

An annual fodder plant, growing wild on the shores of the Mediterranean. It is valuable for the seed, which is used when ground as a condiment for horses and cattle; it is also given to oxen and pigs when fattening, causing them to drink and digest their food. It is also said to render damaged hay palatable. 1s. per lb.

SOY BEAN

Soja hispida.

Resembles in habit of growth the ordinary Dwarf Kidney Bean. They can be used green, cooked like peas or broad beans, or in the dry state like haricot beans. They are appreciated by all kinds of stock and poultry. One of the most valuable beans grown either for man or beast. **Yellow Seeded.** 1s. per lb.

COW PEAS.

A valuable fodder plant, sheep being very fond of them when in flower, when they will eat the entire plant. It is also very valuable as a green crop to plough under. 1 to 1½ bushels required to sow an acre.

Red Ripper, Whip-poor-will, Clay Coloured, Black, Unknown.

Price according to market.

SORGHUMS

Sorghums are valuable Fodder Plants for hot and dry districts, and yield an immense quantity of forage. They can be sown from September to end of January. Early Amber Sugar Cane and Improved Undendibule Sugar Cane are the best of the saccharine varieties. Many of the other varieties, although non-saccharine, are extremely useful, the seed being an excellent food for fowls. Johnson grass (*Sorghum halapense*) is a valuable perennial variety, and should be more largely sown, as it thrives in almost any situation. Sow 6 to 8 lbs. in drills, and 12 to 14 lbs. per acre broadcast.

JERUSALEM CORN.

Var. Sorghum.

This variety belongs to the non-saccharine Sorghums. It grows about three feet high, makes one large head on main stalk, and several smaller heads on side shoots, often as many as eight heads on one stalk. Claimed to be one of the best and surest grain crops for dry countries and seasons. The seed is excellent food for chickens. 9d. per lb.

WHITE BRANCHING MILLO MAIZE.

Var. Sorghum.

This non-saccharine Sorghum, when cut for feeding, starts again from the stumps

with renewed strength and vigour; it thrives in the hottest and driest localities. The seed is excellent food for chickens. 9d. per lb.

YELLOW BRANCHING MILLO MAIZE.

Var. Sorghum.

Non-saccharine; useful for the large amount of foliage, green feed, or cured fodder that it furnishes and for its grain. The seed is excellent for chickens. 9d. lb.

DHOURA, OR EGYPTIAN CORN.

Var. Sorghum.

A non-saccharine variety of Sorghum, producing a great yield of grain. It stands drought well, and grows from six to twelve feet high, and may be repeatedly cut for green fodder. All kinds of stock are exceedingly fond of it. The seed is excellent food for chickens. 9d. per lb.

KAFFIR BRANCHING CORN.

Var. Sorghum.

A non-saccharine variety of low stocky habit. It does not stool from the root, but branches from the top joints. The whole stalks, as well as the blades, cure into excellent fodder, and in all stages are available for green feed. Withstands drought well, and is said to succeed on land too poor to grow anything else. The seed is excellent for chickens.

Red, White—9d. per lb.

EARLY AMBER SUGAR CANE.

Var. Sorghum.

This is a useful and valuable fodder plant which is greatly relished by horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs. It may be fed green, or made into ensilage. If fed green it should not be used until the seed head has shot out, as before it reaches that state it has a bitter flavour. Lately a great number of cattle have been blown by being allowed to eat it before it has fully matured.

Price according to market.



Kaffir Branching Corn.

FORAGE CROPS—Continued.



Early Amber Sugar Cane.

JOHNSON GRASS, OR EVERGREEN MILLET.

Sorghum halapense.

A valuable Perennial variety of Sorghum, which has now come largely into use. It thrives well in almost all soils and situations, however warm and dry; but where it can be irrigated it produces enormous crops. Cattle, horses, and pigs are exceedingly fond of it. The seed takes a long time to germinate.

1s. per lb. Cheaper in quantity.



Serradella.

SORGHUM SACCHARATUM.

Syn. Holcus.

This is a valuable plant in warm districts where the soil is good, for use as green fodder during Summer, being similar to Maize in that respect. It is found to be more fattening than milk producing, and, therefore, better adapted for store than dairy cattle. It also requires the same kind of culture as Maize. It should be sown in drills three feet apart, put in thinly, as its habit is to tiller. The plants may be thinned for use as they progress, until the remainder stand a foot apart.

Price according to market.

IMPROVED EARLY UNDENDIBULE SUGAR CANE.

Var. Sorghum.

This is a valuable variety of recent introduction, and a very fast grower. The leading feature of this variety is solidity of stalk, which has a thin shell, and a large percentage of sugar. All kinds of stock eat it with avidity, and fatten very quickly. 6d. per lb.

IMPHEE, OR PLANTER'S FRIEND.

Var. Sorghum.

A valuable variety of Sorghum, and preferred by several to any other. It is largely grown in New South Wales for feeding stock.

Price according to market.

BROOM CORN.

Var. Sorghum.

Although a non-saccharine variety, it is nevertheless largely grown for fodder for dairy cattle, etc.

3d. per lb. Cheaper in quantity.

SERRADELLA.

(*CORNITHOPUS SATIVUS.*)

A valuable annual fodder plant, succeeding well on poor sandy soils, affording good pasture for sheep. It is also a good honey plant. 1s. per lb.

Extract from Baron Ferd. von Mueller's work, "Select Extra-Tropical Plants":—"It is valuable as a fodder plant on sterile, particularly moist and sandy soil. It requires no lime, but improves in growth on such, especially gypsum land. Particularly rich in digestive protein." Dr. Goessmann found in Pennsylvania the total of two cuts to be in a season 11½ tons green fodder, equal to nearly 3 tons dry, on an acre."

MILLETS.

Sow from September to December. In drills (3 feet apart), 8 to 10 lbs. per acre. Broadcast, 15 lbs. per acre.

JAPANESE MILLET.

This Millet has proved itself to be one of the most popular forage plants in the United States and Canada. It is an Annual of exceedingly rapid growth, standing six to eight feet high, and yields 10 to 12 tons per acre of green fodder, which, when cured, makes an excellent quality of hay. If cut before flowering, it

starts again rapidly, and yields a second crop. Its drought resisting qualities will also render it a valuable green food when pastures are short. This Millet will prove most desirable, being rich in milk-producing properties, and yields a much heavier crop than the grasses and clovers generally used. In the Victorian Government trials this variety proved a great success. 6d. per lb.

HUNGARIAN MILLET.

A very quick growing variety, excellent for Summer crop, and producing in a moist season two crops of hay. For warm districts it cannot be excelled. 6d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN, OR PEARL MILLET (*PENICILLARIA.*)

Called in America "The Wonderful Fodder Plant." A very productive and useful forage plant, which has been grown in New South Wales with great success. It is a strong grower, and yields a great amount of green fodder. When the plant first comes up, the stems are prostrate, but assume an upright position when two feet long. Stock eat it with great avidity. It can be cut three or four times, sprouting readily, and growing rapidly after each cutting. 1s. per lb.



Egyptian or Pearl Millet.

PASTURE GRASSES

State approximately, quantity required when writing for quotations.
20 lbs. represents a bushel of Grass Seeds.

Samples and Prices Post Free.



Crested Dogtail Grass.

RIB GRASS.

Botanical name, *Plantago lanceolata*.

Perennial. Height, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

Is one of the best known of our grasses, and holds a place in almost every pasture. Its root is Perennial; its leaves are numerous, lanceolate acute, tapering towards both ends, spreading or prostrate, and of a deep green colour, and they stand upon broad, flat, ribbed footstalks, and are accompanied at their insertion with large tufts of soft, white, woolly fibres. It produces its foliage at an early period of the year, and is readily eaten by cattle, sheep, and horses, and is therefore to be recommended as an ingredient in all mixtures for Spring and Summer pasturage. Sow with other grasses, 2 lbs. to the acre. 6d. per lb.



Hard Fescue Grass.

MEADOW FOXTAIL.

Botanical name, *Alopecurus pratensis*.

Perennial. Height, 2 ft.

This is one of the most desirable of all grasses for perennial pasture, being early and rapid in growth. It thrives best on well-drained, rich, loamy, and clayey soils, and makes excellent hay. It is eagerly eaten by all kinds of stock. Being somewhat coarse in habit, it is not suitable for lawns or bowling greens. It is admirably adapted for irrigation, as it grows very early pasturage, and soon revives again with water. Sow (if alone) 15 lbs. to the acre. 1s. 6d. per lb.

TALL FESCUE.

Botanical name, *Festuca elatior*.

Perennial. Height, 3 ft. to 5 ft.

This is a very productive and strong growing variety, and is greatly relished by stock, both as hay and green food. It is most suitable for moist and strong soils, and is considered to be one of the best grasses in cultivation. Being very tall, it is not suited for lawn purposes. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. 9d. per lb.

CRESTED DOGSTAIL.

Botanical name, *Cynosurus cristatus*.

Perennial. Height, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

A valuable fine short grass. It forms a close, dense turf of graceful nutritive herbage, and is little affected by extremes of weather. Stock of all kinds, especially sheep, are very fond of it, until it commences to ripen, when it becomes wiry. On account of its close-growing habit and evergreen foliage, it is particularly valuable for lawns, tennis grounds, etc., and other places kept under by the scythe. It succeeds well in Gippsland, and is a capital Winter grass. From 3 to 6 lbs. per acre may be sown along with other grasses. The late Dr. Schomburg, of Adelaide, in one of his reports on his experimental grass plots during the continued drought of the eighties, states:—"The drought had no effect on Crested Dogtail (*Cynosurus cristatus*). All stock are fond of it, and it forms a close sward." 1s. 6d. per lb.

HARD FESCUE.

Botanical name, *Festuca duriuscula*.

Perennial. Height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

A dwarf-growing, hardy, and robust grass. It is one of the most valuable and important of the Fescue tribe of pasture grasses. It retains its verdure during continued drought in a very remarkable manner, and is one of the best of pasture grasses. All kinds of stock eat it with avidity, but especially sheep, which always thrive well on the succulent herbage it produces. From the fineness of its foliage and evergreen appearance during Winter, it is eminently adapted for sowing in parks and ornamental

grounds. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. 9d. per lb.

PRAIRIE GRASS.

Botanical name, *Bromus unioloides*.

Perennial. Height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft to 3 ft.

This is one of the most nutritious of fodder and pasture grasses. It produces enormous crops, and can be cut four or five times a year providing it is not allowed to go to seed. It succeeds well in almost any soil, but prefers that which is wet or moist. Stock will eat it greedily, either in the green or dry state. A small proportion of it is valuable in mixtures, but upon the whole it is best alone. The demand for this grass increases year by year, proving that it will repay cultivation. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre.

Very scarce. Price according to market.

YORKSHIRE FOG, OR WOOLLY SOFT GRASS.

Botanical name, *Holcus lanatus*.

Perennial. Height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft.

Although it is not as valuable as many of the other grasses, nevertheless it will grow well in any description of ground, whether poor or rich, swampy or dry, producing crops under the most unfavourable circumstances. In the interior of Central Australia, where rain seldom falls, it is said to succeed admirably. On marshy lands, where scarcely any other kind of grass will grow, it should be sown. Sow (if alone) 20 lbs. to the acre. 4d. to 6d. per lb.

COUCH, OR BERMUDA GRASS.

Botanical name, *Cynodon dactylon*.

(See Lawn Grasses, page 93.)



Yorkshire Fog Grass.

 Samples and Prices of Grass and Clover Seeds Post Free.

GRASSES—Continued.



Creeping Bent Grass.

SHEEP'S FESCUE.

Botanical name, *Festuca ovina*.

Perennial. Height, 1 to 1½ ft.

It is supposed to have received its name from Linnaeus, on account of sheep being so fond of it. Gmelin, the eminent Russian botanist, says that the Tartars generally pitched their tents during the Summer months in close proximity to it, on account of its value to their herds. A large proportion of this grass should be included in all mixtures for dry districts, especially for sheep grazing, as they greatly relish it. Excellent for its nutritive qualities. Being short and dense in growth, combined with its fine foliage, it is exceedingly valuable for grass plots, etc. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. 1s. per lb.

ROUGH-STALKED MEADOW GRASS.

Botanical name, *Poa trivialis*.

Perennial. Height, 1 to 1½ ft.

A valuable grass for good, deep, rich, moist loams, and stiff, heavy clays. It produces a constant supply of nutritive herbage, which is greatly relished by sheep, horses, and cattle. It should be sown in mixture with other grasses for



Rough-Stalked Meadow Grass.

moist and congenial soils. Being very tender and succulent, it is not adapted for severe, cold situations. In appearance it is somewhat like the *P. pratensis*, but very different in habit and general properties. Valuable also for lawns. Sow (if alone) 30 lbs. to the acre. 1s. 6d. per lb.

HUNGARIAN FORAGE GRASS.

It originated in Russia, and is recommended on account of the manner in which it has stood on the Hungary plains, where the dry sterile nature of the country and the long-continued droughts make so many plants succumb. This, however, stands well, and has been known for thirty years to stand when such robust crops as Lucerne have been destroyed. It gives a luxurious crop, particularly on fresh, sandy, loamy soil, and where the climate is warm. It is found that cattle eat it greedily, whether in the green or dry state, so that it can be used mown or saved for Winter use. The seed is sown in the early Spring. It is also useful in filling up gaps where Lucerne or Clover crops have failed. It will stand under favourable conditions for years, and give as much food in one month as Lucerne gives in three months. 1s. per lb.

CREEPING BENT, OR FIORIN.

Botanical name, *Agrostis alba*, var. *stolonifera*.

Perennial. Height, 1½ to 2 ft.

This grass, although not particularly nutritious for cattle, should be included in permanent pasture mixtures, in consequence of its value in affording herbage early in Spring and late in Autumn, before and after other grasses have commenced or left off growing. Its long fibrous roots and creeping habit render it valuable in damp or moist situations. Sow (if alone) 25 lbs. to the acre. 1s. per lb.

MEADOW FESCUE.

(English Blue Grass.)

Botanical name, *Festuca pratensis*.

Perennial. Height, 1½ to 2 ft.

One of the best of our natural grasses for permanent pastures, being very early, productive, and most nutritious. It is greedily eaten by all kinds of stock and has excellent fattening qualities. It succeeds best in moist soils, although it does well in almost any kind of land. In some parts of North America it is said to remain green under the snow throughout the Winter, and is not uncommonly called "Evergreen Grass." Commander Mayne refers to it thus in his book, "Four Years in British Columbia and Vancouver's Island":—"Cattle and horses are very fond of *F. Pratensis* or Sweet Grass, and it has a wonderful effect in fattening them. I have seen horses on Vancouver's Island, where the same grass grows, which had been turned out in the Autumn, brought in in April in splendid condition, and as fresh as if they had been most carefully treated all the time." Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. 9d. per lb.

WOOD MEADOW GRASS.

Botanical name, *Poa nemoralis*.

(See Lawn Grasses, page 93.)

JOHNSON GRASS.

(See Forage Crops, page 87.)

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.

Botanical name, *Lolium perenne*.

Perennial. Height, 1½ to 2 ft.

This is one of our most largely cultivated and valued grasses, and its merits are becoming more and more recognised every year. It adapts itself to almost any soil, germinating freely from seed, is easily propagated, and seeds abundantly. It is of upright habit, bearing abundance of nutritious foliage, which is at all times relished by stock; it stools out freely, but does not grow in tufts; its roots are fibrous and penetrating, giving it a permanency that does not belong to many others. In selecting this seed, it is advisable to obtain the heaviest samples, which, although perhaps a little more expensive at the outset, will always prove the most satisfactory in the end. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre.

5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per bushel.

WALLABY GRASS.

Botanical name, *Danthonia Semianularis*.

A native grass which is well worthy of cultivation. The seed is light. 2s. 6d. per lb.

Mr. F. Turner, in his work, "Australian Grasses," says:—"It grows both in the coastal districts and in the arid interior; I have seen it growing plentifully in some of the high mountain ranges where snow falls occasionally. As might be supposed, it varies much in height in these different situations, but wherever grown it is one of the most nutritious grasses of Australia, and unlike most other species of this genus it will grow more or less all the year round. Stock of all descriptions are remarkably fond of it, and sheep crop it so close down in the colder parts of Australia that it gets little chance to perfect any seed. However, in the warmer parts and under ordinary circumstances it produces an abundance of seed, which germinates readily after showery weather in the Autumn or Spring months. I have had this grass under experimental cultivation, and the rich succulent herbage it produced was much superior to that generally seen in pastures. If cut immediately the flower stems appear it makes capital hay. I can highly recommend the 'Wallaby Grass' for systematic cultivation, either for permanent pasture or for making into hay. On good soils the roots of this grass penetrate to a great depth, which enables the plant, when growing in the arid interior, to withstand long spells of dry weather."



Perennial Rye Grass.

GRASSES—Continued.



Wood Meadow Grass.

COCKSFOOT, OR ORCHARD GRASS.

Botanical name, *Dactylis glomerata*.
Perennial. Height, 3 to 6 ft.

Of all the pasture grasses, Cocksfoot has now become the greatest favourite with stock-holders and farmers in this State, and is considered a most excellent permanent pasture grass, the selectors of Gippsland preferring it far before the Rye Grass. All kinds of stock are fond of it; sheep fatten on it, and eat it most readily; it grows well on high, ridgy land, or in shady places, and stands our Summer heat first-rate, making it a valuable grass for this climate; it is very productive during the Summer, say from the month of September to that of February; if it once gets a good root it will stand both floods and drought; it does well on high, light land, which would not be suitable for many of the other grasses referred to; it yields a large quantity of herbage, and from the rapidity of its growth after cutting or feeding off, it is a very desirable grass to introduce into all pastures; it is, perhaps, the hardiest of all the Perennial varieties. We have no hesitation in recommending



Sweet Vernal Grass.

this as a pasture grass that must prove of the highest value to all who are engaged in pastoral or agricultural pursuits. Sow on Scrub land, 20 lbs. to the acre. Price according to market.

WATER MEADOW GRASS.

Botanical name, *Poa aquatica*.
Perennial. Height, 2 to 3 ft.

This variety is particularly valuable for damp meadows and flooded grounds. In such places it grows luxuriantly, and produces a great quantity of herbage, and can be cut three or four times a year. Although rather coarse in growth, it is nevertheless very nutritious. Sow (if alone) 28 lbs. to the acre. 2s. 6d. per lb.

CHEWING'S FESCUE.

Botanical name, *Festuca duriuscula*.
var. Chewing's.
Perennial. Height, 1 ft.

A variety of Hard Fescue successfully grown in Southland, N.Z., and elsewhere. It thrives luxuriantly on the light, stony soils, and on it sheep fatten rapidly. Its habit is to form a close tuft, and by no means does its roots spread, like many of the other varieties of natural grasses. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. 1s. per lb.

TIMOTHY GRASS.

Botanical name, *Phleum pratense*.
Perennial. Height, 2 to 3 ft.

This grass thrives best on moist soils on rich, wheat-bearing, alluvial clay lands; also on newly reclaimed moorish soils. It affords twice as much nourishment when its seeds are ripe as when it is cut in flower, and it is peculiarly valuable for either permanent grass or alternate husbandry on strong, stiff, rather moist soils, in consequence of its first yielding a hay crop and still continuing nutritious. It is of strong growth, and yields abundant feed. On dry soils Timothy forms a bulbous swelling at the base of the stems, from which next year's growth starts, therefore stock should not be allowed to pasture on it. 6d. per lb.

SWEET-SCENTED VERNAL.

Botanical name, *Anthoxanthum odoratum*.
Perennial. Height, 1 to 1½ ft.

It is valuable on account of its delicious perfume, to which our pastures owe so much of their fragrance, that it should be included in all mixtures. The scent which it emits is not so discernible in a fresh as in a dry state. Stock relish it greatly in its young state, or when mixed with other grasses; and it is well known in England that pastures in which this grass abounds produce the finest flavoured meats. Having broad foliage, it is not well adapted for lawns. It is not so productive as some of the stronger growing varieties, such as Cocksfoot and Meadow Foxtail, but is of finer quality and comes early. Sow (if alone) 20 lbs. to the acre.

True Perennial Variety—2s. 6d. per lb.

Annual Variety—1s. per lb.

WOOD MEADOW GRASS.

Botanical name, *Poa nemoralis*.
(See Lawn Grasses, page 93.)

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

Botanical name, *Poa pratensis*.
(See Lawn Grasses, page 93.)

RED, OR CREEPING FESCUE.

Botanical name, *Festuca rubra*.
Perennial. Height, 2 to 3 ft.

A valuable grass of creeping habit, excellent for enduring severe droughts. Its roots penetrate so deeply into the soil that it retains its fresh green appearance when all others are burnt up. It is particularly adapted for dry pastures. When just in flower it is more nutritious than at an earlier period. Sow (if alone) 30 lbs. to the acre. 1s. lb.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS.

Botanical name, *Avena elatior*.
Perennial. Height, 2 to 4 ft.

A most valuable grass for pastures on account of its early and luxuriant growth. It succeeds well on sandy soils, and also withstands drought better than Rye Grass. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. 1s. 6d. per lb.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS.

Botanical name, *Lolium Italicum*.
Biennial. Height, 1½ to 2½ ft.

A valuable Biennial variety, which succeeds well in almost any soil. It yields an abundance of food in the early Spring. A little is sometimes introduced into permanent pastures on account of its early growth. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. Price according to market.



Cocksfoot, or Orchard Grass.



Paspalum Dilatatum (Golden Crown Grass).

PASPALUM VIRGATUM.

A splendid grass, producing a large amount of fodder, which is greatly liked by all kinds of stock. Is not unlike *Paspalum Dilatatum* as regards the foliage, but the growth is totally different, the latter having a prostrate habit of growth, while this variety grows straight up to a height of 6 or 7 feet and carries a larger amount of leaf; these two points make it considerably more valuable for a hay crop. Where there is a fair amount of moisture it produces an enormous crop. The best time to sow the seed is early in the Autumn or as soon as the weather is fairly warm in the Spring.

Price, 1 oz., 1s. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 4s.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 7s.; 1 lb., 12s. 6d.
Per post, 1 oz., 1s. 7d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 4s. 3d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 7s. 5d.; 1 lb., 13s. 3d

MR. WM. BONE, Head Gardener to David Syme, Esq., writes:—
F. H. Brunning Pty. Ltd.

Dear Sirs,—Having grown *Paspalum Virgatum* for the last 5 years, I have no hesitation in stating that, as a weight-producing fodder, there are few, if any, grasses to equal this variety; we have grown it in the experimental garden to a height of 7 feet to the top of the flower stem.

It is broader in the blade and of more upright growth than *Paspalum Dilatatum*, which has never exceeded 4 or 5 feet here.

My opinion is that it would make a good grass to cut for hay or ensilage, besides being a good pasture grass. If planted 1 foot apart the plants soon fill up the intervening spaces. I am aware that it is generally planted $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart, allowing the seed to drop and fill up the spaces, which it certainly does, but this system makes cutting with scythe or reaper more difficult, as the original plants stand up above the seedlings in tussocks.

BEACH OR MARREM GRASS.

(*Psamma Arenaria*.)

This Grass is not used for feeding purposes, but to bind moving sand, for which purpose it has no equal. It delights in the worst sand drifts, and for its full development a gradual accumulation of fresh sands around it becomes necessary, hence it never gets suffocated. The plants will by gradual upright growth finally form stems and roots sanded in to a depth of 100 feet. When sowing on the sea-shore a wooden palisade should be erected near high water mark to promote the formation of an artificial dune. Under such shelter the seeds should be sown, and covered with brushwood to prevent the seeds moving. 2s. 6d. per lb.

Paspalum Dilatatum

(GOLDEN CROWN GRASS).

Withstands Drought and is not affected by Frosts.

This wonderful Fodder Grass is one of the most valuable ever introduced into Australia, for it not only withstands drought, but frosts will not kill it. It should be sown only during the Spring and early Autumn months, say from September to April, when it will germinate easily in a month. According to our experience, it succeeds best in light sandy soils. It takes from 6 to 8 lbs. to sow an acre. (See cut.)

Price for Prime Hand-Shaken Paspalum Seed.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 8d.; 1 lb., 1s. 3d. Per post— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 1s. 1d.; 1 lb., 2s.

PASPALUM ROOTS.

To those who wish to obtain quick results, we would advise planting roots, which come away at once. Planted at a distance of 3 feet each way, it takes 4,840 plants to do an acre.

Strong Roots—5s. per 1000.

PASPALUM STOLONIFERUM.

This variety was introduced from Central America. It is a very hardy grass and adapts itself to extremes of cold and drought, but like most varieties of *Paspalum*, prefers a rather moist soil, although where it can get moisture in the subsoil it will stand long spells of dry weather. Unlike *Paspalum Dilatatum* and *Virgatum*, this variety spreads like Couch or Rhodes grass, and in fairly good soil it will grow very quickly and soon cover the ground, the shoots taking root at the joints as they spread. It is a very valuable grass for permanent pastures, producing a large amount of fodder, which is greatly relished by all kinds of stock.

Price, 3s. 6d. lb.; per post, 4s. 3d. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. packets, 1s. each; per post, 1s. 3d.

RHODES GRASS.

(*Chloris Virgata*, or *C. Abyssinica*.)

One of the Greatest Drought-resisting Grasses ever introduced.

This splendid New Grass has proved itself to be one of the best Summer Grasses ever introduced into Australia. Its drought-resisting qualities are remarkable, the Rhodes Grass standing out conspicuously green when all the surrounding grasses are scorched up. The value of this Grass cannot be over estimated, and we predict that when it is well known it will take first place in all pasture lands in the warm districts of this and the other States. It has already been tried in New South Wales with very satisfactory results. All kinds of stock eat it readily, either green, chaffed, or as hay. The plants, which spread like Couch and take root at each joint, should be planted 5 feet apart each way, thus requiring 1,742 plants per acre. As it is a very rapid grower, it will in a very short time fill up the intervening spaces, growing luxuriantly on any soil, and producing seed all the Summer. The seed should be sown and plants put out as soon as frosts are over, and with a little rain will make luxuriant growth, producing tons of hay per acre all through the Summer and Autumn.

Seed, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 4s.; per post, 4s. 3d.; 1 lb., 15s.; per post, 15s. 9d.

3-year-old Roots, 5s. per 100, Carriage or Postage extra.

The Seed we offer is of strong growth, and from 3-year-old plants.

[Extract from "Agricultural Gazette," N.S.W.]

REPORT OF WOLLONGBAR EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

Of all the Grasses mentioned in my last report as new, I must give the first place to Rhodes Grass. It appears to me that when this grass is well established and fed off a few times it will prove itself to be of great value. I have not yet tried it as a permanent pasture, but I find it getting about in the paddocks, and, wherever it grows, I notice the cattle have first bite at it and then off to some other. I have also had samples of hay and chaff made of it, which are very much liked by the stock.

Samples and Prices of Grass and Clover Seeds Post Free.

A SPLENDID NEW FODDER PLANT —PHALARIS COMMUTATA.—

THE KING OF ALL WINTER GRASSES.

Grows between 6 and 7 feet high. Resists frost and drought. Makes wonderful growth all through the Winter.

THIS New Grass will be a boon to all farmers and graziers throughout Australasia, as it seems to thrive in all climates and soils. It is reported that on good soil it will produce as much as 8 tons of dry hay per acre per annum, which is sweet and of good colour.

Phalaris Commutata is a native of Italy, and was first introduced into Australia by Mr. Harding, Curator of the Toowoomba Gardens, Queensland. Visitors to these gardens from all parts of the Commonwealth, who were shown this Grass, were surprised how it stood the drought. It makes wonderful growth during the depth of Winter, when other fodder plants are practically at a standstill. It is a very free seeder, as many as 167 seed stems having been produced on one plant. It should be sown thinly on a seed bed, and when the plants are sufficiently strong they should be planted 3 feet apart. Under favourable conditions they will fill up the intervening spaces in one season, providing the seedlings are not transplanted till they have attained a fair size.



Phalaris Commutata.

The above picture of Phalaris Commutata shows a crop of six months' growth. The roots were planted out in January and the first cutting made in June. The photograph was taken in December, when the second growth stood 6 feet 11 inches high, thus showing the wonderful amount of fodder this new grass is capable of producing in twelve months.

Price of Seed, 1s. and 2s. 6d. per packet, or 5s. per oz.

1-year-old Roots, 5s. per hundred, or 40s. per thousand.

3-year-old Roots, 20s. per hundred.

Seedling Plants, 3s. 6d. per hundred; 30s. per thousand.

Read what the Hon. FRANK MADDEN, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, says about this Wonderful Grass:—

To the Editor of the "Australasian."

Sir,—The thanks of the farmers and graziers of Australia are due to Mr. Furphy for bringing under notice this most promising new grass.

In October, 1905, Mr. Alexander Robertson, of Struan, near Narracoorte, who is very keen in seeking out and developing exotic grasses, sent me a small parcel of Phalaris Commutata.

I planted it in my garden at Kew, and in February of last year gathered a nice lot of seed from it. I then cut it down, and it grew luxuriantly until the 1st of July, when I again cut it. Between the 1st of July and the 1st of August it grew, in spite of severe frosts, half an inch a day, or fifteen inches for the month, in the dead of Winter, when even the Cabbages were at a standstill.

I have, therefore, no hesitation in recommending it as the best Winter grass we have seen. It is no doubt an excellent Spring and Summer grass, but in June and July it will be found of most value. The frosts we had last Winter made no impression at all on it, although they turned prairie grass yellow. I therefore consider its chief value will be found to be as a Winter grass, and that it will fill one of the greatest wants of the grazier by its sturdy and vigorous growth in cold and frosty weather.

It is prolific in seed, and every seed seems to germinate, so that a very small weight of seed should be used when sowing, as the grass grows to a large plant in its first season.

I have the grass in various stages of growth in my garden, and will be glad to show it to any person interested.—Yours, etc.,

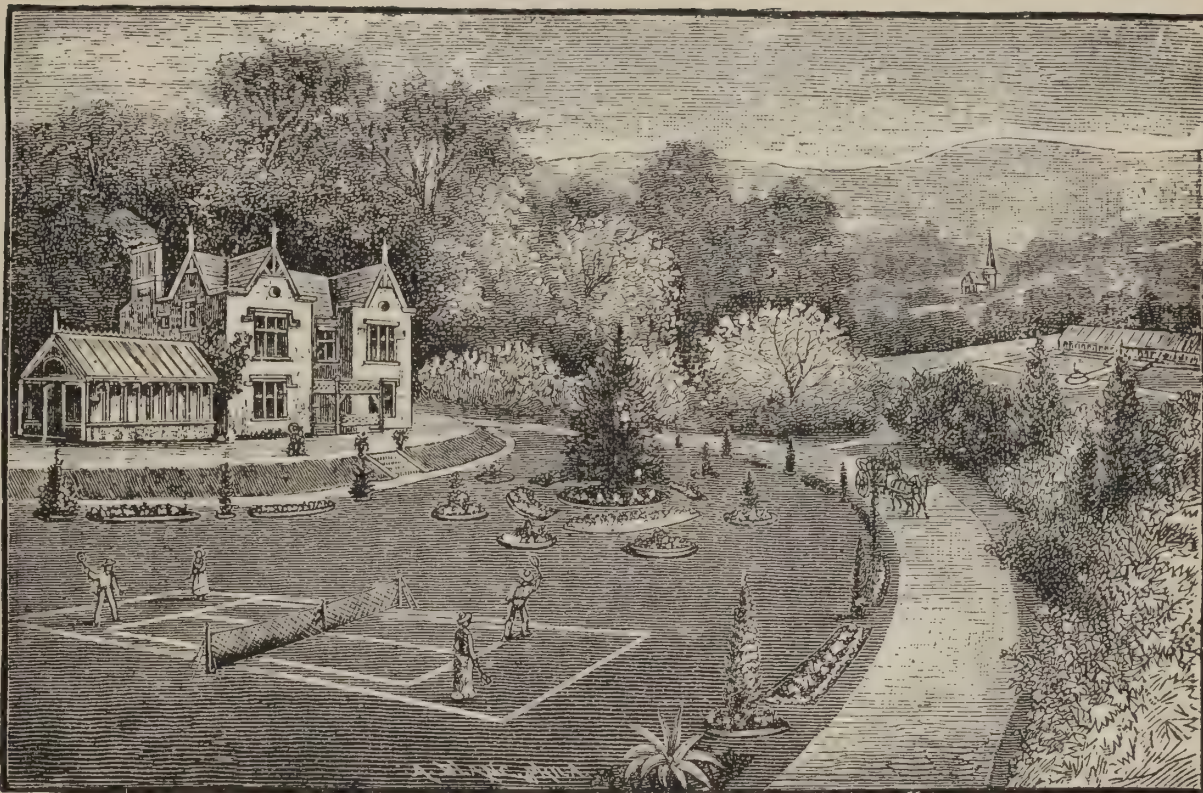
Melbourne, 28th May, 1907.

FRANK MADDEN.

LAWN GRASSES.

FOR

**Garden
Lawns,
Cricket
Grounds,
Bowling
Greens,
Etc.**



Kentucky Blue Grass (*Poa pratensis*)—This is an excellent grass for lawns, as it adapts itself to almost any variety of soil from dry to moist. It is also distinct from the other Poas in colour of the leaves. When once established it will stand the driest summers. For lawn purposes it is exceedingly valuable, forming a thick turf of even growth. 1s. 3d. per lb.

Wood Meadow Grass (*Poa nemoralis*)—A valuable variety for lawn purposes, and is splendidly adapted for moist and shady places and those overshadowed by trees. 2s. per lb.

Rough-stalked Meadow Grass (*Poa trivialis*)—This makes an excellent lawn. In appearance it is somewhat like the *Poa pratensis*, but very different in habit and general properties. 1s. 6d. per lb.

Couch or Bermuda (*Cynodon dactylon*)—Valuable in dry situations. It is exceedingly useful for binding railway

embankments, sand hills, dam and river banks, on account of its long creeping shoots, which root at every joint. It also makes a very good lawn when kept well cut. March, April, October and November are the best months to sow, as during the cold Winter months it is unlikely to germinate if put down. 2s. per lb.

Finest Machine-dressed Rye Grass (free from all foreign matter)—For Bowling Greens, Cricket Grounds, Lawns, etc. Price, 6d. per lb., or 7s. 6d. per bushel.

Buffalo Grass (Roots only)—Makes excellent Garden Lawns, and is particularly valuable for enduring drought. It will grow on any soil, running freely, and producing a good sward on pure sand. It does not seed in sufficient quantity to be of any value. Cuttings of the creeping stems require to be dibbled into the soil, and should be planted early in the Spring. Price, 6s. 6d. per sack of roots; 3s. 6d. per half-sack.

BRUNNING'S "INCOMPARABLE" LAWN GRASSES

First Quality—Price, 1s. 3d. per lb.; or 22s. 6d. per bushel (20 lbs.).

Second Quality—Price, 1s. per lb.; or 17s. 6d. per bushel (20 lbs.).

THE FOLLOWING CRICKET CLUBS USE OUR "INCOMPARABLE" MIXTURES:

Melbourne, East Melbourne, Port Melbourne, North Melbourne, Richmond, St. Kilda, Brighton, Williamstown, etc., and nearly all the Bowling Clubs.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A LAWN.

IN the formation of lawns two important things must be considered—viz., the preparing of the soil and the draining of the ground. The beauty of a lawn consists in the evenness of its surface and the richness of its verdure. This latter can only be produced on well-drained soils. For most soils, drains 30 inches deep are ample, and their distance apart will need to be determined by the drawing power of the soil. Another important consideration in making a lawn is to have the soil of an even depth throughout, so that the grass may be marked by a regularity of growth. The ground should be dug or trenched (the latter if the ground be shallow) to an equal depth, then a good dressing of manure should be given and forked in, after which it should be repeatedly trodden, rolled, and levelled, until at last a firm and uniform surface is obtained. As soils differ somewhat in texture, the mixture must be composed of grasses suitable to the soil. Our "Incomparable" Lawn Grass is composed of the best and finest grasses, and cannot fail to suit almost any kind of soil. Clovers should be excluded, for though they soon make a beautiful surface, it will not bear the same amount of use as turf formed of the harder-textured grasses, and is liable to remain longer damp after rain or dew. The seed should be sown as soon as the ground is sufficiently moist, carefully raked in by hand, and afterwards rolled. It should be sown thickly, at the rate of 100 lbs. to the acre.

Samples and Prices of Grass and Clover Seeds Post Free.

Pure CLOVER SEEDS

Please state Approximate Quantity required.

Prices for 14-lb. to ton lots, with Samples, POST FREE on application.



Lotus Major—The Greater Birdsfoot Trefoil.

LOTUS MAJOR.

The Greater Birdsfoot Trefoil.

A deep-rooting Perennial Clover, producing an enormous amount of fodder; it does exceptionally well on light, inferior soil, on which it yields a greater amount of herbage than any of the other cultivated Clovers. It is highly nutritious, and is eaten with avidity by cattle and sheep. From the great depth to which the roots penetrate, it is not liable to be injured by drought. It does particularly well in bushy and moist localities, or on wet meadows, and attains its greatest luxuriance on soils which have some peat in their composition. Very highly recommended. (See cut.) 3s. 6d. per lb.

TREFOIL, or HOP CLOVER.

(Black Medick.)

Medicago lupulina.

This Clover is very distinct, bearing a yellow flower, is erect and branching, and yields a large crop. It should be sown sparingly, otherwise it will smother the other Clovers. It is useful for sowing with other grasses, at the rate of 2 to 3 lbs. per acre. If sown alone it may be cut for hay. This is a Clover highly esteemed in England, where it is known under several different names. It grows on any soil that contains lime, and although it is an Annual, it seeds itself so freely that it may almost be classed as Perennial. Stock of all kinds like it, and it should be included in mixtures for all inferior soils except such as are absolutely devoid of lime. 6d. per lb.

BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL.

Lotus corniculatus.

Excellent for dry and sandy soils. It is greatly liked by cattle and sheep. Very productive. Perennial. 3s. per lb.

STRAWBERRY CLOVER.

A very valuable variety for damp lands, producing immense quantities of fattening herbage. It is quite distinct in appearance to all other varieties, being of a trailing habit and was first brought into prominence by the late Geo. Black, Esq., of Tarwin Meadows, Tarwin Lower, Gippsland, who for many years obtained the highest prices for fat cattle. Highly recommended. In the husk, 6s. per lb.

COW GRASS, OR PERENNIAL RED.

Trifolium pratense perenne.

This is distinct from the Common Red Clover, possessing a strong and more penetrating root, and is less affected by either drought or frost. It is of quicker growth than the other varieties, and yields an immense crop, which is highly nutritious. This should be introduced into all permanent pastures. 20 lbs. required to sow an acre by itself, or 4 lbs. if mixed with other grasses. 10d. to 1s. per lb.

RED, OR BROAD CLOVER.

Trifolium pratense.

This variety yields an immense crop, but is only of Biennial duration. 20 lbs. required to sow an acre by itself, or 4 lbs. if mixed with other grasses. 10d. to 1s. per lb.

ALSIKE, OR HYBRID CLOVER.

Trifolium hybridum.

A Perennial variety, hybrid between the Red and White, but of much stronger growth than the latter, and will do well on all kinds of soil, yielding a heavy crop where no other Clover will succeed. Alsike Clover is highly valuable for permanent pasture. 12 lbs. are required to sow an acre by itself, or 2 lbs. if mixed with other grasses. 1s. per lb.

BOKHARA CLOVER.

Melilotus leucantha.

This variety is greatly cultivated for bees. It attains a height of six feet when in bloom; is very productive, and useful for ensilage. 10 lbs. required to sow an acre. 1s. per lb.

PRIME LUCERNE.

Medicago sativa.

(See Forage Crops, page 85.)

[TESTIMONIAL.]

I must congratulate you on the excellence of the Lucerne seed. Although the driest year ever known here I have never had a better take.—B. B. MOGG, Yaloak Vale, Ballan. (20/11/07.)

EGYPTIAN CLOVER.

Trifolium Alexandrinum.

This variety grows a little taller than Lucerne, and yields an immense crop of very succulent fodder which is much relished by stock. It has been known

to flourish splendidly through the severest Winter when most other fodder plants were at a standstill. The best time to sow is in the beginning of March, it will then make a start with the first Autumn rains, the first cutting can then be made before the Winter, and the second growth is better fitted to withstand the cold. 1s. per lb.

TURKESTAN LUCERNE.

(See page 85.)

TREE LUCERNE.

(The True Variety.) Medicago Arborea.

(See page 86.)

WHITE CLOVER.

Trifolium repens.

Its proper place and treatment are—prominence among the grasses of a long continuance of artificial pasture, and intermixture with the seeds of those grasses at the time of their being sown. Though creeping, and of low growth, it luxuriantly intertwines with the grasses so as to form a thick and massive mat of herbage; and is at once so sweet and so very nutritive as to serve in the highest manner all the immediate purposes of pasturage. Another recommendation in its favour is that it thoroughly withstands the attacks of caterpillars. 14 lbs. required to sow an acre by itself, or 2 lbs. if mixed with other grasses. 9d. to 1s. per lb. (See cut.)

JAPAN CLOVER.

Lespedeza striata.

This variety is said to succeed well in any kind of soil—rich or poor, clay or sandy, dry or wet—and is deep rooted. It is also wonderfully fattening. Very distinct. 1s. 6d. per lb.

ITALIAN SCARLET CLOVER.

Trifolium incarnatum.

It yields an abundant supply, and makes a capital hay, which is much relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses. Excellent for an early crop. 14 lbs. required to sow an acre by itself, or 4 lbs. if mixed with other grasses. 9d. per lb.



White Clover.

ROOT CROPS.

Sow Two to Three Pounds per Acre.

TURNIPS and SWEDES.

Sow Two to Three Pounds per Acre.

ALL comparatively dry soils, from the poorest sand and gravel up to the richest free loams, are more or less suitable for Turnips; while either light soils on a retentive bottom, or clayey soils upon any sort of bottom whatever, are apt to make them fail, especially in dry seasons; and soils of a comparatively heavy character, or those near akin to the best wheat or bean soils, are the most suitable for Swedish Turnips.

4d. per oz.; 8d. per ¼ lb.; 1s. per ½ lb.; 2s. per lb.
If per post, ¼ lb., 11d.; ½ lb., 1s. 5d.; 1 lb., 2s. 9d.

(For Packages over 1 lb., see Parcels Post and Railway Rates, page 3.)

Green-Top Yellow Aberdeen Turnip—A distinct variety, of the finest feeding quality; very solid, and a capital feeder.

Purple-Top Mammoth Turnip—A heavy cropper, well shaped, and very solid.

Purple-Top Yellow Aberdeen Turnip—Very large, fine in quality, and very hardy; ought to be extensively cultivated.

White Globe Turnip—One of the best white-fleshed varieties; very early.

Champion Purple-Top Swede—A sound, hardy variety; much liked by stock.

Defiance, Large Purple-Top Swede—A very heavy cropper of the finest quality, growing to a large size; it succeeds well on nearly all kinds of soil and in any locality.

Elephant Swede—Also called "Monarch" and "Bullock." Distinct in shape and colour; very hardy, and a great cropper.

Kangaroo Swede—A fine variety; very hardy, and a good keeper.

Skirving's Giant King Swede—A distinct variety; very hardy, and a heavy cropper.

Skirving's Purple-Top Swede—A large, heavy-cropping Swede; one of the best. (See cut.)

Ne Plus Ultra Swede—The finest Swede introduced for many years. It is globular in shape, symmetrical in form; bronze-purple in colour, of splendid quality, a quick grower, and exceptionally heavy cropper. In appearance it is quite distinct from any other variety in cultivation, not only as regards root, but its short neck, small top, and light-coloured foliage distinguish it from other varieties, and help to make a field of Ne Plus Ultra the most attractive crop of Swedes on the farm. ¼ lb., 9d.; ½ lb., 1s. 3d.; 1 lb., 2s. 6d. Per post, ¼ lb., 1s.; ½ lb., 1s. 8d.; 1 lb., 3s. 3d.

MANGEL

SOW FOUR POUNDS PER ACRE.

It is suited to a great diversity of soils—in fact, it will effect a luxuriant growth on almost any kind of soil which is properly tilled and manured. On deep, rich, friable loam it succeeds best of all, and with most certainty and least trouble; and if the upper stratum be deep and uniform it will, with little care, yield a heavy crop. The supply of manure ought to be liberal, and may either be applied in a very slightly fermented state, and well mixed up with the whole breadth of the soil, or applied in a well-fermented state, and deposited in the drills. The seed should be sown in drills 30 in. apart, and from 12 to 18 in. apart in the rows. Sow in August for an early Summer crop; September and October for main. 4d. per ¼ lb.; 6d. per ½ lb.; 1s. per lb. If per post, add the following extra: ¼ lb., 3d.; ½ lb., 5d.; 1 lb., 9d. (except where otherwise priced). (For Packages over 1 lb., see Parcels Post and Railway Rates, page 3.)

Mammoth Long Red. (See cut.)
Mammoth Long Yellow
Yellow Tankard } Best for deep soils.

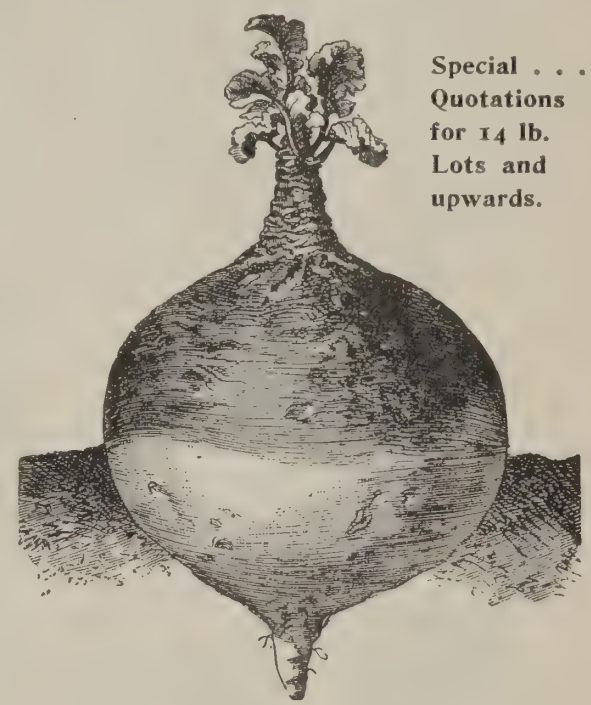
Champion Yellow Globe
Champion Red Globe } Best for shallow soils.

Monarch Yellow Globe—The finest strain of Yellow Globe grown. Highly recommended.

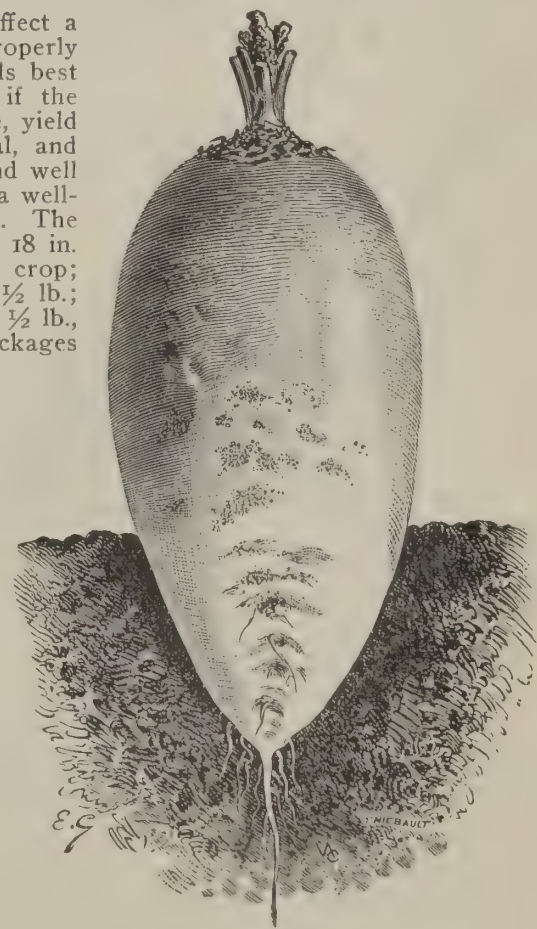
NEW GIANT Half-Sugar MANGEL

This new variety has proved itself to be the most nutritious of all Mangels, while possessing all the good feeding and milk-producing qualities of the Sugar Beet, it attains the size of an ordinary Mangel, outyielding the Sugar Beet by two to one. The roots, which are regular and uniform, average about one foot in length and eight inches in diameter. We strongly advise all dairy farmers to give it a trial, as it produces quite 100 per cent. more food per acre than Sugar Beet. (See cut.)

Giant Half-Sugar White. **Giant Half-Sugar Rose.**
5d. per ¼ lb., 8d. per ½ lb., 1s. 3d. per lb. If per post—
¼ lb., 8d.; ½ lb., 1s. 1d.; 1 lb., 2s.



Skirving's Purple-Top Swede.



The Giant Half-Sugar Mangel.



Mammoth Long Red Mangel.

[TESTIMONIAL.]

Your Elephant Swede is the best in the world, and you can quote me as saying so. Two years ago I brought one to Perth weighing 17 lbs.; it was in the Perth market for three weeks, and then was in perfect cooking condition.—W. COLE ELLIOT, York, W.A. (5th February, 1907.)

Samples and Prices of Agricultural Seeds Post Free on Application.

ROOT CROPS—Continued.**SUGAR BEET.**

The Sugar Beet will thrive well in almost any climate, but for sugar-producing purposes very dry and very cold districts are against it. As regards soil, it succeeds best in good, deep, friable loam or on land which grows good potatoes. The seed should be sown in drills, which should be about 2 ft. apart, and the distance between the plants about 1 ft. September, October and November are the best months for sowing. Superphosphate of lime is the most suitable manure if the ground is at all poor. About 8 lbs. of seed is required to sow an acre.

4d. per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; 1s. per lb. If per post, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 7d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 11d.; 1 lb., 1s. 9d.

(For Packages over 1 lb., see Parcels Post and Railway Rates, page 3.)

Vilmorin's Improved.

Wanzleben.

White Silesian.

CARROT.**SOW FOUR POUNDS PER ACRE.**

The best soil for the field growth of Carrots is a loose, sandy, friable loam of about 18 inches in depth; but poor, soft sand, which is scarcely able to produce any other crop, provided it be deep enough, may be quite suitable, and in some instances land of this light, worthless, barren sort has made a most magnificent return. Soils of almost any kind are suitable which possess the requisites of depth, openness and perfect freedom from stones. 9d. per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; 1s. 3d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; 2s. 6d. per lb. If per post, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 1s., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 1s. 8d., 1 lb. 3s. 3d. (Except where otherwise priced.)

(For Packages over 1 lb., see Parcels Post and Railway Rates, page 3.)

Improved White Belgian—Grows to a very large size, and produces a heavy crop. Suitable for all soils.

Long Red Altringham—An extra fine sort. The roots grow to a large size and are of excellent quality.

Sinclair's Champion—This giant variety, which originated in N.Z., is a great yielder, producing as much as 60 tons to the acre, whilst the individual roots often weigh 16 lbs. each, and are of a rich golden-yellow colour. It is claimed that it taints neither milk nor butter. Highly recommended. Obtained 1st Prize, Royal Agricultural Show, Melbourne, seasons 1901, 1902, 1903, and 1904.

1s. per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; 1s. 6d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; 3s. per lb. Per post—1s. 3d. per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; 1s. 11d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; 3s. 9d. per lb.

Long Yellow Stump-rooted—This distinct Carrot produces long, tapering roots, rounded at the end, of good size, and of true yellow colour. Of most excellent quality for the table; it keeps well, and is productive enough to be grown for stock-feeding. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 1s.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 1s. 6d.; 1 lb. 3s. Per post, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 1s. 3d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 1s. 11d.; 1 lb. 3s. 9d.

Various Agricultural Seeds.

NOTE.—No Discount allowed off Agricultural Seeds. Nothing less than Half-Bushels will be charged at the Bushel rate. When writing for Samples and Prices, please state approximate quantity required.



Large-rooted Chicory of Commerce.

CHICORY OF COMMERCE.

(Large-rooted Magdeburg, or Coffee.)

The culture of this root should not be attempted unless the soil is of first-class quality, otherwise the expense of preparing the soil, keeping it clean, and digging and harvesting the crop, would exceed its value. The soil should be prepared as for Carrots, and the seed dropped at intervals of 9 inches, in shallow drills 18 to 20 inches apart. From August to October, according to the weather, is the best time to put in the seed. The young plants should be carefully singled as soon as large enough to handle, and the soil must be regularly cultivated throughout the season. 4 lbs. required to sow an acre in drills. (See cut.) 1s. 6d. per lb.

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Owing to the fluctuations of the market it is impossible to affix prices to several articles, but samples and quotations will be sent post free on application.

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FIELD PEAS.

60 lbs. to the bushel.

This is not only a profitable crop in itself, but highly valuable in rotation with cereals. The Pea is a deep-rooting plant, and if sown on land that has been repeatedly ploughed without subsoiling, the roots are unable to draw sufficient nutriment from below the hard pan formed by the plough sole; and when dry weather arrives, the plants go off prematurely, producing a much less weight of crop than if the ground had been broken up to a proper depth. If the land is not in first-rate condition a dressing of superphosphate may be given previous to putting in the seed, and a dressing of lime would be advantageous if that is deficient in the soil. The seed may be sown broadcast in July, at the rate of 2 to 2½ bushels to the acre, and harrowed in if the land is tolerably free from weeds; otherwise drilling at 18 in. to 2 ft. will admit the horse-hoe to destroy the weeds before the Peas have commenced to run. 2 to 2½ bushels (60 lbs. bushel) required to sow an acre. Price on application.

Blue Prussian
Blue Imperial
Dun

Grey or
Partridge
White

(For Cow Peas, see page 86.)

CATTLE PUMPKIN.

The Pumpkin requires rich, deep soil. Seed should be sown in Spring, as early as the weather will permit, three or four seeds in a patch, 12 ft. apart each way, the plants to be thinned to one or two. The only cultivation necessary is keeping the soil loose on the surface and free from weeds, but it may be covered with mulch to advantage. 2 lbs. required to sow an acre.

Connecticut Field—Very productive; largely grown for feeding stock. 5s. per lb.

Gramma—All dairymen should give this variety a trial, as it is a wonderful cropper and greatly relished by all kinds of stock. Milch cows are very fond of them, and take to them without any preparation. Horses also become very fond of them, and they prove an excellent substitute for Carrots. The Gramma Pumpkin revels in heat and produces an enormous quantity of fodder per acre. As the rind is not hard, a crop could be fed off with sheep the same as Turnips. 8s. per lb.

King of the Mammoths—This is the greatest of all Exhibition Pumpkins. No other variety ever introduced has reached such enormous weights and been awarded so many prizes. The flesh and skin is golden-yellow, and notwithstanding its enormous size, it makes a good table and pie Pumpkin. (See cut.) 1s. per oz., 10s. per lb.

Ironbark—A well-known hardy variety; useful for cattle or table. 6s. per lb.

Mammoth—Very productive; attains a large size, often 100 to 150 lbs. 1s. per oz., 10s. per lb.

Mammoth Tours—Grows to a large size; excellent for feeding stock. 5s. per lb.



Pumpkin—King of the Mammoths.

VARIOUS AGRICULTURAL SEEDS—Continued.

LINSEED, OR FLAX.

56 lbs. to the bushel.

This is a most profitable crop to grow, and one to which farmers should pay attention. It is not only valuable on account of the seed, but for the fibre, which is worth a good price per ton. The seed should be sown broadcast, on well-worked soil, and either very lightly harrowed in, or both harrowed and rolled according to the condition of the soil; but it requires in every instance to be very near the surface, for if deposited more than half an inch deep it will not germinate. It succeeds well in the Gippsland district, and should be sown very early in the Spring or Autumn, at the rate of 45 lbs. for seed, and 60 lbs. for cordage purposes per acre. Price on application.

BUCKWHEAT.

50 lbs. to the bushel.

In China and Japan the seed is used for making bread, and in Europe it is employed for various purposes. It is an excellent food for poultry, and also useful for bees.

Japanese—This variety supersedes both the Silver Hull and the Common as regards its enormous yield and earliness. The seed is distinct in size, shape, and colour. 4d. per lb.; 10s. 6d. per bushel.

OPIUM POPPY.

The seed should be sown in drills, which may be thirty inches to three feet apart, to afford facility for cultivating the ground, and room to gather the opium. Sow in August. 1s. per oz.

TOBACCO.

This plant requires a great amount of care throughout its growth, and an equal solicitude to prevent it from mould when kept for any length of time. As the success of the crop will depend in a great measure on the quality of the land chosen for its culture, a stiff, heavy, or poor, hungry soil should be avoided. The best adapted for the purpose is a deep chocolate, or rich sandy loam. Sow in July and August, to have the plants ready to transplant during September and October showers. The seed should be well mixed in sand or ashes, and it will distribute much more evenly. Two ozs. of seed are sufficient to plant an acre. 6d. per packet; 2s. 6d. per oz.

Connecticut Seed Leaf
Havana

Kentucky
Virginian

SUNFLOWER.

This plant furnishes a large yield of excellent poultry food, besides oil of a quality little inferior to that of the olive. As 40 bushels of seed, yielding as many gallons of oil, may be obtained from an acre of ordinary soil, the crop would certainly be profitable if a market could be obtained. The residue, or oil-cake, is of great fattening value for stock. The

stalks are useful as fuel, leaving a large residuum of potash; they also furnish a good textile fibre. The Sunflower has the merit of occupying the soil for a short period only, the crop arriving at perfection in a few months. The seeds should be sown in drills in September, the plants left three by two feet apart, thus affording space to clean foul land. It prefers calcareous soil, and requires to be well manured. 6 to 7 lbs. of seed are required to the acre.

Large Russian—6d. per lb.

Black Seeded—Best of all for oil purposes. 6d. per lb.

WHITE MUSTARD.

In some countries Mustard is a profitable field crop; and, when the value of rotation of crops is fully recognised, will probably come into cultivation here also. The land requires to be well worked, and the crop will pay for a considerable application of manure. The seed may be sown broadcast, or in drills eighteen or twenty inches apart, for the sake of cleaning the land, at the end of September or the beginning of October. The seed ripens in three months or less, so that it may be made available as a fallow crop. The crop should be harvested before any of the pods burst, as if seeds are scattered, they foul the land to a serious extent. It may be covered effectually by rolling, without the use of the harrow. A yield of twenty to forty bushels of seed to the acre may be expected. It is very useful for sheep food. 8 to 10 lbs. required to sow an acre. 8d. to 1s. per lb.

TICK OR HORSE BEANS.

60 lbs. to the bushel.

The Tick or Horse Bean thrives best on stiff, rich soil and will succeed on any soil suitable for wheat. The best mode of growing Beans is to sow rather thickly, in drills wide apart—twenty-seven to thirty-six inches—and the seeds four or five inches apart. To sow an acre it will require from 2½ to 3 bushels. Price on application.

FIELD CABBAGE.

The Cabbage can be cultivated in two ways: by raising young plants in a seed-bed and transplanting, and by sowing the seed in drills where the crop is to grow. For the former style, 1 lb. is sufficient for an acre; for the latter from 2 to 3 lbs. are required.

If required to be mailed, ¼ lb., 3d.; 1 lb. 9d. extra.

Giant Drumhead—A late variety, growing to an immense size; very solid. Largely cultivated. 9d. per oz.; 1s. 6d. per ¼ lb.; 5s. per lb.

Schweinfurt—One of the earliest and largest white varieties, excellent for stock. 9d. per oz.; 1s. 9d. per ¼ lb.; 6s. per lb.

Jersey Cow Kale—A valuable fodder for cows, sheep, etc. Highly recommended. 6d. per oz.; 1s. 6d. per ¼ lb.; 5s. per lb.

Thousand-headed Cabbage or Kale—

This is invaluable as a fodder for sheep, cows, etc., on account of the immense quantity of food it produces. It grows to a height of from three to four feet, and may be fed off twice and sometimes thrice. It is a plant that produces more food per acre than any other, does not disagree with any stock, and does not impoverish the land, and never causes sheep or lambs to blow or scour. 6d. per ¼ lb.; 1s. 6d. per lb.



Thousand-headed Cabbage or Kale.

HEMP.

Hemp has been cultivated with great success in Gippsland. It likes a rich, moist soil, but will grow on almost any soil that is well manured. If sown in drills, a stronger fibre will be produced than that sown broadcast. It can be sown either in the early Autumn or Spring. About 120 lbs. required to sow an acre broadcast.

SHEEP'S PARSLEY.

A little of this ought to be used on all pastures. It is especially valuable for sowing with Lucerne and Clovers, to prevent cattle from being blown when first put on the young grass; biennial. From ½ to 1 lb. of seed is sufficient for an acre when mixed with other grasses. 1s. per lb.

CASTOR OIL OF COMMERCE.

Ricinus communis.

The plant is tender, and will not withstand heavy frosts. It grows in almost any ordinary soil, and produces seed profusely the first year from planting. Cattle will not interfere with it. Price on application.

PYRETHRUM CINERARIAEFOLIUM.

Californian Insect Powder Plant.

Produces white flowers, which are used for making insect powder. 6d. per packet; 2s. 6d. per oz.

Samples and Prices . . .
Post Free on Application.

SEED GRAIN.

Samples and Prices . . .
Post Free on Application.

It must be distinctly understood that all Seed Grain is sold for NETT PROMPT CASH only.
Exchange to be added to Cheques.

WHEAT (60 lbs. Bushel).
CAPE BARLEY (50 lbs. Bushel).
RYE (60 lbs. Bushel).

OATS (40 lbs. Bushel).
White Tartarian. Black Tartarian.
Algerian.

MAIZE (56 lbs. Bushel).
Ninety-day. White Horse Tooth
Large Red, or 120-day.

g  Samples and Prices of Agricultural Seeds Post Free on Application.

Coniferous and Pine Seeds

Imported Direct from the Collectors

As usual, in disposing of this class of seeds, it is with the distinct understanding that we shall not be held responsible for any failures of crops. We take every means to ensure the best quality, but many of the seeds come from distant countries, and trees sometimes fail to mature their seeds, although they may look well enough to the eye. To those unacquainted with the raising of tree seeds, we would recommend the following suggestions:—Sow in September-October, in boxes or pans well drained, and place under the shelter of a fence or arbour protected from the burning sun.

	Per oz.—s. d.		Per oz.—s. d.		Per oz.—s. d.
Abies canadensis (Hemlock Spruce)	3 6	Cupressus sempervirens horizontalis		Pinus Laricio (Corsican Pine)	1 6
— balsamea (Balm of Gilead Fir)	2 0	(The Spreading Cypress)	1 6	— monticola (Californian Moun-	
— Douglasi (Douglas's Silver Fir)	2 6	— torulosa (The Twisted or Bho-	2 0	tain-Top Pine)	5 0
— macrocarpa	3 6	tan Cypress)		— muricata (The Bishop's Pine)	4 0
— Menziesi (Menzies' Spruce)	3 6	— Uhdeana (Dr. Uhde's Cypress)	2 0	— picea	1 0
— Mertensiana (Californian Hem-		Libocedrus decurrens (The Incense		— pinea (The Stone Pine)	1 0
lock Spruce)	5 0	Cedar)	4 0	— pinaster (Maritima)	1 0
— Williamsoni	6 0	Picea amabilis (The Lovely Silver		— ponderosa (The Heavy Wooded	
Callitris quadrivalvis	4 0	Fir)	5 0	Pine)	2 0
Cedrus Atlantica (Silver Cedar)	2 0	— grandis (The Great Silver Fir)	4 0	— Sabiniana (Sabine's Pine)	2 0
— deodara (Indian Cedar)	2 0	— nobilis (The Noble Silver Fir)	4 0	— strobis (The Weymouth Pine)	1 6
— Lebani (Cedar of Lebanon)	2 0	— concolor	4 0	— sylvestris (Scotch Fir)	1 0
Cryptomeria Japonica (Japan Cedar)	1 6	Pinus Austriaca (Black Austrian		— torreyana	3 0
— Lobbi	2 0	Pine)	1 0	— tuberculata (The Knob-coned	
Cupressus funebris (Chinese Mourn-		— Canariensis (Canary Island	2 0	Pine)	3 6
ing Cypress)	2 0	Pine)		Sequoia sempervirens (Red Wood	
— glauca pendula	2 0	— contorta (Twisted Pine)	6 0	Tree)	2 0
— Goveniana (Gowan's Cypress)	2 0	— Fremontiana (Col. Fremont's	2 0	Thuja gigantea (Gigantic Arbor	
— Lawsoniana (Lawson's Cypress)	2 0	Nut Pine)		Vitae)	2 0
— macrocarpa (The Large-fruited		— halapensis (Aleppo Pine)	1 0	— Aurea (The Golden Arbor	
Cypress)	1 6	— insignis (The Remarkable	1 6	Vitae)	2 0
— tournefortia	1 6	Pine)		— orientalis (The American Arbor	2 0
— Corneyana (Corney's Cypress)	2 0	— Jeffreyi (Jeffrey's Pine)	4 0	Vitae)	
		— Lambertiana (Lambert's Pine)	3 0	Wellingtonia gigantea (The Mam-	
				moth Tree of California)	5 0

Australian Flower, Shrub, and Tree Seeds

It being impossible to give a complete list of all the varieties that we will have in stock, we have only subjoined the names of a few of the chief sorts. When required, we can supply upwards of 60 varieties.

6d. per packet, or 5s. per dozen, except where otherwise priced.

Acacia Baileyana —A most beautiful shrub, should be in every large garden; excellent for cutting.	Brachychiton acerifolium (Flame Tree) —A very ornamental tree.	Doryanthes Palmeri (Queensland Spear Lily)—Producing large spikes of red flowers; spikes often three feet long.
— elata —A splendid Acacia; a very rapid grower; fine for parks, etc.	Callistemon coccineum (Bottle-Brush)—Flowers scarlet, tipped with yellow.	Elaeocarpus cyaneus (Victorian Olive Tree)—Producing berries of a bright blue colour.
— iteaphylla (South Australian Wattle) —Earliest of all Acacias.	— rigidum (Bottle-Brush) — Scarlet; very handsome shrub.	Eriostemon nerifolium —Starry white flowers, sweet-scented, pretty free-flowering shrub.
— sorts —(See Acacia Seeds.)	Cassia laevigata —The showy Cassia; very ornamental.	Eucalyptus calophylla rosea —A beautiful scarce variety; flowers pink. 1s. per packet.
Actinotis helianthi (N. S. Wales Flannel Flower)—Very fine.	Casuarina quadrivalvis (She-Oak). — stricta (Straight Oak).	— citriodora (The Lemon-scented Gum)—A fine ornamental tree, with lemon-scented leaves.
Boronia megastigma (Sweet-scented Boronia)—A beautiful little plant; flowers coppery colour, with a most powerful lemon and violet scent. (See page 40.)	Clanthus puniceus (Glory Pea, N.Z.)—A hardy shrub. (For description see page 44.)	— ficifolia (Crimson-flowered Gum)—A slow growing variety, attaining a height of from 20 to 30 feet. It produces magnificent trusses of bright crimson flowers, which are thrown well above the foliage. Splendid for the shrubbery. 1s. per packet.
— serrata —Rose-coloured flowers, slightly scented. 1s. per packet.	— albus —A lovely new white variety. 1s. per packet. (For full description see page 44.)	
— yellow-flowered (Sweet-scented)—A fine yellow-flowered variety, which is most sweetly scented. 1s. per packet. (For full description see page 40.)	— Dampieri (Sturt's Desert Pea)—For description see page 44.)	
	Cordyline Australis —Greatly used for decorative purposes.	
	— nutans —Broad-leaved Cordyline; handsome pot plant.	

AUSTRALIAN FLOWER, SHRUB, AND TREE SEEDS—Continued.

Eucalyptus leucoxylon rosea—This very handsome gum grows only about 20 feet, and bears a great quantity of splendid pink flowers; the bark is white and quite smooth. 1s. per pkt.

Ficus Australis (Native Banyan Tree).
— **macrophylla** (Moreton Bay Fig).

Grevillea Hilliana—A beautiful shrub, with spikes of long white flowers. 1s. per packet.

— **robusta** (Silky Oak)—A lovely shrub for parks and avenues.

Hakea eucalyptoides (syn. **Laurina**) — (Cushion Flower).

Hardenbergia monophylla (Victorian Lilac or Spurious Sarsaparilla).
— **monophylla alba** (White-flowered Spurious Sarsaparilla).

Hymenosporium flavum (Yellow) — Highly perfumed flowers.

Indigofera Australis (Australian Indigo Plant)—Flowers lilac.

Kennedya nigricans (The Black Flower) — A very pretty climber.
— **rubicunda** (Bean Climber) — Handsome creeper.

Melaleuca hypericifolia—Very handsome shrub; flowers bright scarlet.

Pittosporum eugenoides (N.Z. Hedge Laurel) } See
— **nigrescens** } Hedge
— **undulatum** (Victorian Laurel) } Seeds.

Sophora tetraptera (Chain Tree)—Handsome foliage, producing large bunches of orange pea-shaped flowers.

Stenocarpus Cunninghami—This magnificent shrub bears curious scarlet flowers like a wheel; fine foliage. 1s. per packet.

Sterculia poplyneus (Bottle Tree)—Butt of tree shaped like a bottle.

Swainsonia (Darling Pea).

Tecoma Australis (Churchill Island Jasmine or Creeper).

Telopea speciosissima (N.S.W. Waratah).

HEDGE SEEDS.

Acacia Ornithophora (Kangaroo Acacia) — 6d. per oz., or 4s. per lb.

African Box Thorn—The seed should be sown during the months of September, October, and November. 9d. per oz., or 8s. per lb.

Cape Broom—6d. per oz., or 5s. per lb.

Furze (Whin or Gorse)—6d. per oz., or 2s. 6d. per lb.

Osage Orange—Previous to sowing the seed it should be soaked in water for about two or three days, and then placed in damp sand until it commences to germinate (care should be taken to prevent fermentation), when it should be sown in drills. 1s. oz.

Pittosporum eugenoides—The most popular variety for hedge purposes. 1s. per oz.

Pittosporum nigrescens. 1s. per oz.
— **undulatum**—A much stronger-growing variety than the other two. It is also a very floriferous shrub, bearing an abundance of sweet-scented white flowers. 1s. per oz.

Ti-tree—The well-known sea-coast hedge. Excellent for sea-side residences. Seed very difficult to obtain. 1s. per packet.

ACACIA SEEDS.

(Wattles.)

Acacia decurrens (Black Wattle)—This is the variety chiefly used for tanning purposes. 6d. per oz., or 4s. per lb.

— **ornithophora**—(See Hedge Seeds.)

— **dealbata** (Silver Wattle)—6d. per oz.

— **lophantha** (Cape or Crested Wattle) — 6d. per oz.

— **melanoxylon** (Blackwood or Lightwood)—6d. per oz., or 6s. per lb.

— **pycnantha** (Golden Wattle)—Used for tanning purposes. 6d. per oz. 1s. 6d. per lb.

— **saligna** (Weeping Acacia)—1s. 6d. per oz.

The best time for sowing Acacia seeds is during the months of March, April, August, and September. As the seeds are hard, it is necessary that they should be soaked in boiling water, and left until the shells burst before sowing.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

6d. PER PACKET.

Sow in September and October in boxes or seed pans.

Ailanthus glandulosa (Tree of Heaven)—Ornamental tree of rapid growth, 20 ft. 1s. per oz.

Arbutus unedo (Irish Strawberry Tree) — A lovely shrub, producing bunches of waxy-white flowers and scarlet berries resembling strawberries, which are edible, 15 ft. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Calycanthus floridus (Allspice Tree) — A Spring flowering shrub, highly scented; flowers brown, 4 ft. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Ceratonja siliqua (Carob Tree, St. John's Bread, or Locust Tree of Scripture) — Excellent tree for warm climates, 15 ft. 6d. per oz.

Cercis siliquastrum (Judas Tree)—Handsome flowering tree with red flowers, 12 ft. 9d. per oz.

Clethra arborea (Lily of the Valley Tree) — Very pretty, with bunches of white flowers resembling Lily of the Valley, 9 ft. 3s. per oz.

Daphne mezereum—The seeds of this variety are used for medicinal purposes, 4 ft. 2s. per oz.

Genista Andreana—A most lovely variety of the common Broom, with the upper petals golden yellow and the lateral ones rich wallflower-crimson. 3s. per oz.

Kalmia latifolia (Mountain Laurel) — A beautiful Spring flowering shrub; flowers white, spotted pink; excellent for florists. 2s. 6d. per oz.

Lagunaria Pattersoni (Fugosia)—A very handsome flowering shrub, of fine pyramidal habit, very hardy. 4s. per oz.

Larix Europaea (The Larch)—Succeeds well in the cool districts. 9d. per oz.

Laurus camphora (Camphor Tree) — A fine ornamental tree, 20 ft. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Laurus nobilis (Sweet Bay) — A hardy evergreen shrub; the leaves are used for flavouring custards, etc.; 12 ft. 9d. per oz.

Liquidambar styraciflua—A magnificent deciduous tree; the leaves turn crimson in the Autumn, 20 ft. 2s. 6d. oz.

Liriodendron tulipifera (Tulip Tree)—A lovely ornamental tree, with yellowish-red flowers which are shaped like a Tulip. 1s. oz.

Melia Azedarach (White Cedar)—A quick growing tree, excellent for dry districts. Largely grown in California, 35 ft. 1s. per oz.

Paulownia imperialis—A splendid, rapid-growing tree with large leaves and bearing great spikes of lilac-coloured flowers, 30 ft. 1s. per oz.

Photinia serrulata—A hardy evergreen shrub; flowers white, 10 ft. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Protea mellifera (Cape Honeysuckle)—A handsome flowering shrub, flowers pink and white, 6 ft. 2s. 6d. per oz.

Sambucus nigra (Elderberry Tree)—This tree produces the berries which are used for making Elderberry wine, 15 ft. 9d. per oz.

Prunus spinosa (Irish Black Thorn) — 6d. per oz.

Rhus succedanea (Sumach)—A deciduous shrub, with bright crimson flowers, 10 ft. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Schinus molle (Pepper Tree)—A beautiful, hardy ornamental evergreen tree, excellent for dry districts, 15 ft. 1s. per oz.

Sophora Japonica—A deciduous shrub, with white flowers. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Spartium junceum (Yellow Spanish Broom)—A very pretty shrub, with bright yellow flowers, 7 ft. 6d. per oz.

— **scoparium** (Common Broom)—6d. per oz.

Tilia Europaea grandiflora (Large-leaved Lime, or Linden Tree) — A fine ornamental shade tree, 30 ft. to 40 ft. 1s. per oz.

Tamarix gallica (Flowering Cyprus)—A hardy, graceful shrub, with pink flowers, 12 ft. 2s. per oz.

Viburnum opulus (Guelder Rose, or Snowball Tree)—A pretty flowering shrub, covered in the early Spring with large heads of snow-white flowers, 10 ft. 1s. per oz.

Yucca filamentosa (Adam's Needle)—Pretty, palm-like plant, excellent as single specimens for lawns, flowers white, 3 ft. 4s. per oz.

— **aloefolia variegata**—A very pretty variegated variety, 4 ft. 2s. per oz.

Australian Eucalypti Seeds—Gums.

PRICE PER POUND ON APPLICATION.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS GIVEN FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

Any variety not mentioned in this list we will endeavour to supply at the current rate.

THE Gums of Australia are now being largely sought after and cultivated in all parts of the world, not only on account of the extreme value of their wood and for planting in malaria-stricken districts, but for their oil producing qualities. As we execute orders annually for large quantities for America, Africa, and India, we are in a position to supply the principal varieties at a cheap rate. Our supplies are procured from the most experienced collectors only, but we do not hold ourselves liable in any degree should they differ from the names under which they are known in the States.

Postage—1d. oz.; ¼ lb., 3d.; ½ lb., 5d.; 1 lb., 9d. extra. (For Parcels Post and Railway Rates, see page 3.)

- E. alpina** (Alpine Gum)—Hardy evergreen tree; height, 10 to 15 ft. 2s. 6d. per oz.
- E. amygdalina** (Peppermint Gum)—The timber is valuable for shingles, palings, etc. 1s. 6d. per oz.
- E. botryoides** (Bastard Mahogany)—This magnificent tree is now being extensively planted. It is far superior to the Sugar Gum, being quicker in growth, and is not affected with insect borer. Squatters of the Western District, who have seen this tree, say that they intend planting it largely as a break-wind and shelter tree. Undoubtedly it is the finest shade tree we have, and a most rapid grower. Attains a height of 80 ft. 2s. 6d. per oz.
- E. bicolor** (Bastard Box)—The timber is of great strength and durability, and is useful for piles and railway sleepers. 1s. 6d. per oz.
- E. calophylla** (Red Gum of Western Australia)—It is said to be superior to *E. marginata* and *E. cornuta* for rafters, spokes, and fence rails. The flowers are large and white; bees are very fond of them. The seeds are very large. 2s. 6d. per oz.
- E. citriodora** (Lemon-scented Gum) — See Australian Flower, Shrub, and Tree Seeds, page 98. 3s. 6d. per oz.
- E. cornuta** (Yate Tree of S.W. Australia)—A rapid growing tree, attaining 70 to 100 ft. in height, stem diameter 2 to 3 ft. Timber probably the strongest known, requiring sometimes a breaking load of 17½ tons per square inch. 2s. 6d. per oz.
- E. corymbosa** (Bloodwood)—The wood is easily worked when fresh, but when dry becomes very hard. 2s. per oz.
- E. corynocalyx** (Sugar Gum)—A very rapid-growing and ornamental variety, with dark-green foliage. The wood, which is very durable, is used for railway sleepers, etc. Very valuable indeed as a fodder plant. 2s. 6d. per oz.
- E. crebra** (The Narrow-leaved Ironbark of New South Wales)—The wood is reddish, hard, and very durable; useful for piles, fence posts, railway sleepers, etc. 2s. 6d. per oz.
- E. diversicolor** (Karri Gum)—Very hardy, and a comparatively quick grower, attaining a height of from 300 to 400 ft. The timber, which is of straight grain and tough, is much used for spokes, ship-building, etc. 2s. 6d. per oz.
- E. ficifolia** (Crimson-flowered Gum)—See Australian Flower, Shrub, and Tree Seeds, page 98.
- E. globulus** (Tasmanian Blue Gum) — One of the most useful of all Gums. and is a very quick grower. It is now being planted largely in several countries on account of its malaria-destroying qualities. 1s. 6d. per oz.
- E. gomphocephala** (The Tooart of S.W. Australia)—Its timber is one of the strongest, tough and heavy, and very durable; grain close and twisted. 2s. 6d. per oz.
- E. gonicalyx** (The Victorian Spotted Gum)—The wood, which is very durable, is hard and tough, and is much used by shipbuilders. 1s. 6d. per oz.
- E. Gunnii** (Cider Tree)—A very useful timber variety; attains a great size. 2s. per oz.
- E. haemastoma** (White Gum of N.S.W. and Qld.)—This variety is said to do well on sandy soils. It attains a considerable size, and furnishes wood for fencing and for rough buildings. 1s. 6d. per oz.
- E. hemiphloia** (Common Box)—The timber is pale, strong and hard. Useful for fuel, fence posts, etc. 1s. 6d. oz.
- E. Lehmanni** (var. *Cornuta*) — Varies from a tall shrub to a small tree of 25 ft., bearing masses of large green or greenish-yellow flowers; S.W. Australia. 2s. 6d. per oz.
- E. leucoxylon** (Ironbark Gum)—Its timber is noted for its great durability, and is used for underground work, railway sleepers, etc. 2s. 6d. per oz.
- E. longifolia** (Woolly Butt)—Grows to a great height, and stands well in any situation. There is no tree extant that produces more useful timber. 2s. per oz.
- E. macrorrhyncha** (Stringybark of Vic.) —The bark is greatly used for roofing huts and the timber for fence rails, joists, and extensively for fuel. 1s. 6d. per oz.
- E. marginata** (W.A. Jarrah)—The timber, which is easily worked and of great durability, is largely used for piles, railway sleepers, etc. 2s. 6d. oz.
- E. melliodora** (Yellow Box of Vic. and N.S.W.)—The timber is used for telegraph poles, fence posts, rails, etc. 2s. per oz.
- E. Muellieriana** (Yellow Stringybark of Gippsland)—The wood is clear in the grain, very durable, and largely used for splitting and sawing. It is said that fencing posts of this variety have lasted for upwards of 30 years. 2s. per oz.
- E. obliqua** (Stringybark) — A quick grower, and produces the best wood for rafters, flooring boards, etc. 1s. 6d. per oz.
- E. obtusifolia** (Yellow Blackbutt)—A very quick grower, with wood like *E. obliqua*. 2s. per oz.
- E. paniculata** (Red Ironbark of N.S.W.) —This variety furnishes a very durable and lasting wood, excellent for railway sleepers, buildings and fencing. It thrives well in the coastal districts of Natal. 2s. 6d. per oz.
- E. paucifolia** (The White, Drooping, or Swamp Gumtree of N.S.W., Vic., and Tas.)—A very hardy tree of handsome appearance; attains a considerable size. Cattle and sheep are very fond of the foliage. Its timber is used for ordinary building purposes. 2s. oz.
- E. pilularis** (Blackbutt of S. Qld., N.S.W. and Vic.)—One of the best timber-yielding trees, and of rapid growth. The timber is much used for flooring boards, railway sleepers, and telegraph poles. 2s. per oz.
- E. piperita** (White Stringybark of Vic. and N.S.W.)—Grows to a great height; the wood is useful for many purposes. 1s. 6d. per oz.
- E. polyanthemus** (Australian Beech)—The timber is greatly used for mining purposes, and is very hard and lasting. 2s. per oz.
- E. regnans** (Mountain Ash of Vic.)—A variety of *E. amygdalina*. The wood is used for rails, shingles, staves, etc., but it is not very strong. 2s. oz.
- E. resinifera** (Red Gum of N.S.W.)—Very durable, and fine for house work. 2s. per oz.
- E. robusta** (Swamp Mahogany)—This Gum succeeds well in low swampy ground; the wood is very durable, and is used for joists, ship-building, etc. 2s. per oz.
- E. rostrata** (Red Gum of Vic.)—The timber is unsurpassed for its durability, and is largely used for railway sleepers, posts, ship-building, etc. 1s. 6d. per oz.
- E. siderophloia** (Red Ironbark)—The wood is very hard, light-coloured, heavy, and of great strength and durability, and is used for railway sleepers, spokes, etc. 2s. per oz.
- E. sieberiana** (Mountain Ash of Vic.)—A very quick-growing, straight-stemmed tree. Its wood, which is of excellent quality, splits freely, and is easy to work. Useful for fencing and general building purposes. 2s. oz.
- E. Stuartiana** (Apple-scented Gum)—A medium-sized tree, with drooping foliage. Useful for fuel and fencing posts. 1s. 6d. per oz.
- E. viminalis** (Manna Gum)—The timber is light-coloured and clear, but it is not so strong as many other varieties, and is used for fence rails and ordinary building purposes. 1s. 6d. per oz.

* Bird Seeds & Sundries *

Dealers should stock our
Canary and Parrot Mixtures.
Prices on Application.

To keep your Birds healthy it is necessary
to give them
PURE, SWEET, CLEAN SEED.

Dealers should stock our
Canary and Parrot Mixtures.
Prices on Application.

FINEST MIXED BIRD SEED

(Summer and Winter Mixtures),

For Canaries, Finches, &c.

In packets, 6d. and 1s.

In ½ cwt. bags, 12s.; per cwt., 21s. 6d.

HYDE'S MOUNTAIN BREAD—A wonderful egg food for young Canaries and other birds. No trouble in rearing young birds if this food is used. Full directions given.

In tins, 8d.; per post, 1s. 1d.

HYDE'S ORANGE PLUME POWDER—A harmless colouring for giving bright plumage to young Canaries, etc. Full directions given.

In tins, 8d.; per post, 1s. 1d.

TASTELESS PEPPER—For colouring young Canaries.

In packets, 6d.; per post, 7d.
3s. per lb.

SPRATT'S PATENT CANARY FOOD—For young Canaries. This food contains all the elements of an invigorating and health-preserving diet for Canaries and most of the smaller British cage birds. An efficient substitute for egg food, being far less expensive and more easily prepared. For young Canaries it is a more natural food, being far more digestible and less heating than egg, while its actual feeding properties are greater.

In tins, 9d.; per post, 1s. 6d.

SAFFRON TINCTURE—For Canaries, when moulting, etc. Improves their plumage, colour, and general condition.

In bottles, 9d.; per post, 1s. 1d.

HYDE'S LUNG DROPS—For Canaries and all birds suffering from Asthma, Colds, or Loss of Song.

In bottles, 9d.; per post, 11d.

HYDE'S CARBONATED SHELL GRAVEL—For all cage birds.

In bags (3½ lbs.), 6d. each.
(Too heavy for post.)

CONACHER'S SHELL GRAVEL—For all cage birds.

In bags, 3d. and 6d. each.
(Too heavy for post.)

FLEXIBLE CAPSULES FOR PIGEONS AND POULTRY (Cod Liver Oil and Quinine)—For bringing Pigeons and Poultry into good condition and health.

In boxes, 9d.; per post, 10d.

SPRATT'S PATENT CONDITION PILLS—For Poultry, Pigeons, and Pheasants.

In boxes, 4d.; per post, 5d.

TONIC SYRUP—For Poultry, Pigeons, Parrots, and all the Feathered Tribe. It is indispensable for bringing



Pigeons into condition after exhaustion of flight.

In bottles, 9d.; per post, 1s. 2d.

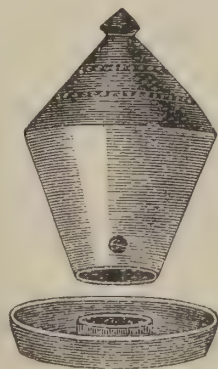
ROUP PILLS, for Poultry—Will promote the laying of eggs, assist the process of moulting, and prevent Roup, Pip, Gapes, and other diseases common to poultry.

In boxes, 6d.; per post, 7d.

PRATT'S POULTRY SPICE—A splendid Spice for increasing the egg supply and keeping poultry in good condition.

In packets, 1s. 6d.; per post, 2s. 3d.

EARTHENWARE BIRD FOUNTAINS—These are invaluable for holding a supply of water. The smaller sizes are suitable for aviaries, and the larger ones for the poultry yard. 1-pint, 1s.; 1½-pint, 1s. 3d.; 2-pint, 1s. 9d.; 3-pint, 2s. 3d.; 2-quarts, 2s. 6d.; 3-quarts, 2s. 9d.; 1-gallon, 3s. 6d.; 1½-gallons, 5s.; 2-gallons, 6s.; 3-gallons, 9s.; packing extra.



BONE GRIT, for Fowls—7 lbs., 1s.; or 12s. cwt.

BONE MEAL, for Chickens—7 lbs., 1s.; or 12s. cwt.

The "Incomparable" Parrot —Food Mixture—

FOR PARROTS, COCKATOOS, GALAHs, &c.

A Splendid Mixture for keeping Birds

Healthy and in Good Plumage.

In packets, 2 lbs., 6d.; per cwt., 21s. 6d.

SPRATT'S COLOUR FOODS, for Canaries—Commence feeding on the Colour Foods when the young birds are eight weeks old, and for old birds when moulting.

Orange Plumage—In tins, 8d.; per post, 11d.

Red Plumage—In tins, 8d.; per post, 11d.

BONE CANARY NEST EGGS, 2d. each; per post, 3d. 1s. 9d. per doz.; per post, 2s.

DRINKERS, for Canaries—Glass, 2d. each; China, 2d. each.

MAW SEED—¼ lb., 4d.; 1 lb., 1s.

BIRD LETTUCE—3d. oz.; 1s. 3d. lb.

WHITE FRENCH MILLET—3d. lb.

INGA or NIGER—4d. lb.

RED MILLET—3d. lb.

CANARY, RAPE, HEMP, LINSEED—Prices according to market in quantity.

BIRD SAND—In packets, 6d. and 1s.

CHINA BATHS, for Canaries—4d., 6d., and 8d. each.

CHINA BATHS, for Parrots—1s. each.

CHINA NEST PANS, for Canaries—Far superior to wooden boxes or baskets. Can be washed and used over and over again. 9d. each. (Too heavy for post.)

TIN CANARY NESTS—For breeding Cages.

Plain, 3d. each; Wired, 4d. each.

WIRE CAGE FRONTS—For breeding Cages. They are made to fit kerosene cases.

Plain, 1s.; Wooden Framed, 1s. 3d. each.

SPRATT'S BOOK ON CANARY BREEDING—A very useful and interesting little book. Price, 4d.; per post, 5d.

GLASS BATHS, for Canaries—In sizes—4d., 6d., and 8d. each.

LARK FOOD—A splendid food for Thrushes, Blackbirds, Starlings, and all insectivorous and soft-billed birds. In air-tight tins, 5d. and 9d. each; per post, 10d. and 1s. 6d. each.

ANT EGGS—For Goldfinches, Gold Fish, and insectivorous birds.

In ¼-lb. packets, 1s.; per post, 1s. 3d.

BIRD NESTS—3d. each; per post, 4d.; or 2s. 6d. doz.; per post, 3s.

CUTTLE FISH—6d. per ¼ lb.; per post, 9d.

Poultry, Dog, and Cattle Sundries.



MANNING'S POULTRY SPICE.

Prevents and Cures Diseases in Poultry. Improves the Birds, and Increases the Egg Supply. Recommended for Pigeons, Canaries, and Domestic Birds. Full particulars in each packet. **Price**—In packets, 1s. and 2s. each. Per post, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 9d. In tins, 10s. each (too heavy for post). For Passenger Train Rates, see page 3.

MANNING'S Invincible HORSE & CATTLE SPICE.

This Spice is remarkable for its Tonic and Feeding Properties; it acts upon the digestive organs, increases the appetite, causing food that otherwise would be wasted to be consumed. It affects the liver and kidneys as a mild stimulant, giving that desirable glossy, healthy appearance to the hair of Horses and Cattle. For Worms, Urinary Complaints, Skin Diseases, and many other Ailments, it is a sure antidote; for Colic or Gripes it is also a specific. To Aged Animals it is of extraordinary use. Strongly recommended for dogs. **Sold in bags, 2s. 6d. each.** (Too heavy for post, can only be sent by rail or coach.) For rates, see page 3. In each bag is placed a Measure and Directions for Use. In packets, 1s. each; per post, 1s. 9d.



SIMPSON'S CELEBRATED DOG MEDICINES.

DISTEMPER MIXTURE—A Certain Cure for Distemper. It will also be found of great service in all cases of Colds, Coughs, and Feverishness. Small bottles, 1s. 6d. each; large bottles, 2s. 6d. each; per post, 2s. and 3s. 3d.

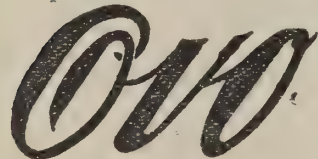
WORM SYRUP—The Mildest, Safest, and Most Effectual Remedy. May be given with perfect safety to the most delicate Puppy. Small bottles, 2s. each; large bottles, 3s. each; per post, 2s. 9d. and 3s. 9d.

COMPOUND SULPHUR LOTION—For the Cure of Mange, Blotch, Irritation of the Skin, etc. 1s. 6d. per bottle; per post, 2s. 3d.

WORM POWDERS—Per packet, 6d.; per post, 7d.

WATER-GLASS SOLUTION.

For Preserving Eggs. In bottles, **price 1s.**; preserves 15 dozen Eggs, or a kerosene tinful. (Too heavy for post; can only be sent per rail or coach.) **Packing, 4d. extra.** Half-gallon tins, **price 2s.**; preserve 50 dozen Eggs. Gallon tins, **price 3s.**; preserve 100 dozen Eggs. 5-gallon drums, **price 12s. 6d.**; preserve 500 dozen.



VICKERY'S FIRST AND ONLY ORIGINAL EGG PRESERVATIVE.

Awarded Two Gold Medals. Preserves Eggs Perfectly.

In tins, sufficient to preserve—10 doz. eggs, 9d.; 16 doz., 1s.; 24 doz., 1s. 6d.; 60 doz., 3s.

"SALVITIS PROPRIETARIES."

CATTLE SALVITIS—Absolutely Unequalled for keeping Dairy Cattle in Health and Profit. In tins, 1 lb., 1s.; 2½ lbs., 2s.; 8 lbs., 5s.

HORSE COMPOUND SALVITIS—Matchless for maintaining Horses in health, strength, and vigour. In tins, 1 lb., 1s.; 2½ lbs., 2s.; 8 lbs., 5s.; 20 lbs., 10s.; 50 lb. cases, 20s.

POULTRY SALVITIS—Keeps Poultry healthy and profitable. In tins, 1 lb., 1s.; 8 lbs., 5s.; 20 lbs., 10s.

"EQUISAN" (Registered).

It is a great boon to large horse-keepers and owners of all domestic animals, who require a cheap and simple remedy for Mange, Itch, Cuts, Collar Galls, Cracked or Greasy Heels in Horses; Mange, Eczema, etc., in Dogs; and for Lice, Scurf, and other Skin Diseases that trouble Cattle. It produces rapid growth of the hair on bare patches. It is also a certain cure for Scab in Sheep. **Per bottle, 1s. 6d.**

BRINSMEAD'S HANDY TONIC FOR FOWLS.

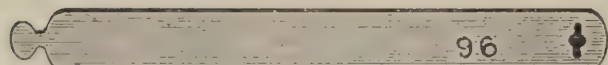
Will keep your Fowls from disease and increase the flow of Eggs. Use daily when moulting and in hot weather; in cold weather, twice a week. **Sold in tins, 6d. each; per post, 10d.**

TYZACK'S POULTRY PREPARATIONS.

Victorian Chicken Meal—Specially prepared for chickens just out of the shell. A natural and invigorating food, free from Pollard, Bran, and Oatmeal. Specially prepared to prevent diarrhoea; is cheaper than eggs. Chickens fed on this Meal grow rapidly. In bags, 4 lbs., 1s.; 7 lbs., 1s. 6d.; 14 lbs., 2s. 9d.; 28 lbs., 5s. 3d.

Grainoline—A combined grain and meat food, which can be fed to chickens when they are three weeks old. In bags, 6 lbs., 1s.; 25 lbs., 3s. 6d.

Turkey Meal—For rearing young Turkeys the success of this meal is phenomenal. In bags, 4 lbs., 1s.; 7 lbs., 1s. 6d.; 14 lbs., 2s. 9d.; 28 lbs., 5s. 3d.



Climax Marking Rings.

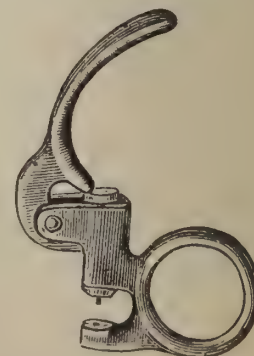


POULTRY MARKING RINGS.

In three sizes, 1s. 3d. per dozen; per post, 1s. 4d.

Climax Rings, 1s. 3d. per dozen, per post, 1s. 4d.

Punches for Marking Poultry—1s. 9d. each; per post, 1s. 10d.



Marking Punch.

The Largest Stock of Bird Foods, Sundries, etc., in Australia.

MANURES AND FERTILISERS.

All Manures are sold for NET CASH only.

Delivered at Train or Wharf, Melbourne. CARRIAGE EXTRA to any of the Suburbs.

Agricultural Salt—2-cwt. bag, 6s. each (net cash).

ALBERT'S PLANT FOOD.

The Best Fertiliser for House Plants.

This celebrated plant food, made in Germany, is a scientific preparation containing in a highly concentrated and easily soluble form the food elements required by plants. It is odourless, clean to handle, quick in its action, and unequalled in its effects. It is put up in attractive tins with full directions for use printed on each, and containing inside a small spoon holding the exact quantity required for dissolving in a quart of water. By its application plants acquire a sturdier growth, fuller development and a manifold increase in bloom. For palms, ferns, bulbs, and all kinds of pot-plants, it is by far the most complete, most effective, most economical, and easiest applied fertiliser made. 6d. per tin; per post, 10d. (See cut.)

Bone Dust (Special Analysis)—7s. per cwt.; £6 per ton.

Bone Dust (Nitrogen, 3 per cent.; Phos. Acid, 18 per cent.)—6s. 6d. per cwt.; £5 10s. per ton.

Cuming, Smith & Co.'s Horticultural Manure—Invaluable for all Horticultural work in general. In 14-lb. sample bags, 2s.; 28 lbs., 3s. 6d.

Cuming, Smith & Co.'s Grass Manure—Invaluable for top-dressing Cricket, Tennis, Croquet and other Lawns. Put up in 14-lb., 2s.; 28-lb., 3s. 6d.

Cuming, Smith & Co.'s Rose Manure—In bags, 14 lbs., 2s. 6d.; 28 lbs., 4s.

Guano, Peruvian—3d. per lb.; 14 lbs., 3s.; per cwt., 20s.

Nitrate of Soda—An excellent fertiliser. 3d. per lb.

Standen's Manure—This valuable manure has been in use for over 50 years. For promoting a rapid, healthy, and finely-developed growth, with the highest excellence of colour, size, and quality of Flowers, Fruit, and Vegetables. In tins, 1s. and 2s. 6d.



Sulphate of Ammonia—An effective, quick-acting fertiliser, for promoting and maintaining healthy, vigorous growth in plants. In tins, 1s. each; or 18s. per cwt.

Superphosphate of Lime—In 1-cwt. bags, 6s. each; per ton, £5.

INSECT AND BLIGHT DESTROYERS.

Bluestone (Sulphate of Copper)—Used in the formation of various pest remedies. 6d. per lb.

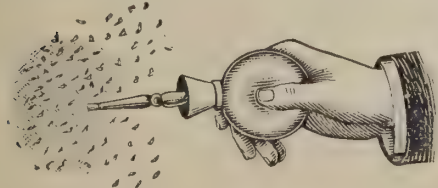
Bordeaux Mixture (Dry)—The best fungicide for curing and preventing Black Spot, Mildew, Blight, Leaf Curl on Peach Trees, Scab and other Fungoid Diseases on Fruit Trees and Plants. 1 lb. will make 5 gallons of spray. In tins, 1 lb., 1s.; 2 lbs., 1s. 9d.; 4 lbs., 3s. 3d.

Firtree Oil—Effectually clears all insects and parasites from the roots and foliage of Trees, Vines, and Plants. Kills all Grubs, Flies, etc. Cures Mildew and Blight, and makes a good Winter dressing. In bottles, 2s. and 3s. each.

Gishurst Compound (Patented)—One of the oldest and best Insecticides yet introduced for destroying all kinds of Insect Life. In boxes, 1s. 6d. and 4s. each.

Hellebore Powder (English)—Very useful for destroying Pear and Cherry Slugs, Worms, Caterpillars, Slugs, etc. In tins, 1s. 6d.

Mortein—This is one of the best Insecticides for destroying Green Fly on roses, and all kinds of Insect Life. In tins, 9d. and 3s. 6d.; per post, 11d. and 4s. 3d.



Mortein Spreaders—For using Mortein, Par-oidium, Sulphur, and other Insect Powders. Highly recommended to amateurs who have only a few plants and do not wish to go to the expense of buying Sulphur Bellows. (See cut.) 9d. each; per post, 11d.

Nikoteen—A preparation containing about 30 per cent. of nicotine. For all kinds of Scale, Aphis, and Codlin Moth; it is very effectual, and is easy

to use. In bottles, making from 4 to 5 gallons of spray, 1s. 3d. each; 8 to 10, 2s. 6d.; 12 to 20, 3s. 6d.; 50 to 75, 12s.

Par-oidium—A most powerful Insecticide, and guaranteed to destroy Oidium, Mildew, Vine Parasites, Chlorosis, and all Parasitical Insects on Plants. Vegetables, etc. 3d. per lb., or 14s. per cwt.

Nicotine Soap—An unrivalled preparation for destroying Insect Life upon plants without injury to the foliage. In jars, 1s. 9d. and 3s. 6d. each.

Paris Green—Poisonous; insoluble Powder, excellent for destroying Codlin Moth, Caterpillars, and all kinds of Insect Life. In 1 lb. packets only, 1s. 6d. each; in tins, 6d. and 9d. each.

Paris Green Paste (Blundell's Pure)—Ready for use. 1s. 6d. per lb. bottle.

London Purple—Excellent for destroying Codlin Moth, Caterpillars, and all kinds of Insect Life. In 1 lb. packets only, 1s. 6d. each.

Soaperine—An invaluable remedy for destroying Blight on Rose Trees, Insect Pests, etc., in Orchards and Vineyards. Excellent also for destroying Vermin on Dogs, Horses, and Cattle. 9d. per tin.

Pestide Compound—A safe and effectual remedy for Insect and Fungoid Pests. Mixes with cold water, no sediment, and is easily applied. 10-oz. bottles, making from 3 to 5 gallons, 1s. each.

Tobacco Stems—For fumigating. 6d. lb.

Tobacco Powder—Kills Green and Black Fly, etc., dusted or blown on the foliage while moist. In tins, 1s. and 1s. 6d. each.

Phosphorised Wheat—For exterminating Rabbits, Rats, Mice, Sparrows, Starlings, Parrots, and other pests. In tins, 1s. each; per post, 1s. 9d.; or in cases containing 60 lbs., 10s. 6d. per case.

Kilemquick—This Insecticide is invaluable for destroying Blight on Chrysanthemums and Roses. Guaranteed to give universal satisfaction. 1-pint

tins, to make 5 gals., 1s.; ½-gal., 3s.; 1-gal., 5s.

Sulphur—For Mildew on Roses, Vines, etc. 3d. per lb.; or 21s. cwt.

"Vaporite"—Kills Wire-worm, Grubs, Beetles, and all Worm and Insect Pests that infest the soil. Certain death to Slugs. A trial tin of "Vaporite" will demonstrate the unique advantages and wonderful efficacy of this latest process. Every harmful kind of worm or insect sheltering in the soil will be destroyed. The process consists in distributing the powder in the soil. "Vaporite" slowly evolves noxious fumes, which permeate the soil, and from which your troublesome pests cannot escape. In the expert opinion of gardeners, florists, and agriculturists, "Vaporite" is one of the greatest of modern discoveries. The process is inexpensive, and absolutely certain in effect. In tins, 2 lbs., 1s.; 7 lbs., 2s. 6d. In bags, 28 lbs., 6s.; cwt., 20s.

"Kuolo"—This preparation has proved itself to be a sure and safe destroyer of snails and slugs. It is most effective in showery weather, and rain will not affect its virtue. Full directions on tin. Price, 1s.; per post, 1s. 6d.

"Surpazoll" (The Rose-grower's Friend)—For destroying the Green Fly on Roses it is unsurpassed. It also destroys Scale, Caterpillars, Mealy Bugs, Thrip, Cabbage Fly, and many other insect pests. It is advisable when spraying insects of a greasy nature to add 1 lb. of soap to every 10 gallons of spray. Full directions on each bottle. No. 1 size, to make 7 gallons of spray, 1s. 6d. each. No. 2 size, to make 17½ gallons of spray, 3s. 6d. each. No. 3 size, to make 36 gallons of spray, 6s. 6d. each.

"Beetlecuter"—For destroying Ants, Beetles, Cockroaches, Woodlice, etc., etc. In tins, 9d. and 1s. 6d. each; per post, 11d. and 1s. 9d. each. Bellows filled with "Beetlecuter," 1s. 6d.; per post, 1s. 9d. Full directions on tins and bellows for use.

The Federal Brand Spray Mixtures.

COPPER SODA MIXTURE (Concentrated Form)—For Black Spot and other fungoid diseases. In tins containing 2 lbs., 7 lbs., and 14 lbs. **Price, 8d. per lb.** In packages of 1 cwt., **7¼d. per lb.** 7 lbs. makes 53 gallons of spray. (½ lb. to a kerosene tin of water.)

DISPARENE (Concentrated Form)—This is the latest American Insecticide for destroying Codlin Moth, Pear Slug, and all other chewing insects. It is cheaper than Paris Green, and has only to be added to the water to provide an efficient spray, there being no need to add lime; it also has the further advantage that it clings to the foliage most tenaciously, and is found on the trees even after heavy rains. In tins containing 1 lb. nett weight, **1s. 9d.** In tins containing 2 lbs., 7 lbs., and 14 lbs. nett weight, **1s. 6d. per lb.** 1 lb. is sufficient for 120 gallons of spray. (½ oz. to a kerosene tin of water.)

AMMONIACAL COPPER CARBONATE (Liquid) — This remedy is useful as a substitute for Bordeaux Mixture in cases where the colouring of the latter seen on fruit or foliage would offer an objection to its use. For late spraying when the fruit is attaining size, Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate ought to be used instead of Bordeaux Mixture or Copper Soda Mixture. For the Greenhouse or Con-

servatory the advantage of using this remedy, which does not discolour, is evident. In 24 oz. bottles, **1s. 3d. per bottle.** Ready for use when diluted 100 times.

CODLIN MOTH REMEDY (KEDZIES) (Concentrated Form. Arsenite of Soda.)—In tins containing 1½ pints, **1s. per tin;** ½ gallon, **2s. per tin;** 1 gallon, **3s. per tin;** 5 gallon drums, **12s. 6d. per drum.** (½ pint makes 40 gallons of spray.)

SPECIALLY SELECTED LIME—In air-tight tins containing 12 lbs. nett, **1s. 3d. per tin;** 50 lbs. nett, **3s. 3d. per tin.**

APHISPRAY—For destroying Aphis on Roses, Peach Trees, etc. A Tobacco preparation. May be diluted to any strength required; 1 part to 25 parts of water will be found very effective. In tins containing 1½ pints, **9d. per tin;** ½ gallon, **2s. per tin;** 1 gallon, **3s. per tin;** 5 gallon drums, **10s. 6d. per drum.**

RED OIL FOR SCALE INSECTS—The best known remedies for these pests are Kerosene Emulsion, Lime Sulphur and Salt, and Resinwash, but Red Oil Emulsion seems to be the most popular and effective. One gallon of Red Oil and 1 lb. of Soft Soap is sufficient to make 15 gallons of spray. In tins containing ½ gallon, **1s. 6d. each;** 1 gallon, **2s. 6d. each;** 4 gallons, **8s. 6d. each.**

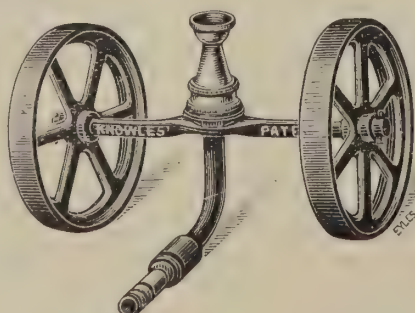
HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES.

PNEUMATIC SPRAYER.



This is the best Sprayer of its class that has come under our notice, and we can thoroughly recommend it to every Horticulturist and Florist, being especially adapted for spraying Green Fly on Roses, Greenhouse or Conservatory use, or for spraying cut flowers. It is a beautifully finished article, consisting of a copper reservoir capable of holding 4 pints of liquid, an improved Spray Jet, a Stop Cock, and Filler Cap, and a nickelled Pneumatic Pump. When the vessel is full, one or two strokes of the pump are sufficient to start the spray, at the same time causing agitation to the liquid, thus preventing the accumulation of sediment. The spray, which is as fine as mist, continues for several minutes, and can be discontinued for any length of time and re-started without further pumping. **Price, 30s.**

KNOWLES' PATENT "AQUARIUS" LAWN SPRINKLERS.



The advantages these Sprinklers possess over all others are that they can be readily moved by means of the hose from one part of the lawn to another without stopping the

flow of water or getting the feet wet by walking on the wet grass. By attaching a length of cord they can be drawn back to any desired position. The nozzle is of an entirely new construction, which causes the water to cover the grass evenly within a radius of from 24 to 30 feet, according to the pressure obtainable.

Made for ½-inch and ¾-inch hose, **10s. 6d. each.**

The "AQUARIUS JUNR."—A smaller size, designed especially for those possessing only small lawns, for which they are admirably adapted.

Made for ½-inch hose only, **5s. 6d.**

"THE NATIONAL" Buttonhole Flower Holder.



The "National" allows the stems to be placed in the holder, gripped, and inserted in the water tubes without touching the flowers. This is a new, original, and effective invention; there being no need to tie the stems, and no risk of spoiling the flowers by forcing them into the tube.

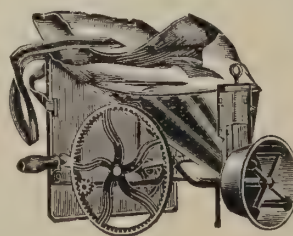
9d. each; per post, 10d.

THE "VICTORIA" BUTTON-HOLE FLOWER TUBES.

Plain glass, with silver loop, **3d. each; per post, 4d.**

CAHOON SEED SOWER.

Recognised Everywhere as the World's Standard Seed Sower.



The easiest running and most perfect machine on the market. It not only saves two-thirds labour, but 25 per cent. of seed. A man or boy can sow evenly any desired quantity at the rate of from 4 to 6 acres per hour. With careful usage it will last a lifetime, as everything used in its construction is of the very best quality. The weight of the machine when empty is 5¼ lbs.

It will scatter the following distances:—Wheat or Rye, 30 to 36 feet; Barley, 27 to 33 feet; Oats, 21 to 25 feet, Clovers, Millets, and Lucerne, 20 to 24 feet; Timothy, or Couch Grass, 15 to 18 feet; Rye Grass, 8 to 12 feet; the breadth of cast being in proportion to the weight of seed. **Price, 22s. 6d.**



"The Midget" and "Acme" Powder Bellows.

These useful appliances will prove a boon to amateur gardeners who do not wish to procure expensive Sulphur Bellows. In England they are now greatly used by Amateur Rose Growers for spraying sulphur and other powder insecticides. "The Midget" can be supplied with a round nozzle or a flat spreader, as shown separate in the illustration. Both these Bellows are fitted with a patent pneumatic plug; they are not mere toys, but useful, well-made instruments. Over 1,000 of these articles were sold in England last season. Made in two sizes.

"Acme," 2s. 6d. each. "The Midget," 1s. 3d. each.

Tebb's Universal Fumigators.

Specially recommended for producing a large quantity of genuine Tobacco Smoke than any other Fumigator, and without the assistance of hot ash.

No. 0, 4s. 6d. each; No. 1, 5s. each; No. 2, 6s. 6d. each.

"WILLESDEN" GREEN SCRIM.

ROT PROOF, NON-ARSENICAL, DURABLE. Awarded 8 Gold Medals in England.

Splendid shading for Conservatories, Greenhouse Blinds, and protection from the sun's rays. In use in all the principal gardens and estates in England for many years. Sample free.

Price, 1s. 9d. per yard nett, 60 inches wide.

GREEN COTTON SHADING.

The best and most durable material on the market for GREENHOUSE BLINDS, SHADING GLASSHOUSES, CONSERVATORIES, &c.

Sample Free. 2s. per yard nett, 60 inches wide.



The "Acme" Hand Cultivator.
A very useful tool; 3s. 6d. each.

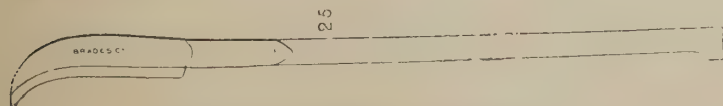
ELLIOTT'S IMPROVED SUMMER CLOUD SHADING.

An excellent preparation for Shading Greenhouses, Skylights, and all Glass Surfaces. A packet contains sufficient to shade a hundred feet of Glass well. In packets (with full directions for use), 1s. 6d. each; per post, 1s. 11d.

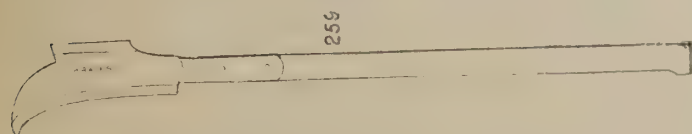
The FRANCIS WALL NAIL.

For fastening Vines, Climbers, etc., to walls, trellises, etc. Simply drive in the nail where wanted, then bend the lead flange around the stem. This will hold it securely without injury to the bark.

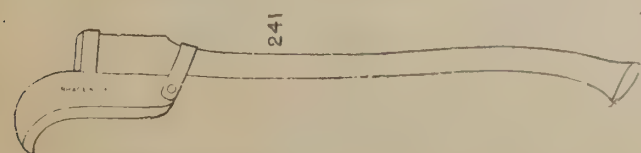
6d. per doz.; per post 3d. per doz. extra.



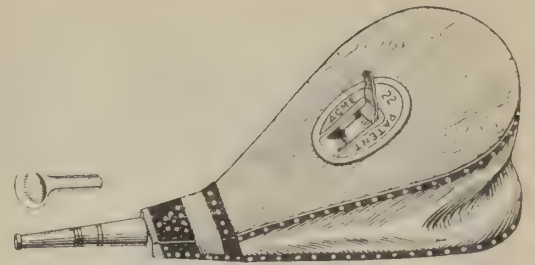
SLASHER, Single Cut, 5s. each.



SLASHER, Double Cut, 5s. 6d. each.



BUSH HOOK, 5s. each.



The "Acme" Powder Bellows.

ROSE TUBES.

Largely used at all the principal shows for exhibiting rose and carnation blooms.

6s. per doz.



SICKLES.

Best make.

1s. 6d. each.

Diamond-Back Potato Forks

Best Quality.

4 prongs, 4s. each
5 do, 5s. each

Second Quality.

4 prongs, 3s. 6d. each
5 do, 4s. 6d. each

DIGGING FORKS.

Best Quality.

4 prongs, 3s. 6d. each
5 do, 4s. 6d. each
Ladies' very light
3s. 6d. each

Second Quality.

4 prongs, 3s. each
5 do, 3s. 6d. each

HAND-WEEDING FORKS.

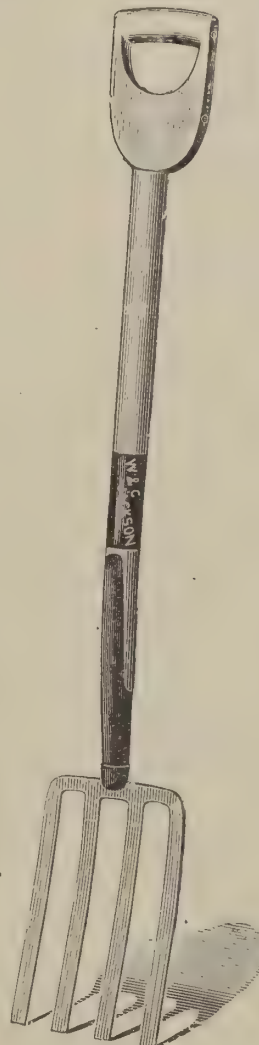
Best Quality, 1s. & 1s. 3d. each.

SPADES, Best Quality.

Brade's—No. 0, 5s.; No. 1, 5s. 3d.;
No. 2, 5s. 6d.

Ladies' very strong and light, 4s. 6d. each

Digging Fork.



Diamond Back Potato Fork.



Hay Knives.

Best Quality.

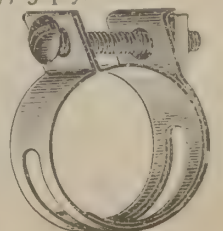
24-inch blade ... 7s. each
26-inch do ... 7s. 6d. each

INDIA-RUBBER GARDEN HOSES.

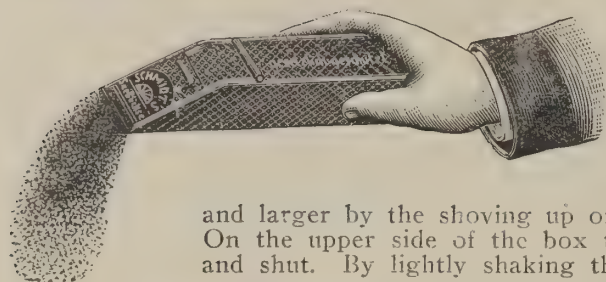
GENUINE "NORTH BRITISH."—Finest quality, 3 ply. Possesses strength and other qualities unequalled by most and surpassed by no other hose hitherto manufactured.

3/4-inch, 1s. 2d. per foot. 1/2-inch 11d. per foot.
Sold only in 30 and 60 feet lengths.

Brass Clips for 1/2-inch Hose ... 4d. each
Brass Clips for 3/4-inch Hose ... 5d. each
Brass Clips for 1-inch Hose ... 6d. each



HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES—Continued.



and larger by the shoving up or down of a movable arrangement in front in order to suit any size of seeds. On the upper side of the box there is a contrivance for putting in the seeds, which very readily can be opened and shut. By lightly shaking the box the seeds are very evenly distributed.

SCHMIDT'S PRACTICAL SOWING BOX.

JUST THE THING FOR AMATEURS.

It is not so easy for everybody to do sowing to the best advantage, for the seeds are very liable to come in heaps or to be too thinly scattered, which is bad in either case. By using Schmidt's Practical Sowing Box everyone can sow to perfection. This ingenious article is quite simple in construction. The opening where the seeds come out can be made smaller

1s. 3d. each; per post (packed), 1s. 6d.



Glove.



Garden Reel.

Watering Can—The "Paxton."



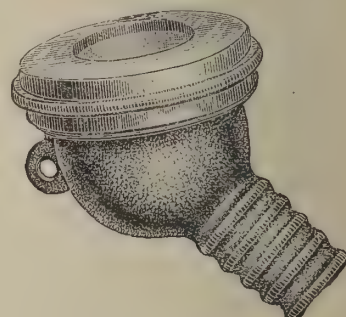
Haw's Watering Cans.

These Cans are very substantially made, and the tops are so constructed that they cannot possibly overflow. Another special feature is, that when empty they do not overturn, a defect invariably found in the best Cans.

Sizes—8 quarts, 10s. 6d.; 12 quarts, 12s. 6d. each.

THE "PAXTON" WATERING CANS.

Sizes—4 Quarts, 6s.; 6 Quarts, 7s.; 8 quarts, 8s.



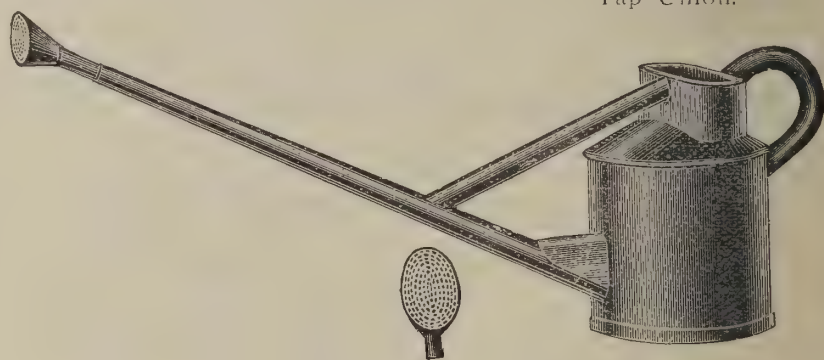
Tap Union.

Tap Unions for Connecting Hoses to Taps.

To fit 1/2-in. tap, 1s. 6d. each.

To fit 3/4-in. tap, 2s. 3d. each.

To fit 3/4-in. tap, and 1/2-in. hose, 2s. each.



Haw's Watering Can.

ANY ARTICLE NOT MENTIONED IN THIS LIST WILL BE PROCURED.

Aphis Brushes, for cleaning off scale, etc., 2s. 6d. each.

Daisy Grubbers, for extracting weeds, docks, daisies, etc., from lawns. With short handles, 1s. 9d. each; long handles, 2s. 9d. each.

Flower Cement, a perfect preparation for fixing cut flowers. It dries quickly, and does not leave any stain on the flower. Used largely by florists. In bottles, 1s. each.

Garden Lines, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s.

„ **Reels and Pins**, 2s. 6d. each.

„ **Tools**, sets suitable for ladies or children, 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 15s.

„ **Trowels**, sizes, 9d. and 1s. each.

Gishurstine, an invaluable preparation for rendering boots, leggings, etc., waterproof. Used largely by all the gardeners in Great Britain. In tins, 1s. and 1s. 6d. each; per post, 4d. and 6d. per tin extra.

Gloves, Men's Leather Pruning or Harvesting, 2s. per pair.

„ **Men's Leather Pruning Gauntlets**, 2s. 6d. per pair.

„ **Men's Leather Button**, 2s. 6d. per pair.

„ **Men's Strong Canvas Gardening**, 9d. and 1s. per pair; per post, 10d. and 1s. 1d.

Gloves, Men's Strong Canvas Gardening, with leather palms, 1s. 6d. per pair; per post, 1s. 8d.

„ **Ladies' Leather Gardening**, 2s. per pair.

„ **Ladies' Leather Gardening Gauntlets**, 2s. 6d. per pair.

„ **Ladies' Leather Button**, 2s. 6d. per pair.

„ **Ladies' Strong Canvas Gardening**, 9d. and 1s. per pair; per post, 10d. and 1s. 1d.

„ **Ladies' Chamois Gardening**, 1s. 3d. and 1s. 9d. per pair; per post, 2d. extra.

„ If per post, 3d. per pair extra, except where otherwise marked.

Grafting Wax, French Cold—Indispensable for Grafting, Budding, etc., also for healing all wounds in trees, and for stopping the bleeding of vines. It is always ready for use, and is easily applied with a spatula or knife. In tins, 1s. and 1s. 6d. each; per post, 3d. and 6d. per tin extra.

Green Moss (Dyed), for decorating flower pots, etc. 6d. per bundle; per post, 9d.

Hanging Wire Baskets (plain or ornamental), for ferns.

Harvesting Twine, for tying Dahlias, Shrubs, etc. In balls, 9d. and 1s. 6d. each.

Hoes, sizes.

Hose Menders, "Simplex," for mending broken hoses; very simple and effective; 1/2-inch, 1s. 9d. box; 3/4-inch, 2s. box.

Hose Nozzles, with rose of best quality; 1/2-inch, 3s. 6d.; 3/4-inch, 5s.

Pencils (Wolff's Indelible), black, blue, and red, with protectors, 6d. each; per post, 7d.

Raffia—This material is now very largely used by Vignerons for tying Vines and also by Nurserymen. It is far superior to Russian matting. 1s. per lb. (Special quotation given for cwt. or ton.)

Saws, Pruning, 14, 16, 18, and 20 inches.

Scissors, Vine, 2s. 6d.

„ **Rose Pruners**, 3s.

„ **Ladies' Flower Gatherers**, finest quality; nickel-plated, 3s. 6d.

Scythes, patent, sizes. Scythe Sneds.

Scythe Stones (Waterloo), 6d. each.

Shears, Hedge, 8-inch, 5s.; 10-inch, 6s.; 12-inch, 9s.

„ **Sheep**, for cutting grass edgings, etc. 1s. and 2s. 6d. per pair.

„ **Lopping**, 8s. 6d. per pair.

Shovels. Sieves, all sizes.

Sphagnum Moss, for filling wire baskets, orchid culture, etc. 10s. per sack; 1/4-sack, 3s.

Sulphur Bellows, Porta's latest patent, 8s. 6d. per pair.

HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES—Continued.

"Climax" Powder Weed Killer.

In tins sufficient to make 25 gallons. Price, 2s. 6d. per tin.

Daisy Lawn Sprinklers.



3-inch "Daisy" Spray and Stand, 5s. 6d.; Hose Coupling and Clips, 1s. extra.

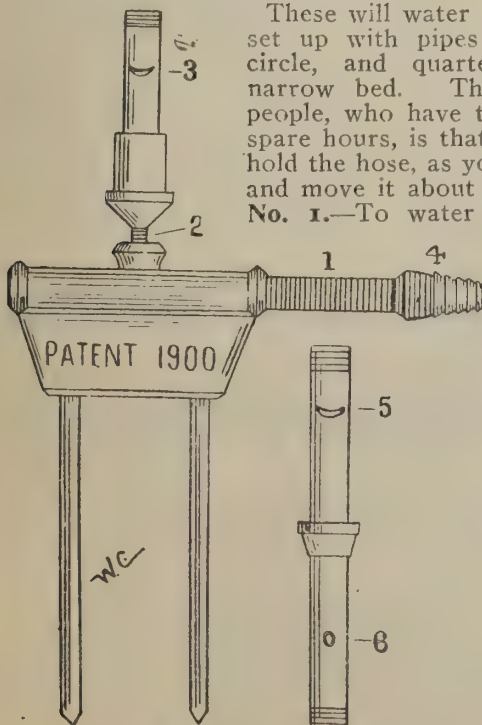
This is one of the best Sprinklers that has come under our notice, and for even distribution of water they are unrivalled; they throw an even shower over a large radius, the water descending in similar form to light natural rain, and consequently does not injure the tenderest plants. The 3-inch size is the most suitable for ordinary gardens, distributing water over an area of 25 ft. The 6-inch is more adapted for bowling greens and extensive lawns. The 4½-inch is similar in construction to the 6-inch; it distributes water 35 ft., and can be worked with an average water pressure. When ordering, state whether your water pressure is high, low, or medium, as these Sprinklers are made to suit all pressures.

3-inch, with Stand, 5s. 6d.; complete with Hose Coupling and Clip, 6s. 6d.

4½-inch, 10s. 6d.; complete with Hose Coupling and Clip, 11s. 6d.

6-inch, 15s.; complete with Hose Coupling and Clip, 16s. 6d. When ordering please state size of hose used.

The "Adelaide" Sprinklers.



The "Adelaide" Sprinklers.

These will water any shape bed, and are set up with pipes to water circle, half-circle, and quarter-circle, and a long narrow bed. The advantage to many people, who have to do their watering in spare hours, is that you do not require to hold the hose, as you can fix the Sprinkler and move it about when required.

No. 1.—To water circle only. 5s. each.

No. 2.—To water circle, half-circle, quarter-circle, and long narrow beds, 6s. 6d. each.

Fig. 1—Connection for ½ inch hose.

Fig. 2—To water a circle.

Fig. 3—To water a half-circle.

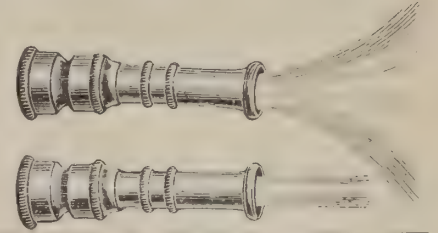
Fig. 4—Connection for ¾ inch hose. By screwing this off, the Sprinkler can be fitted to a ½ inch hose.

Fig. 5—To water a quarter-circle.

Fig. 6—To water a long narrow bed.

Controlling Nozzle.

This Nozzle can be converted into a single jet, fine or coarse spray, by turning the Nozzle and without turning off the water. 3s. 6d. each. Complete with fitting for ½-in. or ¾-in. hose.

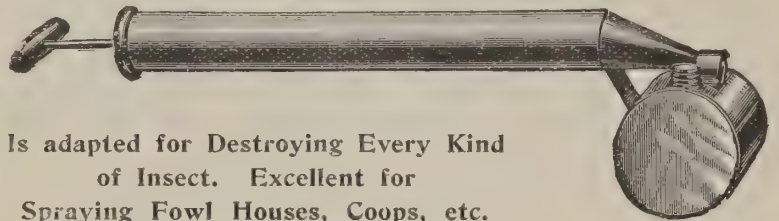


The "Faultless" Sprayer.

Invaluable to every Horticulturist and Florist. Made in Brass and Tin. Throws a Spray as Fine as Mist.

Price, in Tin, 4s. Price, in Brass, 6s.

Price in Tin, with Brass Reservoir, 5s. each.



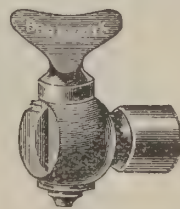
Is adapted for Destroying Every Kind of Insect. Excellent for Spraying Fowl Houses, Coops, etc.

The "WIKHAM" PATENT WEED ERADICATOR. CAN BE EASILY USED BY A LADY.



The only instrument that will effectually destroy Dandelions, Docks, and other coarse weeds in Lawns, etc., without injury to the surrounding grass, being a new invention brought out for this purpose, consisting of a tubular staff 36 inches long, fitted with a spike and self-acting valve. The upper part being filled with Weed Killer, it is so arranged that by merely stabbing the point into the plant, enough liquid is released into the tissues to destroy it.

When not in use, the point is protected by a cover, which may be screwed on or off as desired. Why spend money in useless efforts to dig up such pests as Dandelions, when it is impossible to get the whole of the root away? And it is well known that the smallest portion of such root will spring to life again with renewed vigour if left in the soil. Price, 10s. 6d.



Bordeaux Spray Nozzle.

BORDEAUX SPRAY and SOLID STREAM NOZZLE.

Use this Nozzle for Whitewashing.

This Nozzle will throw a fine fan-shaped spray, and will readily free itself, should it become clogged, by turning the cock handle. It will throw a solid stream, or may be shut off altogether, as desired. (See cut.)

Price, 4s.

THE MYSTIC LAWN SPRINKLER.

This Sprinkler is the best of its class. Under a fair pressure it will cover a space 40 feet in diameter. It is of simple construction, and cannot possibly get out of order. Made in ¾ inch size only. 4s. 6d. each.



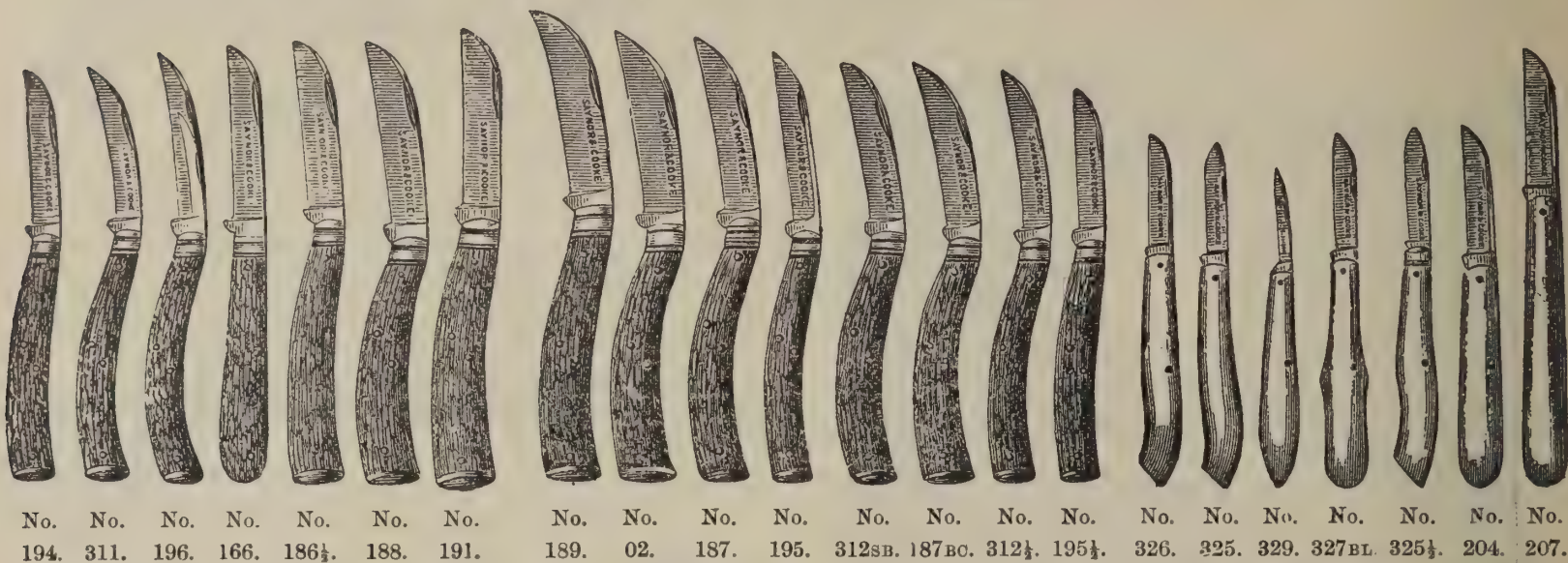
Price, 1s. 3d.; per post, 1s. 6d.

It will save its cost in a day. The special advantage of this over all other Weeders of this class is, that it has a band which passes over the fingers, which, when the tool is not in use, gives full use to the hand for pulling weeds and thinning out plants without laying down the tool. It is neatly and strongly made.

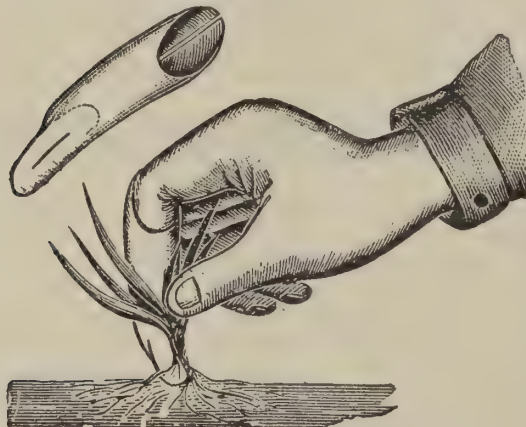
HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES—Continued.

Saynor, Cooke, & Ridal's Pruning, Budding, and Grafting Knives.

Postage 3d. extra on Pruning Knives.



No. 194. No. 311. No. 196. No. 166. No. 186½. No. 188. No. 191. No. 189. No. 02. No. 187. No. 195. No. 312SB. No. 187BC. No. 312½. No. 195½. No. 326. No. 325. No. 329. No. 327BL. No. 325½. No. 204. No. 207.



BREEN'S PATENT "FINGER SPADE."

"An Invaluable Weeding Implement, once used, always used."

This useful little implement is easily carried in the vest pocket. It is worn on the forefinger, or on two or more fingers if required; it can be worn with or without a glove. Weeding is greatly facilitated by its use, and the finger protected; it will expand and contract to suit any size finger. Ladies who are fond of gardening should never be without them.

NOTE.—When ordering, please say whether wanted for a lady or gentleman.

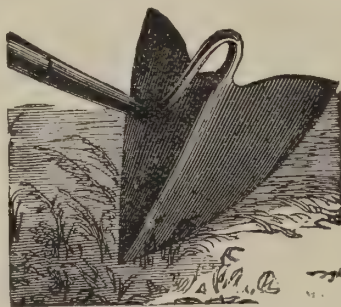
Price, 6d. each; per post, 7d.

PRUNING KNIVES (per post 3d. extra).

EACH.		EACH.	
No. 194 ...	3s.	No. 02 ...	3s. 9d.
No. 311 ...	3s. 6d.	No. 187 ...	3s. 6d.
No. 196 ...	4s. 6d.	No. 312SB ...	3s. 9d.
No. 166 ...	2s. 6d.	No. 312 ...	3s. 6d.
No. 186½ ...	3s. 6d.	No. 186 ...	3s. 6d.
No. 188 ...	3s. 6d.	No. 312½ ...	3s. 6d.
No. 189 ...	4s.	No. 195½ ...	3s. 9d.
No. 191 ...	3s. 6d.	No. 187BC ...	3s. 6d.

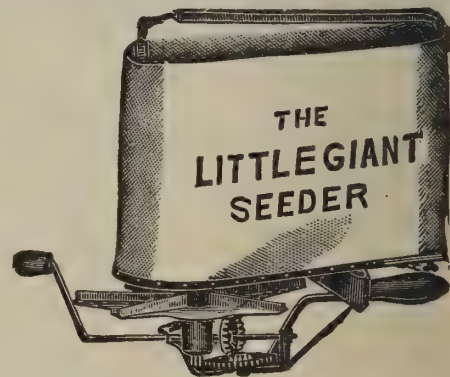
BUDDING AND GRAFTING KNIVES (post free).

EACH.		EACH.	
No. 326 ...	3s. 6d.	No. 207 ...	3s. 6d.
No. 325 ...	3s. 6d.	SB ...	3s. 6d.
No. 329 ...	3s. 6d.	6NB ...	3s. 6d.
No. 325½ ...	4s. 6d.	3NB ...	3s. 6d.
No. 204 ...	3s. 6d.	327BL ...	3s. 6d.



HEART-SHAPED HOE.

Highly recommended for making small irrigation channels, and to use as an ordinary draw hoe. Price, 3s. 6d. each.



The Little Giant

Hand Broadcast Seed-sower.

The Greatest Labour-saving Invention of the Age. With Metal Bow Agitator or Force Feed.

A splendid little machine. It saves one-fourth seed and two-thirds labour. Weighs but three pounds. Man or boy can sow perfectly even, any desired quantity per acre of clovers, lucerne, cocksfoot, ryegrass, flax, wheat, rye, barley, oats, peas, corn, or other seed, fertiliser, and ashes, etc. Price, 17s. 6d.

LAWSON'S

Patent Brass Garden Syringes.

(SELF-OILING.)

These are most useful instruments for impelling water over plants in pots, trees, etc. When the object is merely to refresh the plants, the operator should stand at some distance from the plants, so that the water may spread and fall upon them like a shower; but if insecticides are to be applied, he should stand close to the plants, and drive it forth with greater force.

No. 1, 10s.; No. 1½, 12s. 6d.; No. 2, 15s.; No. 2½, 17s. 6d.; No. 3, 20s.; No. 4, 22s. 6d.

Colonial-made Syringes—3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s. each.

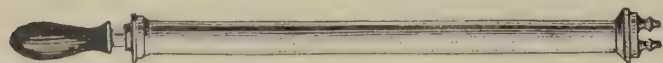


No. 4.



No. 1½

With care these Syringes will last a lifetime.



Knowles' Vapour Syringe.

KNOWLES' VAPOUR SYRINGE.

This is the best Syringe of its class that has come under our notice; it throws a spray as fine as mist. It is highly recommended for watering fine seeds and spraying cut flowers. Price, 10s. 6d.

"Kuolo"—Certain Death to Snails and Slugs. (See page 103.)

HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES—Continued.

FLOWER POTS.

	Per doz.		Per doz.
3-inch ..	9d.	8-inch	3s. 6d.
4 " ..	1s.	9 "	5s. 6d.
5 " ..	1s. 3d.	10 "	8s.
6 " ..	1s. 6d.	12 "	15s., or 1s. 6d. each
7 " ..	2s. 6d.		

FLOWER-POT SAUCERS.

	Per doz.		Per doz.
4-inch...	9d.	8-inch	3s. 6d.
5 " ..	1s.	9 "	5s.
6 " ..	1s. 3d.	10 "	6s. 6d.
7 " ..	2s. 6d.	12 "	9s.

SEED PANS.

Each.	Each.	Each.
8-inch ... 6d.	10-inch ... 9d.	12-inch ... 1s.

Square Hardwood Stakes.

	Per doz.		Per doz.
4-ft. 1 in. x 1 in.	1s. 6d.	5-ft. 1 in. x 1 in.	2s. 6d.
4½-ft. 1-in. x 1 in.	1s. 9d.	6-ft. 1 in. x 1 in.	3s.

Colonial Wooden Garden Labels.

In bundles of 100 each.

4-inch ...	1s.	8-inch ...	2s. 6d.
5 " ...	1s. 3d.	10 " ...	3s.
6 " ...	1s. 6d.	12 " ...	3s. 6d.
7 " ...	2s.	15 " ...	6s.

Garden Sticks (Unpainted).

In bundles of 100 each.

1-ft ...	1s. 3d.	2½-ft. ...	3s.
1½-ft. ...	2s.	3-ft. ...	3s. 6d.
2-ft. ...	2s. 6d.	3½-ft. ...	4s. 6d.
4-ft. ...	6s.		

PROPAGATING GLASSES.

	Each.		Each.
4-inch ...	1s.	8-inch ...	2s. 6d.
5 " ...	1s. 3d.	9 " ...	4s.
6 " ...	1s. 6d.	10 " ...	4s. 6d.
7 " ...	2s.	12 " ...	7s. 6d.

Imported Manilla Waterproof Labels.

Used by Nurserymen for labelling Fruit Trees, Roses, etc. Per 1,000.
1st quality Best Waterproof ... 6s. 6d.
2nd " Square-cut Waterproof ... 5s.

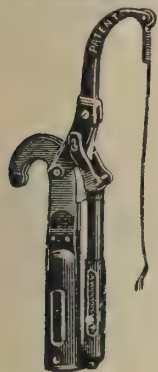
Chandler's Patent Copper Labels.

Wired ready for use. 9d. per doz.

Zinc Labels for Trees, Plants, Borders, &c.

For Pots, Borders, etc.	{	No. 1, 5s. per 100.	No. 3, 4s. per 100.
		No. 2, 4s. per 100.	No. 4, 4s. per 100.
For Suspending, Nailing, etc..	{	No. 5, 5s. per 100.	No. 13, 3s. 6d. per 100.
		No. 6, 3s 6d. per 100.	No. 14, 3s. per 100.
		No. 7, 3s per 100.	No. 21, 4s. per 100.

INDELIBLE INK, for writing on zinc labels. In bottles, 9d. and 1s. 3d. each.



The Automatic Tree Pruner.

Tanned Garden Netting

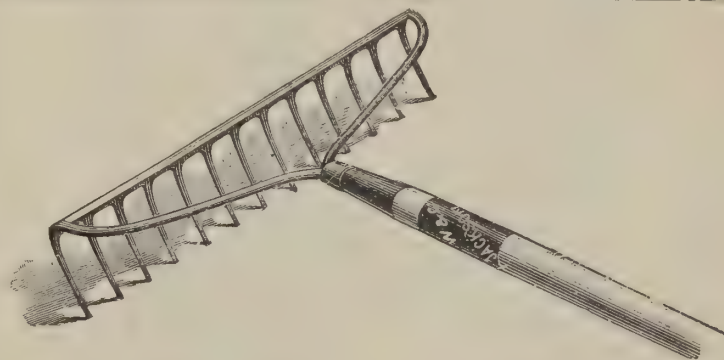
For Protecting Vines, Fruit Trees, etc.

Sizes:—	2 x 50 yards,	12s. 6d. each.
	4 x 25 yards,	12s. 6d. each.
	6 x 25 yards,	20s. each.
	8 x 25 yards,	25s. each.

The "Automatic" Tree Pruner.

One of the best Tree Pruners ever offered, will cut a branch 1-8 inches in diameter. Can be fixed on to poles to cut at any height.

Price, 10s. 6d. each.



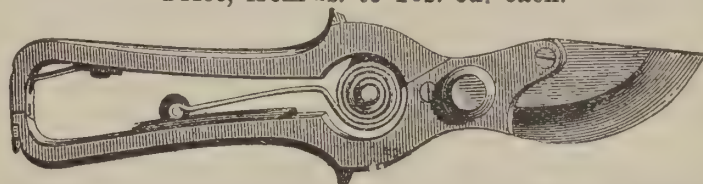
All Steel Bow Rakes (Best Quality).

13-Tooth, 3s. 3d.; 15-Tooth, 3s. 6d.; 17-Tooth, 3s. 9d.

AMERICAN STEEL RAKES.—12-Tooth, 2s. 6d.; 14-Tooth, 2s. 9d.; 16-Tooth, 3s.

Secateurs.

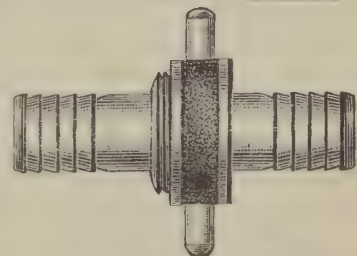
For Pruning Roses, Fruit Trees, etc.—We keep a very large stock of all the best makes of these useful articles always on hand.
Price, from 2s. to 10s. 6d. each.



Hose Union, for ½-inch hose, 1s. 6d.

Hose Union, for ¾-inch hose, 2s. 3d.

Ribbed Brass Piping, for connecting hoses, ½-inch, 4d. each; ¾-inch, 6d. each.



Genuine Turkish Bird Lime

For catching Cockatoos, Parrots, Sparrows, and all sorts of birds. Thousands of these birds are caught annually with the Genuine Turkish Bird Lime.

Small tins, 6d. each; by post, 8d.
Large tins, 1s. each; by post, 1s. 3d.

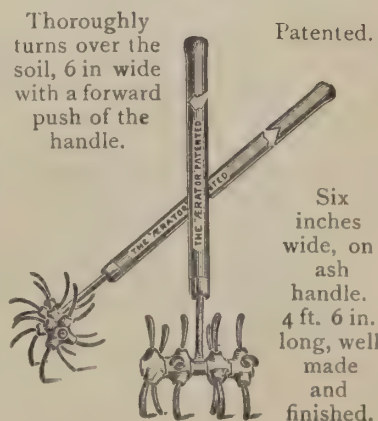
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO STOREKEEPERS.



THE "ÆRATOR"

It will do six times more work in a given time than the ordinary Hoe. Should be used as soon as the young plants and weeds appear above the ground, and then again after a short interval, especially if the weather has been dry and rendered the surface of the soil caked or hard. The "ÆRATOR" loosens the soil, admits air, prepares for the coming rain, rouses up the bacteria or insect world, stimulates root action, hastens the growth of the young plants, and at the same time destroys the weeds in their infancy, which otherwise, in time, rob plant life of available sustenance. In preparing the ground for small seeds, or the application of manure in powdered form; no tool could be better.

Price, 7s. each.



Thoroughly turns over the soil, 6 in wide with a forward push of the handle.

Patented.

Six inches wide, on ash handle. 4 ft. 6 in. long, well made and finished.



Knowles' "Victoria" Spray Pump.

KNOWLES' "VICTORIA" SPRAY PUMP—This Pump is made with a wrought iron lever handle. It is fitted with a cover, and has a dasher agitator which thoroughly mixes the spraying compounds. Everything is of the very best construction, being manufactured entirely of brass and gun metal. It is supplied with 6 feet of best quality hose, an 18-inch delivery pipe, stop cock, agitator, and patent "Triumph" nozzle. Price, complete, as shown, in 5-gallon drum, £4 5s.; in 10-gallon drum, £4 10s. If supplied with a patent double "Triumph" nozzle, 7s. 6d. extra. (See cut.)

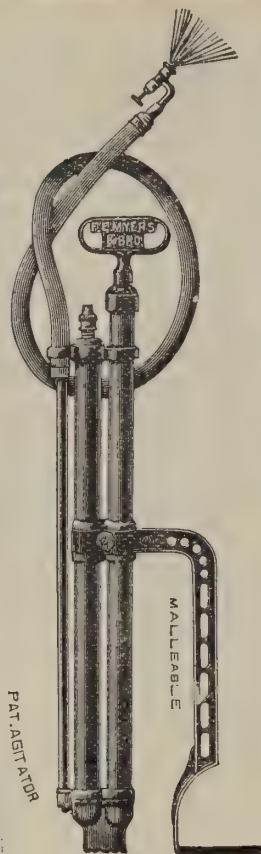
KNOWLES' "LOTUS" SPRAY PUMP—A splendid Pump. It is supplied with 4 feet of hose, a 9-inch galvanised director and spray nozzle, and is fitted to a strong galvanised iron drum holding 4 gallons. Price, 37s. 6d. If supplied with 6 feet of hose and an 18-inch delivery pipe and stop cock, 42s. 6d.

KNOWLES' "VILLA" SPRAY PUMP (Patented)—A splendid Pump for use in the flower garden and conservatory. With ordinary care it will last a lifetime. The "Villa" is sent out complete, fitted in a strong galvanised iron pail holding four and a half gallons, with 6 feet of india-rubber hose, galvanised iron delivery pipe, stop-cock, and improved spray diffuser. Price (complete), £2 17s. 6d.

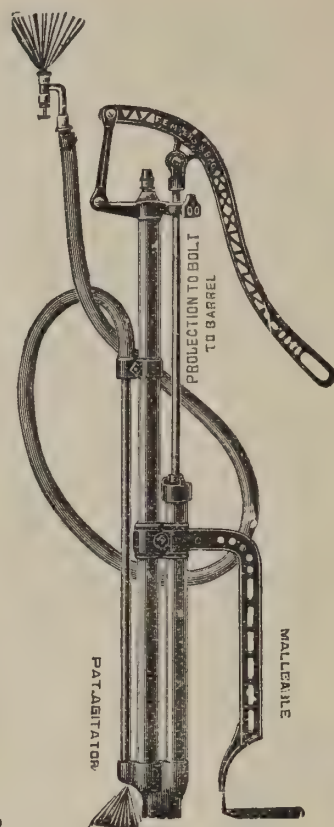
MYERS' "IMPERIAL" SPRAY PUMP—This Pump is fitted with a patent agitator, malleable iron foot rest, and a "Vermorel" spray nozzle, and is constructed of brass. The pumping is done on the down stroke of the piston, which keeps the pump down. When spraying, it discharges a fine jet in the bottom of the bucket, which keeps the solution thoroughly mixed. (See cut.) Price, £1 5s.

MYERS' "LEVER" BUCKET SPRAY PUMP—Fitted with lever and patent agitator, and can be used in a bucket or can be attached to the top of a barrel. It is made of brass with ball valves; handle and foot rest are malleable iron. The work is all done on the down stroke of the handle. When used as a barrel pump, detach the foot rest and attach pump to top of barrel. (See cut.) Price, £1 10s.

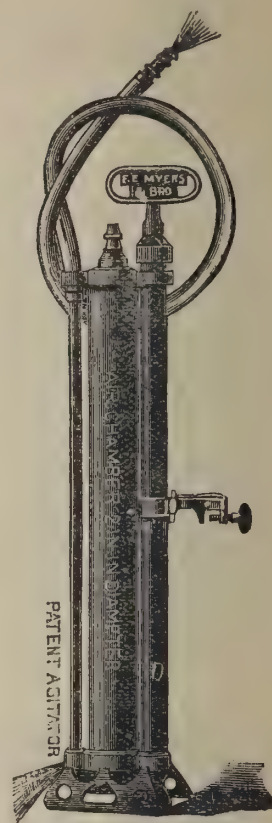
MYERS' "PERFECT BUCKET" SPRAY PUMP—By the use of the large air chamber the operator is enabled to charge the pump with liquid and carry it about the tree, and by simply working the plunger he is able to get a continuous spray for several minutes. The pump is built with a wide base, which enables it to stand alone, being a great convenience in using the pump. Has brass valve seats, brass cylinder and ball valves. All work is done on the down stroke of the piston. (See cut.) Price, £1 10s.



Myers' "Imperial" Brass Spray Pump.



Myers' "Lever Bucket" Spray Pump.



Myers' "Perfect Bucket" Spray Pump.

THE "DAISY" PNEUMATIC SPRAYER — Simply fill the machine with the spraying compound and then give the air pump handle a few strokes and turn on the nozzle. It is fitted with a Bordeaux nozzle, which throws a solid stream or a fan-shaped spray; it is easily disengaged by turning the stop cock handle. Besides its use in the orchard, it is especially adapted for white-washing and for spreading liquid disinfectants in dairies, stables, etc., and for washing windows, buggies, etc. Price, complete. (See cut.) £2 2s. 6d.



The "Daisy" Pneumatic Sprayer.

LAWN MOWERS.

CADET—It has adjustable brass bushings for taking up the wear in the revolving cutter journals, flexible bed knife, and noiseless rollers. The adjustment is used on makes of high-grade mowers. The gears are fine cut, and it is in every respect what is needed at the present time, viz., a mower that will do good service and at a cost but little higher than the poor trash that is put out so freely at any price, and are guaranteed to be lawn mowers. Not adapted for cutting Buffalo Grass.

Drive Wheels, 8in. in diameter. Three blades each.

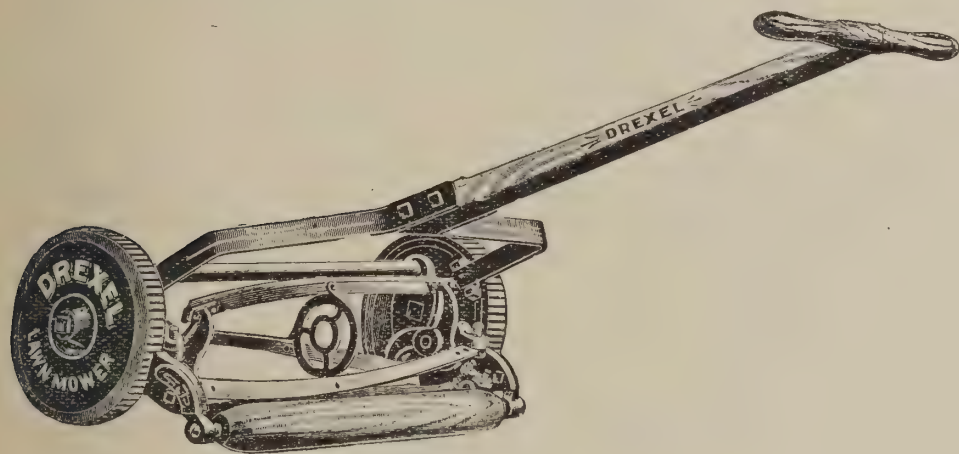
SIZES—10in. cut, 20s.; 12in. cut, 21s. 6d.

THE DREXEL—This is the best cheap Lawn Mower on the market; it does finer work and is superior to many of the so-called first-class mowers.

Drive Wheels, 8in. in diameter. Three blades, 5½in.

Cylinder, Single Pinion, geared on both sides.

SIZES—10in. cut, 16s.; 12in. cut, 18s. 6d.



The Drexel.

THE GEM—A splendid machine, and built of the best materials. The principal points are—Five blades in the revolving cutter, which causes the mower to cut particularly fine; adjustable brass bushings for taking up the wear in the revolving cutter journal; flexible bed knife, causing the mower to run easier, and causing less wear on the knife than would otherwise be noticeable; noiseless roller and easy adjustment. It has the same ratchet and adjustment that are used on many of the high-grade Lawn Mowers. The gears are cut fine, and it is a machine that can be recommended.

Drive Wheels, 8in. in diameter. Five blades each.

SIZES—10in. cut, 25s.; 12in. cut, 30s.; 14in. cut, 35s.;

16in. cut, 40s.

HIGH-WHEEL "IMPERIAL"—One of the best mowers offered, the principal feature being that the knife-bar is securely bolted to the sides, thus insuring a perfect rigid frame. The knives are adjusted by means of a new patent hanger, and a locking screw holds them securely in place. This hanger is so constructed that all wear can be taken up in the bearings. The triple-pawl ratchet is the simplest and most durable on the market. The gears will outwear those of any other mower, as they are stationary when the mower is running backwards. This is the only Lawn Mower on the market constructed for mowing terraces. It can also be sharpened in a few minutes without removing any of the parts. This machine is guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

Drive Wheels, 10in. in diameter. Four blades.

SIZE—14in. cut, 55s. each.

Sole Agents for Murchison's Weed and Scrub Exterminator. (See page 114.)

THE "LAKEWOOD" BALL-BEARING—The best medium-priced ball-bearing mower on the market. The great feature of this machine is the simple but positive and reliable adjustment of the bearings. One screw does it all, while a locking screw prevents it from getting out of adjustment. This is the only Mower on the market having this device.

Drive Wheels, 9in. in diameter. Four blades each.

SIZES—12in. cut, 40s. each; 14in. cut, 42s. 6d. each.

Genuine Philadelphia Mowers

In offering these Mowers we need make no comment on the quality; they are acknowledged as the

STANDARD MOWERS THE WORLD OVER.

GENUINE "PHILADELPHIA," Style A (all steel)—This Mower excels all others, it being the only all steel Mower made in the world. The points of superiority are—much lighter weight, consequently it is the lightest draft Mower made, and, being made entirely of steel, it is by far the most desirable.

With Four Blades, 10in. Wheel, 6½in. Cylinder,

Train of Three Gears. Double Ratchet.

SIZES—15in. cut, 75s.; 17in. cut, 80s.

GENUINE "PHILADELPHIA," Style K.—For all-round general purposes this is one of the best style Mowers on the market. With its high wheels it runs light, and with five knives it cuts smooth and even, with the principles of construction so evenly balanced that it has the greatest amount of durability. Of our standard goods this is the most popular, the sales having been greater than any of our lines for the time it has been on the market. It always gives satisfaction.

Five Blades, 10in. Wheel, 6½in. Cylinder, Single Pinion.

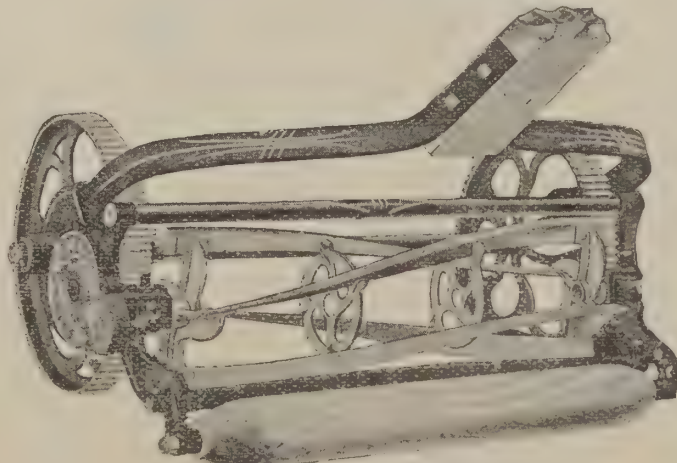
Geared on both sides.

SIZE—14in. cut, 50s.

GENUINE "PHILADELPHIA," Style D—One of the most popular of machines manufactured by the Philadelphia Lawn Mower Co. Excellent for private gardens.

Three Blades. 7in. Wheel.

SIZE—10in., 30s.; 12in., 35s.

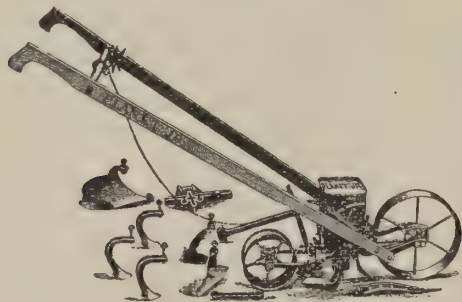


"Philadelphia," Style A.

Planet Jr. Farm and Garden Tools

NO. 4.—COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER, WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOUGH.

Steel Driving Wheel. Holds $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarts.
Weight, packed, 47 lbs.



No. 4.—Combined Hill and Drill Seeder.

This tool combines in a single implement a hill-dropping seeder, dropping seed 4, 6, 8, 12, or 24 inches apart, a continuous row seeder, a single wheel hoe, a furrower, a wheel cultivator, and garden plough. A most complete tool for all kinds of garden work, accomplishing as much work in one hour as would require half a day the old way.

Price, as shown, £3 10s.

Price, as a Hill and Drill Seeder only, £2 10s.

NO. 16.—SINGLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR, RAKE AND PLOUGH.

Packed Weight, 26 lbs. Frame, Malleable Iron.



No. 16.—Single Wheel Cultivator.

This tool is lighter than our double wheel, has quick-change pattern frame, adjustable handles. Wheel can be changed in height and to the far side of the frame to hoe both sides of row. Plough very useful, not only for making gardens, but for ploughing up poultry yards.

Price, as shown, £1 12s. 6d.

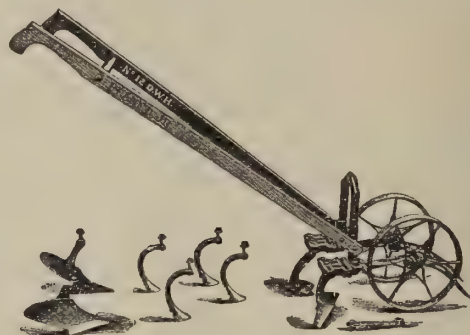
No. 17, same as No. 16, but without Rakes and Leaf Guard. Price, £1 7s. 6d.

No. 17½, same as No. 16, but without Rakes and Plough. Price, £1 5s.

No. 18, same as No. 16, but with 6-inch Hoes only. Price, £1.

NO. 12.—DOUBLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOUGH.

Can be used as Single Wheel Hoe.
Frames of Malleable Iron, with adjustable Steel Arch.



No. 12.—Double Wheel Hoe and Plough.

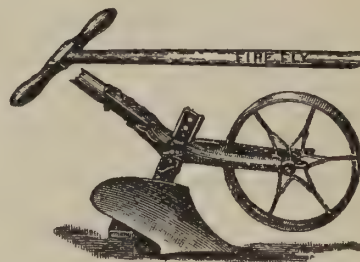
This tool has a quick-change pattern frame. Tools changed to any position without removing nuts. Frame can be set at three different heights. Arch will straddle crops 20 inches high. Handles adjustable. Wheels can be set for 9 or 11 inches apart for wide rows, 7 inches for narrow rows, or 4 inches for use as a single wheel hoe. Angle of hoes changed by raising or lowering wheels.

Price, as shown, £2 2s. 6d.

No. 13, same as No. 12, but with one pair 6-inch Hoes only. Price, £1 5s.

FIRE FLY GARDEN PLOUGH.

Packed Weight, 13 lbs.



Fire Fly Garden Plough.

This tool is very useful to owners of small gardens. It will throw a furrow 4 to 6 inches wide and 1 to 3 inches deep, and deeper by going twice. Furrows for manure or seeds can be opened and covered. Chicken raisers find it of great advantage in ploughing up their scratching yards.

Price, 12s. 6d.

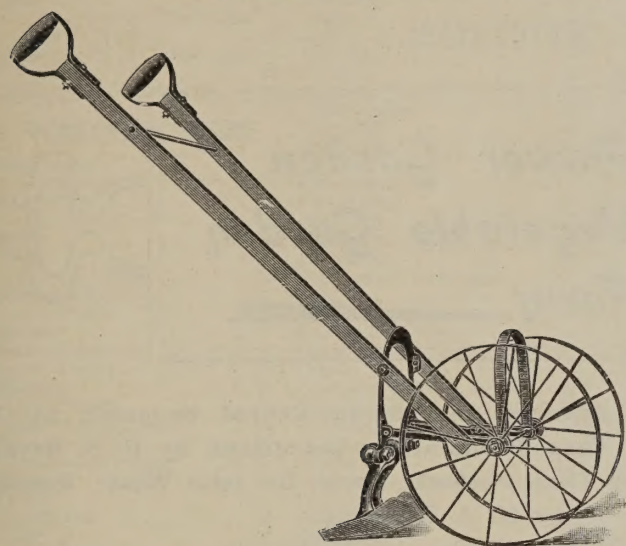
A Descriptive Planet Jr. Catalogue Free on Application.

ALL PLANET JR. TOOLS WARRANTED.

“Kuolo”—Certain Death to Snails and Slugs. (See page 103.)

FARM AND GARDEN TOOLS—Continued.

DOUBLE-WHEEL "EXCELSIOR" HAND HOE AND CULTIVATOR.



Double-Wheel "Excelsior" Hand Cultivator.

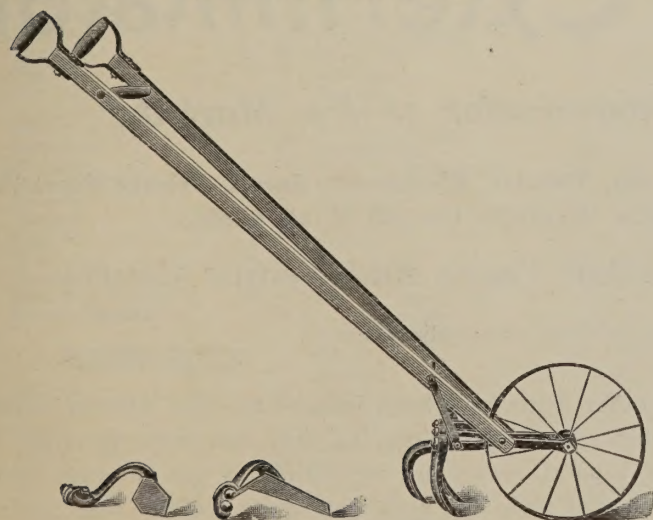
This tool has steel wire wheels, 16 inches in diameter, with tires 1 inch wide, set 14 inches apart. Arch and stirrups are malleable iron; handles, white ash with D handle grips; has adjustable joint for changing angle of hoes, and high arch for working straddle rows. Tools consist of one pair of hoes, and two gangs of three cultivator teeth each. One gang of teeth can be attached to each stirrup, making tool wide enough for two rows of Onions, or similar plants.

A rotary disc attachment fitting this and similar tools is extra.

Price, £1 7s. 6d.

With Disc Attachment, £1 15s.

SINGLE-WHEEL "EXCELSIOR" HAND HOE AND CULTIVATOR.



Single-Wheel "Excelsior" Hand Cultivator.

This tool is made to work between the rows, and is equipped with one pair of hoes and one set of three cultivator teeth which attach to frame:—Hoes, with patent joints, which should be set with bent end blade out. This can be done by passing one eye bolt through the slot in the frame from the front, and the other from the back.

A good garden and field tool.

Price, £1.

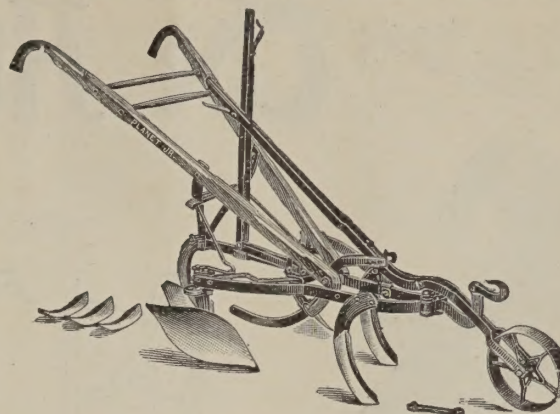
With Disc Attachment, £1 7s. 6d.

Sole Agents for Murchison's Weed and Scrub Exterminator. (See page 114.)

PLANET JR. HORSE HOE AND CULTIVATOR.

Weight,

82 lbs.



Weight,

82 lbs.

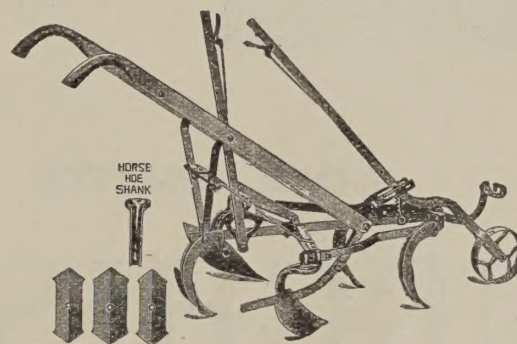
Planet Jr. Horse Hoe and Cultivator.

This tool, although imitated, has never been equalled for strength in design or workmanship. The patent frame of this tool is made of stiff steel, is extra long and high; standards are hollow steel, and interchangeable; handles are adjustable to right or left, or up and down. Horse Hoes quickly adjusted to any angle. Planet Jr. teeth outwear two of all other makers.

Price, as shown, £2 12s. 6d.

Without Runner or Depth Regulator, £2 9s.
Hilling Attachment, extra.

INCOMPARABLE CULTIVATOR.



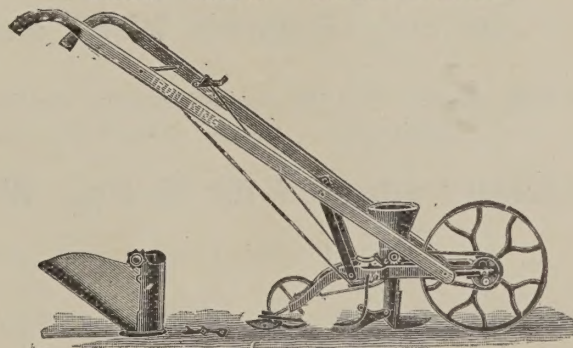
Incomparable Cultivator.

This tool has stiff steel frame, fitted with pressed steel standards. Horse Hoes, adjustable to any position desired. Handles can be set to right or left for work among trees.

Price, as shown, £2 10s.

With Potato Hiller Attachment, £3 3s.

"IRON KING" SEED DRILL.



"Iron King" Seed Drill.

This drill is light, durable, easily adjusted, dropping and covering seed perfectly. All metal except handles. Hopper has adjustable seed plate, with nine different size holes, varying from 1-16th to 5-8ths of an inch. Opening Plow is V shape, which prevents seed from scattering. Wheel has wide tire. Marker can be operated without stooping. Handles adjustable in height. Two seed agitators are sent with each drill. For sowing beets and larger seed use star agitator, marked X, in place of No. 11.

Directions.—Holes in seed plate are numbered from 1 to 9; No. 1, for Cabbage and like seed; No. 2, Carrot Seed; No. 3, Onion Seed, 3 lbs. to acre; No. 4, Onion Seed, 4 lbs. to acre; No. 5, Radish Seed; Nos. 6 to 9, Beets, Peas, Beans, Corn, etc.

Price, £1 14s.

With Interchangeable Hopper for Fertiliser, £2 2s. 6d.



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Special Articles on the Cultivation of Tuberous-Rooted Begonias, by W. L. Hartland; Dahlias, by Thos. Pennefather; Carnations, by F. S. Bryant; Chrysanthemums, by Thos. Pockett; Fruit, by John West; Roses, by H. J. Brunning.

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SOLE AGENTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

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Patented throughout
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Scrub Exterminator.

The only Reliable Weed and Scrub Exterminator on the Market.

This is the only known Specific for effectually eradicating Scrub, Ferns, Thistles, Blackberry, Sorrel, Prickly Pear, Furze, Couch Grass, Briars, Gum Trees, Weeds, and Noxious Vegetable Growth of all kinds.

Specially adapted for Killing Weeds on Garden Paths and Tennis Courts.

For full Particulars see special Pamphlet, post free on application.



OWING to the great success attained by our Scrub Exterminator, other firms have been induced to offer inferior mixtures, which they call Scrub Exterminators, but should really be called Land Destroyers, as they not only do their work ineffectually, but render the soil useless for further cropping for several years; but we claim for our mixture that, by the combination of chemicals used, all the poison is quickly eliminated from the soil, leaving its fertility uninjured, and seeds can be sown in the ground upon which it has been applied a few weeks afterwards.

Although there have been several specifics for destroying scrub brought out since we started its manufacture, no others have found favour with the public. Indeed, all of them have been more or less imitations of our mixture, but as the mixing of the ingredients and their proportions is a secret known only to the inventor, all the imitations have turned out miserable failures. Arsenic by itself has been used, but in this form remains in the ground and injures its further fertility. Salt also permanently injures the soil, and gas water has also been tried, but it is not only expensive, but poisons the soil for years. But it will be found that the Scrub Exterminator can be applied to the ground in large quantities without any of these injurious results.

Sold in Boxes—10 lbs., 4s. 6d.; 20 lbs., 8s. 6d.; 50 lbs., 20s.; 100 lbs., 40s.

"VAPORITE"—For Destroying Wire Worms, Grubs, etc. (See page 103.)

[Registered.

Sands & McDougall Limited, Printers, 365 Collins Street, Melbourne.

1908

Shell Pink

Primrose

Soft Lilac

Snow White

Deep Rose

Bright Scarlet

Rich Crimson

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